

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WALKOVER SURVEY: HOAR  
MOOR AND CODSEND MOORS (SITES 1 & 4)  
Exmoor Mires Project HCM16  
PROJECT REPORT

By Hazel Riley



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OASIS PROJECT NO 267796

## **ABBREVIATIONS**

CRAAGS Committee for Rescue Archaeology in Avon, Gloucestershire and Somerset

EH English Heritage

EMP Exmoor Mires Project

ENPA Exmoor National Park Authority

GPS Global Positioning System

HE Historic England

HER Historic Environment Record

NMP National Mapping Programme

NMR National Monuments Record

PAL Principal Archaeological Landscape

RCHME Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England

SRO Somerset Record Office, Somerset Archives and Local Studies, South West  
Heritage Trust

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Staff from ENPA provided background material and facilitated access for the survey work.

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## 1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 A walkover survey of land on Hoar Moor and Codsand Moors, south of Dunkery Beacon, Exmoor, was carried out in June and July 2016 as part of the Exmoor Mires Project. The work was carried out in order to characterise, quantify and locate known and unknown heritage assets within the survey area, and to inform future research and management of these assets. The survey area forms part of an extensive historic landscape, characterised by prehistoric settlements and field systems preserved in land which was enclosed in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The area also contains the remains of a mill and four deserted 19<sup>th</sup>-century farms together with their field systems. The survey located several previously unrecorded prehistoric field boundaries and burial mounds and identified two sites which may be the remains of stockmen's shelters dating from the early medieval period when the moors were used for summer grazing.

## 2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 This report sets out the results of an archaeological walkover survey at Hoar Moor and Codsand Moors, Exmoor, in advance of work to restore mires carried out by the Exmoor Mires Project. The results of the survey will also inform a research project by the EMP and ENPA on the archaeology of the area (Ferraby 2016).

2.2 Hoar Moor and Codsand Moors lie 2km to the NE of Exford, within the parishes of Exford and Cutcombe, Somerset, centred at ST 87 45 (Fig 1). The moors form a roughly rectangular block of land, c 4km long and 1km wide, on ground which rises steeply from the Quarme Valley at 300m OD to the boundary with the open moorland of Rowbarrow and Dunkery at 480m OD (Fig 2). The land has an open, south facing aspect and is drained by several tributary streams of the River Quarme.

2.3 The underlying geology of Codsand Moors and Hoar Moor comprises Devonian rocks. To the north, over about 400m OD, these are sandstones, slates and siltstones of



Fig 1 Location map

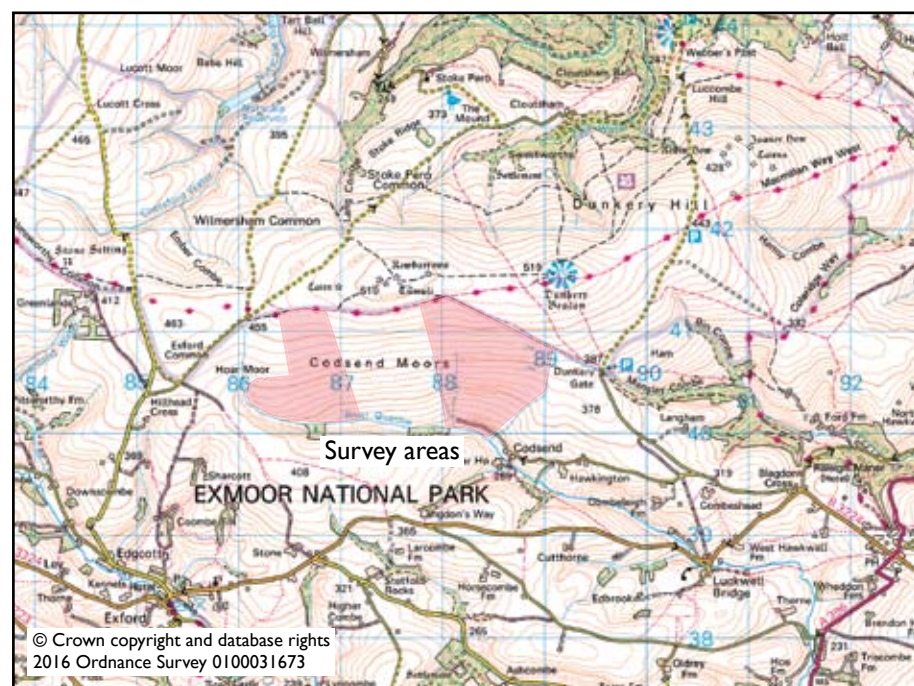
the Middle Devonian Hangman Grits; to the south are slates, siltstones and sandstones of the Avill Group and Cutcombe Slates ([bgs.ac.uk](http://bgs.ac.uk)).

2.4 The vegetation is primarily grass moorland, with extensive areas of bracken, particularly on the lower slopes. The drier grassland comprises *Agrostis-Festuca* (bent-fescue communities). Peat has accumulated on the wetter areas. These peaty flushes support *Molinia caerulea* (purple moor grass), *Juncus* (rushes) and *Sphagnum* (bog moss). The moors are grazed extensively by sheep, cattle and Exmoor ponies.

2.5 The numbering system for the individual elements of the historic landscape on Hoar Moor and Codsand Moors follows that set out in the project brief. Each archaeological feature has been given a unique number with the prefix HCM16, and these numbers are used throughout this report: HCM160001 to HCM160153. These numbers are cross referenced to known sites in the Exmoor HER where appropriate. The prehistoric sites are named by those given in the definitive RCHME survey (below, 2.6): Site 1 comprises the field system and enclosures which lie on the east edge of Hoar Moor and the west edge of Codsand Moors; Site 2 consists of the settlement and coaxial field system to the east of this; Site 3, between Sites 2 and 4, is not part of this survey project; Site 4 is the settlement and coaxial field system on the eastern side of Codsand Moors (Figure 3).

2.6 The relict field systems and enclosures on Hoar Moor and Codsand Moors were first identified and mapped from air photographs in the 1970s by Richard McDonnell during the CRAAGS aerial photographic transcription of Exmoor National Park (*Proc Somer Archaeol Natur Hist Soc* 122, 118). Following this discovery, the RCHME carried out a metric survey of the prehistoric elements of the historic landscape at a scale of 1:2500, during the winter of 1987-88 (Pattison and Sainsbury 1989; descriptions in the NMR and Exmoor HER). The EH NMP project for Exmoor mapped the archaeological

Fig 2 Survey areas and topography



and historic landscape features of the whole of the National Park from air photographs (Hegarty and Toms 2009; Hegarty and Wilson-North 2014). The NMP transcription recorded some elements across the northern part of the moors which had not been mapped by the previous surveys. An assessment of the historic landscape was undertaken by English Heritage in 2008 following NE's intention to increase stocking levels on the moors to improve the habitat for marsh fritillary butterflies (Riley 2009). Part of Hoar Moor was the subject of an archaeological walkover survey in advance of mire restoration work in 2009 (Morris 2009). Hoar Moor and Codsand Moors were included in the Lidar survey of Exmoor's moorlands for the EMP and a transcription of the data for the area was carried out in advance of this survey work by the EMP Historic Environment Officer (Ferraby 2016, fig 3).

2.7 None of the sites in the survey area are designated heritage assets ([historicengland.org.uk](http://historicengland.org.uk)). Hoar Moor and Codsand Moor form part of one of Exmoor's PALs, primarily because of the complex early prehistoric archaeology preserved within the post-medieval enclosures (Balmond 2015, 67).

2.8 Three palaeoecological studies have been carried out on Hoar Moor and Codsand Moors. Pollen diagrams with radiocarbon dates from peat on Hoar Moor, west of Site 1, and on Codsand Moors, Site 3, formed part of a major study of Exmoor's palaeoecology (Francis 1986; Francis and Slater 1990; 1992). In the late 1990s a project to investigate the date and environmental context of the coaxial field system at Site 2 on Codsand Moors was undertaken (Tinsley 2000). Peat cores from Sites 5 and 2 on Codsand Moors were examined as part of an undergraduate dissertation (Chatten 1997).

### **3.0 OBJECTIVES**

3.1 The principal aim of the survey work was to carry out an intensive walkover survey in order to characterise, quantify and locate known and unknown heritage assets at Hoar Moor and Codsand Moors within the defined survey area (Fig 3).

3.2 A further aim was to set out recommendations both for individual sites and for wider areas and themes. The individual site recommendations are set out for each site, if appropriate, in the Site Gazetteer (5.2). More general recommendations are discussed in Section 6.22.

### **4.0 METHODOLOGY**

4.1 An intensive walkover survey was undertaken across the whole of the survey area, with the exception of some areas which were inaccessible due to the very wet nature of the ground or very dense bracken cover (Fig 3). The Lidar transcription and the RCHME metric survey suggest that the main groups of historic landscape features, in particular the prehistoric enclosures and field systems, all lie outside these areas. One area where the Lidar data suggests the presence of a potential prehistoric enclosure but was inaccessible due to the very wet nature of the ground lies to the NE of Site 1 at 286690 140854.



4.2 All of the sites in the Exmoor HER were identified and recorded with the exception of a boundary stone (MSO12245) and Stone A of a stone setting (MSO9189) which were not located during this survey.

4.3 The fieldwork was carried out during June and July 2016. All of the historic landscape features identified were located, photographed and recorded. These detailed descriptions and photographs make up the Site Gazetteer and archive. The locations of the features were obtained using a hand held GPS. Smaller features such as clearance cairns were recorded with a single point. Other features were recorded using lines or polygons as appropriate. The project archive is held at the Exmoor HER.

## **5.0 RESULTS**

5.1 The detailed results of the walkover survey are set out in the Site Gazetteer (below, 5.2) and the location of each site is shown in Figures 4a and 4b. One hundred and fifty three sites were recorded during the course of the survey. The chronology of the remains in the survey area ranges from the ceremonial and funerary monuments of the 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium BC to the remains of agricultural enclosure and drainage carried out in the post-medieval period.

### **5.2 HCM16 Hoar Moor and Codsend Moors Sites 1 and 4 Site Gazetteer**

HCM160001 LOCATION 286686 140138

TYPE HOLLOW WAY PERIOD MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A hollow, 7m wide, 1.2m deep and 81.6m long on the SE side of Hoar Moor. The feature is overlain by an 18<sup>th</sup>-century enclosure bank. Its form suggests that this is the remains of a medieval hollow way, developed over hundreds of years as stock was moved onto summer grazing on Codsend Moors and Dunkery.

REFERENCES HCM160001a\_N\_13JUN16\_HRILEY; HCM160001b\_N\_13JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160002 LOCATION 286663 140139

TYPE HOLLOW WAY PERIOD MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A hollow, 5.4m wide, 1m deep and 172.8m long on the SE side of Hoar Moor. Its form suggests that this is the remains of a medieval hollow way, developed over hundreds of years as stock was moved onto summer grazing on Codsend Moors and Dunkery.

REFERENCES HCM160002\_N\_13JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160003 LOCATION 286511 140173

TYPE BANK (EARTHWORK) PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A relict field system on the south side of Hoar Moor is defined by stony banks 2.4m wide and 0.4m high. Other elements of the field system are recorded under HCM160012; HCM160022; HCM160025; HCM160032. Historic mapping suggests that the southern fields were laid out by the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and that it was associated with the farmstead known as Holemoor (see HCM160028).

REFERENCES HCM160003\_N\_13JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160004 LOCATION 286521 140168  
TYPE CLEARANCE CAIRN PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL  
DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A stony mound, 5.5m NS, 5.8m EW and 1m high is a clearance cairn, associated with the post-medieval field system on Hoar Moor (HCM160003).  
REFERENCES HCM160004\_N\_13JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160005 LOCATION 286611 140314  
TYPE DRAINAGE DITCH PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL  
DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A narrow channel, 1.9m wide, 0.5m deep and 35m long is a silted drainage ditch.  
REFERENCES HCM160005\_N\_13JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160006 LOCATION 286599 140341  
TYPE MOUND PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL  
DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION An irregular mound of earth and stone, 5m NS, 6m EW and 1.1m high is probably the result of cleaning out nearby ditches.  
REFERENCES HCM160006\_N\_13JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160007 LOCATION 286543 140322  
TYPE RIDGE AND FURROW PERIOD MEDIEVAL; POST-MEDIEVAL  
DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION Traces of very slight ridge and furrow within the field system HCM160003 and aligned with it. The ridges are 5m wide, 0.4m high and 30m long, separated by furrows 5m wide and 0.4m deep. This may be associated with the use of these fields in the post-medieval period or they may mark an earlier phase of cultivation on Hoar Moor in the medieval period.  
REFERENCES HCM160007\_N\_13JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160008 LOCATION 286454 140163  
TYPE LYNCHET PERIOD PREHISTORIC; MEDIEVAL  
DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A lynchet, 2m wide, 1m high and 75.5m long within the field system HCM160003 appears to pre-date it  
REFERENCES HCM160008\_W\_13JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160009 LOCATION 286310 140186  
TYPE DRAINAGE DITCH PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL  
DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A ditch 1.2m wide, 0.8m deep and 19.8m long is a drainage channel.  
REFERENCES HCM160009\_N\_13JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160010 LOCATION 286276 140195  
TYPE DRAINAGE DITCH PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL  
DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A ditch 1.5m wide, 0.75m deep and 30.2m long is a drainage channel.  
REFERENCES HCM160010\_N\_13JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160011 LOCATION 286250 140234  
TYPE DRAINAGE DITCH PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL  
DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A ditch 1.7m wide, 0.9m deep and 20.8m long is a drainage channel. The channel cuts through one of the field boundaries, recorded under HCM160012.  
REFERENCES HCM160011\_NE\_13JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160012 LOCATION 286333 140252  
TYPE BANK (EARTHWORK) PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL  
DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A stone-faced bank, 1m wide, 1m high and 161m long, is part of the relict field system HCM160003. At its northern end is a well defined quarry ditch for the stone facing.  
REFERENCES HCM160012a\_NW\_13JUN16\_HRILEY; HCM12b\_SW\_13JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160013 LOCATION 286354 140281  
TYPE HOLLOW WAY PERIOD MEDIEVAL  
DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A hollow, 4.2m wide, 0.9m deep and 12.8m long on the SE side of Hoar Moor. Its form suggests that this is the remains of a medieval hollow way, developed over hundreds of years as stock was moved onto summer grazing on Codsand Moors and Dunkery.  
REFERENCES HCM160013\_N\_13JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160014 LOCATION 286361 140282  
TYPE HOLLOW WAY PERIOD MEDIEVAL  
DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A hollow, 4m wide, 1m deep and 44.5m long on the SE side of Hoar Moor. Its form suggests that this is the remains of a medieval hollow way, developed over hundreds of years as stock was moved onto summer grazing on Codsand Moors and Dunkery.  
REFERENCES HCM160014\_N\_13JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160015 LOCATION 286454 140481  
TYPE DRAINAGE DITCH PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL  
DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A narrow ditch, 2.3m wide, 0.6m deep and 54.7m long is a silted drainage channel.  
REFERENCES HCM160015\_N\_15JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160016 (Part of Site 1) LOCATION 286484 140477  
TYPE ENCLOSURE PERIOD PREHISTORIC  
DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION Two substantial, ploughed over scarps form a possible enclosure on the SE side of Hoar Moor in an improved pasture field. The N and NW sides are formed by a scarp up to 4.4m wide and 1m high, with traces of a back on its north side. The south and SW sides are formed from a scarp up to 4m wide and 1.3m high, again with a slight back on its north side. The whole forms a sub-rectangular enclosure with internal dimensions 32m NS and 48.1m EW.  
REFERENCES HCM160016a\_E\_15JUN16\_HRILEY; HCM160016b\_NE\_15JUN16\_HRILEY

**NOTES** The RCHME 1987-88 metric survey of the prehistoric elements of Hoar Moor and Codsand Moors interpreted this feature as part of the prehistoric fields (Site 1) which lie to the east of this field. The NMP survey suggested that it may be a hillslope enclosure (descriptions in Exmoor HER MSO9200). The Lidar data, which clearly shows the west side and a possible entrance to the east, and the field visit for this survey, support this interpretation as a probable prehistoric enclosure. Traces of an earlier field boundary are recorded under HCM160018.

**RECOMMENDATIONS** Large scale (1:500) analytical metric survey of the earthworks and associated features

Geophysical survey of the earthworks and associated features

Monitor grazing regime and vegetation cover

HCM160017 (Part of Site 1) LOCATION 286446

TYPE LYNCHET PERIOD PREHISTORIC; MEDIEVAL

**DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION** Two lynchets to the west and east of the enclosure HCM160016 are 1.5m wide, 0.5m high, 14.12m long and 1.5m wide, 1.5m high and 9.5m long respectively.

**REFERENCES** HCM160017\_E\_15JUN16\_HRILEY

**NOTES** The lynchets form part of the extensive prehistoric field system to the east (Site 1). There are several phases to this field system (see HCM160080;81;82) and these elements could date from the prehistoric or medieval periods.

**RECOMMENDATIONS** The lynchets should be included in the areas of metric and geophysical survey recommended for HCM160016.

HCM160018 (Part of Site 1) LOCATION 286460 140440

TYPE SCARP PERIOD PREHISTORIC

**DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION** A slight, irregular scarp which is clear on the Lidar data is up to 1.1m wide, 0.5 m high and runs for some 24.7m SW/NE. It appears to be overlain by the enclosure HCM160016 and continues into the interior, suggesting that it pre-dates the enclosure.

**REFERENCES** HCM160018\_NE\_15JUN16\_HRILEY

**NOTES** The alignment of this scarp - on a similar axis to the coaxial fields to the east on Codsand Moors (Site 2) - and its suggested relationship with the enclosure make it a significant feature for further investigation.

**RECOMMENDATIONS** The lynchets should be included in the areas of metric and geophysical survey recommended for HCM160016.

The relationship between the enclosure and the scarp should be investigated further by excavation.

HCM160019 (Part of Site 1) LOCATION 286511 140407

TYPE LYNCHET PERIOD PREHISTORIC; MEDIEVAL

**DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION** A lynchet to the south of the enclosure HCM160016 is 2m wide, 1.2m high and 112.9m long.

**REFERENCES** HCM1600160019\_W\_15JUN16\_HRILEY

**NOTES** The lynchet forms part of the extensive prehistoric field system to the east (Site 1). There are several phases to this field system (see HCM160080;81;82) and this element could date from the prehistoric or medieval periods.



HCM160020 LOCATION 286586 140353  
TYPE DRAINAGE DITCH PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL  
DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION Reed-filled ditch 1m wide, 0.5m deep and 17.4m long is a silted drainage channel.  
REFERENCES HCM160020\_SE\_15JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160021 (Part of Site 1) LOCATION 286533 140374  
TYPE LYNCHET PERIOD PREHISTORIC; MEDIEVAL  
DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A lynchet to the south of the enclosure HCM160016 is 2m wide, 0.7m high and 49.2m long.  
REFERENCES HCM1600160021\_W\_15JUN16\_HRILEY  
NOTES The lynchet forms part of the extensive prehistoric field system to the east (Site 1). There are several phases to this field system (see HCM160080;81;82) and this element could date from the prehistoric or medieval periods.

HCM160022 LOCATION 286382 140388  
TYPE DITCH PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL  
DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A ditch 5m wide, 1.4m deep and 85.5m long forms part of the relict field system on the S side of Hoar Moor; recorded under HCM16003.  
REFERENCES HCM160022\_N\_15JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160023 LOCATION 286316 140366  
TYPE LYNCHET PERIOD PREHISTORIC; MEDIEVAL  
DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A lynchet 1.8m wide, 1m high and 19.7m long lies to the west of the enclosure HCM160016.  
REFERENCES HCM160023\_SW\_15JUN16\_HRILEY  
NOTES The lynchet may be part of the extensive prehistoric field system to the east (Site 1). There are several phases to this field system (see HCM160080;81;82) and this element could date from the prehistoric or medieval periods.

HCM160024 LOCATION 286279 140357  
TYPE DRAINAGE DITCH PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL  
DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A ditch with a bank on its SE side is a drainage channel. The ditch is 0.6m wide, 0.5m deep and 18.7m long; the bank is 1.5m wide and 0.5m high.  
REFERENCES HCM160024\_W\_15JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160025 LOCATION 286170 140337  
TYPE BANK (EARTHWORK) PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL  
DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A stony bank, 2m wide and 0.9m high, with a ditch, 4.5m wide and 2.2m deep on its north side is part of the relict system on the south side of Hoar Moor recorded under HCM160003.  
REFERENCES HCM160025\_NW\_15JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160026 LOCATION 286144 140386  
TYPE DRAINAGE DITCH PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A ditch 2.5m wide, 1.3m deep and 19.5m long is a drainage channel.

REFERENCES HCM160026\_N\_15JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160027 LOCATION 286120 140418

TYPE DRAINAGE DITCH PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A ditch 1.2m wide, 0.9m deep and 25.1m long is a drainage channel.

REFERENCES HCM160027\_SW\_15JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160028 (Holemoor) LOCATION 286104 140401

TYPE FARMSTEAD PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION The earthwork remains of a building lie on the S side of Hoar Moor. These comprise a rectangular platform with overall dimensions 17.7m NE/SW and 4m NW/SE, defined by low stone wall and low, stony banks, and divided into three rooms. A further room, 5.4m by 3.6m defined by low, stony banks, lies at the south end of the main range. An enclosure to the NW of the main range is probably a yard. These are the remains of a farmstead known as Holemoor in the early 19th century and abandoned by 1890.

REFERENCES HCM160028\_SW\_15JUN16\_HRILEY

NOTES The 1782 Day and Masters County Map of Somerset shows the farmstead. In 1809 the holding was part of the Acland estates. It was called Holemoor and had 25 acres of infields with 151 acres of grazing on the moor; by 1840 the infields totalled only 9 acres but the farm still had access to over 150 acres of rough grazing. The 1809 estate plan and the tithe map show a range of buildings arranged around a yard which approximate the remains described above (SRO 1809; 1840). The Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition map shows that the farm was deserted by 1889, with the buildings in ruins, but depicts the fields once associated with it.

RECOMMENDATIONS The only survey of the remains of the farmstead at Holemoor is a sketch plan undertaken in 1981. Several descriptions of the remains are recorded in the HER (Exmoor HER MMO156).

A large scale metric survey of the building remains and immediate environs

Photographic record of the remains, related to the large scale survey plan

Documentary research into the history of the holding, including Census records.

HCM160029 LOCATION 286111 140387

TYPE ENCLOSURE PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION An enclosure with overall dimensions of 21.5m NW/SE by 13.2m NE/SW to the SE of the deserted farmstead of Holemoor, formed by a stone-faced bank, 1.2m wide and 1.3m high, with a beech hedge.

REFERENCES HCM160029\_SE\_15JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160030 LOCATION 286177 140449

TYPE PEAT CUTTING PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION An area of irregular, reed-filled hollows, 159.5m NW/SE by 55.5m NE/SW to the NE of the farmstead at Holemoor probably represents the remains of peat cutting for domestic fuel when the farm was occupied.

## REFERENCES HCM160030\_W\_15JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160031 LOCATION 286226 140524

TYPE DRAINAGE DITCH PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A ditch, 2.9m wide, 1.2m deep and over 110m long on the south side of Hoar Moor is a drainage channel. It is overlain by a 19<sup>th</sup>-century enclosure bank.

## REFERENCES HCM160031\_NE\_15JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160032 LOCATION 286386 140530

TYPE BANK (EARTHWORK) PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A bank, 3m wide, 1.2m high and 95.6m long, with a ditch, 2.3m wide and 0.7m deep on its north side, is part of the relict field system on the S side of Hoar Moor

## REFERENCES HCM160032\_E\_15JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160033 LOCATION 286351 140502

TYPE LYNCHET PERIOD PREHISTORIC; MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A lynchet 1.8m wide, 1m high and 14m long to the west of enclosure HCM160016.

## REFERENCES HCM160033\_E\_15JUN16\_HRILEY

NOTES The lynchet may be part of the extensive prehistoric field system to the east (Site 1). There are several phases to this field system (see HCM160080;81;82) and this element could date from the prehistoric or medieval periods.

HCM160034 LOCATION 286707 140251

TYPE BANK (EARTHWORK) PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A low, stony bank, 3.5m wide, 0.7m high and 60.9m long is a relict field boundary, part of the field system associated with the farmstead on the SW side of Codsens Moors to the east of this feature. The bank runs over the hollow ways HCM160035 and HCM160036. This field system was in use by 1842 (SRO 1842);

## REFERENCES HCM160034\_E\_17JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160035 LOCATION 286691 140242

TYPE HOLLOW WAY PERIOD MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A reed-filled hollow, 7.4m wide, 1.2m deep and 57.9m long on the SW side of Codsens Moors. The hollow is overlain by a post-medieval enclosure bank and by the early 19<sup>th</sup>-century field system associated with the deserted farmstead to the east (HCM160034). Its form suggests that this is the remains of a medieval hollow way, developed over hundreds of years as stock was moved onto summer grazing on Codsens Moors and Dunkery.

## REFERENCES HCM160035\_S\_17JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160036 LOCATION 286702 140251

TYPE HOLLOW WAY PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A reed-filled hollow, 7.4m wide, 1.2m deep

and 11.6m long on the SW side of Codsens Moors. The hollow is overlain by the early 19<sup>th</sup>-century field system associated with the deserted farmstead to the east (HCM160034). Its form suggests that this is the remains of a medieval hollow way, developed over hundreds of years as stock was moved onto summer grazing on Codsens Moors and Dunkery.

REFERENCES HCM160036\_N\_17JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160037 LOCATION 286723 140213

TYPE HOLLOW WAY PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A hollow, 6m wide, 1.1m deep and 78.3m long on the SW side of Codsens Moors. The hollow is overlain by the early 19<sup>th</sup>-century field system associated with the deserted farmstead to the east (HCM160034). Its form suggests that this is the remains of a medieval hollow way, developed over hundreds of years as stock was moved onto summer grazing on Codsens Moors and Dunkery.

REFERENCES HCM160037\_S\_17JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160038 LOCATION 286732 140345

TYPE BANK (EARTHWORK) PERIOD PREHISTORIC

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION Two very spread stony banks are visible in the corner of a relict field on the SW side of Codsens Moors. The southern bank is 2.5m wide, 1m high and 37.9m long. It is cut by a post-medieval drainage ditch (HCM160040) and obscured by a very wet area to the NW. The northern bank is more fragmentary and is up to 2m wide, 0.8m high and 18.6m long. These are the remains of prehistoric field boundaries, similar to those to the north (Site 1).

REFERENCES HCM160038\_NW\_17JUN16\_HRILEY

RECOMMENDATIONS A large scale metric analytical earthwork survey of the area.

HCM160039 LOCATION 286746 140374

TYPE STONE PERIOD PREHISTORIC

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A small upright stone, 20cm long, 13cm high and 2cm thick close to a prehistoric field bank (HCM160038) may be part of the stone facing of that feature.

REFERENCES HCM160039\_NW\_17JUN16\_HRILEY

RECOMMENDATIONS Include in survey HCM160038

HCM160040 LOCATION 286724 140359

TYPE DRAINAGE DITCH PERIOD POST MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A narrow reed-filled hollow, 1m wide, 0.4m deep and 17m long, is a drainage channel. It cuts through a prehistoric field bank (HCM160038).

REFERENCES HCM160040\_N\_17JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160041 LOCATION 286784 140398

TYPE HARROW PERIOD AD 20<sup>th</sup> century

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A Ferguson TE disc harrow lies by a relict field boundary NW of the farmstead on Codsens Moor. It dates from c 1950



(Farnworth 1996). This sort of harrow is usually used for seed bed preparation; there could have been some form of cultivation in these fields in the immediate post-war period or the implement may have been simply abandoned here.

REFERENCES HCM160041\_NW\_17JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160042 LOCATION 286783 140381

TYPE DITCH PERIOD MEDIEVAL; POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A hollow, 4.6m wide, 1.3m deep runs for some 250.7m NS on the SW side of Codsens Moors. It is overlain by post-medieval enclosure banks at 286804 140397, then turns to run to the NE for some 102.1m, where it is visible as a ditch, 0.7m wide, 0.6m deep, with a bank 1.4m wide and 0.8m high. This part of an extensive relict field system on the south side of Codsens Moors. To the east of the survey area, in Site 3, the field boundaries run across prehistoric coaxial field boundaries. The nature of the ditch which marks the western extent of this field system suggests that it may have been used for access up to the higher parts of Codsens Moors, it also suggests that the field system may have used an existing early medieval hollow way as part of its layout.

REFERENCES HCM160042\_SW\_17JUN16\_HRILEY

NOTES This field system is not shown on the 18<sup>th</sup>- and 19<sup>th</sup>- century maps and plans of the area, suggesting that it was not in use by this time. Morphologically, the relict field system is comparable to that on Bossington Hill, between Porlock and Minehead, which had fallen out of use by 1809 (SRO 1809). Cultivation of the common or more marginal land was widespread in south west England and has been dated to the late medieval and early post-medieval periods on the Quantock Hills by documentary and field evidence (Riley 2006). Elsewhere on Exmoor this sort of cultivation of the commons can be dated from the medieval period until the 18<sup>th</sup> century (Riley 2015, 60). The cultivation was periodic and often communal; rye was usually grown, both for its grain and for its straw which was used for thatch. A 16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup> century date for this field system at Codsens Moors fits with the dispersed settlement pattern of dispersed farmsteads in the Quarne Valley at this time (Riley 2009, 28).

RECOMMENDATIONS Documentary research (Section 6.22.7) could help to clarify the chronology of this relict field system.

HCM160043 LOCATION 286819 140133

TYPE LYNCHET PERIOD PREHISTORIC; MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A substantial lynchet, 2.5m wide, 1.1m high and 71.1m long within the relict field system HCM160034 appears to pre-date it.

REFERENCES HCM160043\_E\_17JUN16\_HRILEY

NOTES The lynchet may be part of the extensive prehistoric field system to the north (Site 1). There are several phases to this field system (see HCM160080;81;82) and this element could date from the prehistoric or medieval periods.

HCM160044 LOCATION 286806 140148

TYPE HOLLOW WAY

PERIOD MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A hollow, 7.5m wide, 0.9m deep and 119.3m long on the SW side of Codsens Moors. Its form suggests that this is the remains of

a medieval hollow way, developed over hundreds of years as stock was moved onto summer grazing on Codsens Moors and Dunkery.

REFERENCES HCM160044\_N\_17JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160045 LOCATION 286778 140149

TYPE HOLLOW WAY PERIOD MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A hollow, 5m wide, 0.6m deep and 71.5m long on the SW side of Codsens Moors. Its form suggests that this is the remains of a medieval hollow way, developed over hundreds of years as stock was moved onto summer grazing on Codsens Moors and Dunkery.

REFERENCES HCM160045\_N\_17JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160046 (Codsens Moor West) LOCATION 286850 140250

TYPE FARMSTEAD PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION The remains of a building with a small enclosure or yard on its south side lie on the SW side of Codsens Moors. The remains of the building comprise a rectangular, stone structure with overall dimensions 14.3m EW by 5.8m NS. The walls stand to a height of up to 1.6m at the east end and are 0.5m thick. The building is divided into four long, narrow sections, which probably represent the remains of stalls for livestock. The yard is defined by a substantial, stone-faced banks, 1.7m wide and 1.4m high, to the west and east. The south side is a low, stony bank 1.5m wide and 0.4m high, with traces of wall facing in the stone tumble. The yard appears to be later than the building. These are the remains of a house with a smallholding, in use by 1842 and abandoned by 1889. Sometime after 1842 the building was converted to livestock housing.

REFERENCES HCM160046a\_N\_17JUN16\_HRILEY; HCM160046b\_E\_17JUN16\_HRILEY; HCM160046c\_E\_17JUN16\_HRILEY; HCM160046d\_E\_17JUN16\_HRILEY; HCM160046e\_N\_17JUN16\_HRILEY

NOTES The building appears on the tithe map as a building and yard, described as a house and garden, occupied by William Owen (SRO 1842). The OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition map shows the house and yard as uninhabited (OS 1889). The map evidence and the building remains indicate that this was a house which was converted into livestock housing sometime after 1842.

RECOMMENDATIONS The only survey of the building remains here is a sketch plan undertaken in 1981. Several descriptions of the remains are recorded in the HER (Exmoor HER MSO9192).

A large scale metric survey of the building remains and immediate environs.

Photographic record of the remains, related to the large scale survey plan.

Documentary research into the history of the holding, including Census records.

HCM160047 LOCATION 287018 140233

TYPE DRAINAGE DITCH PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A large ditch, 6m wide, 1.2m deep and 317.9m long, west of the deserted farmsteads on Codsens Moors is a drainage ditch.

REFERENCES HCM160047\_N\_17JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160048 LOCATION 287059 140201

TYPE HOLLOW WAY PERIOD MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A large hollow to the west of the deserted farmsteads on Codsens Moors is 4.3m wide, 0.8m deep and 55.3m long. Its form suggests that this is the remains of a medieval hollow way, developed over hundreds of years as stock was moved onto summer grazing on Codsens Moors and Dunkery.

REFERENCES HCM160048\_N\_17JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160049 LOCATION 286902 140319

TYPE TRACKWAY PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A track, 2m wide, backed by a scarp 1m high and 19.5m long, is the remains of an access track to the deserted farmstead, on Codsens Moors East

REFERENCES HCM160049\_E\_17JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160050 LOCATION 286924 140306

TYPE BANK (EARTHWORK) PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A stony bank, 2.2m wide, 1m high and 152.4m long is part of a relict field system associated with the deserted farmsteads Codsens Moors East and West and in use in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

REFERENCES HCM160050\_N\_17JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160051 (Codsens Moor) LOCATION 286919 140349

TYPE FARMSTEAD PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION The remains of a building with a yard to the south lie on the SW side of Codsens Moors. The main range, divided into two rooms, has external dimensions of 9.2m EW by 5.4m NS, with stone walls 0.6m thick and standing up to 1m high. Rooms on the E and W ends are 2m EW by 5.4m NS, and a fifth room, terraced into the slope and adjoining the north side of the main range, is 13.2m long and 1.3m wide. The yard is 8.4m EW by 9m NS, enclosed by a stone-faced bank, 1m wide and 1m high. This is a farmstead, in use by 1826 and deserted by 1890 (SRO 1826; OS 1890).

REFERENCES HCM160051a\_E\_17JUN16\_HRILEY; HCM160051b\_W\_17JUN16\_HRILEY; HCM160051c\_N\_17JUN16\_HRILEY

NOTES The building and its associated field system is shown in detail on an estate map of 1826. The holding, leased to Philip Hancock, was called 'Codsens Moor' and had 123 acres, of which 91 acres were rough grazing on Codsens Moors (SRO 1826). The tithe map shows a more developed field system in the area (SRO 1842).

RECOMMENDATIONS The only survey of the building remains here is a sketch plan undertaken in 1981. Several descriptions of the remains are recorded in the HER (Exmoor HER MSO9218).

A large scale metric survey of the building remains and immediate environs.

Photographic record of the remains, related to the large scale survey plan.

Documentary research into the history of the holding, including Census records.

HCM160052 LOCATION 286894 140345

TYPE PRIVY HOUSE PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

**DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION** The remains of a small rectangular building lie 27m to the west of the deserted farmstead of Codsens Moor. The structure is 4.4m NS, 3m EW with stone walls 0.6m wide and 0.6m high. This was probably the privy.

**REFERENCES** HCM160052\_S\_17JUN16\_HRILEY

**RECOMMENDATIONS** The building should be included in the survey recommended for HCM160051.

**HCM160053 LOCATION** 286952 140388

**TYPE** BARN PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

**DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION** The remains of a building, 20m EW by 3.6m NS with low stone walls 1.6m wide and 0.8m high, lies 46.4m to the NE of the deserted farmstead of Codsens Moor. The building was probably open fronted and was divided into two bays, perhaps for storage of fuel, fodder or livestock housing.

**REFERENCES** HCM160053\_E\_17JUN16\_HRILEY

**NOTES** The close spatial association of this feature with an element of prehistoric coaxial field system suggests that this could contain elements of a much earlier – prehistoric – feature.

**RECOMMENDATIONS** The building and its relationship with the prehistoric field boundary should be included in the survey recommended for HCM160051.

Geophysical survey of these two features should be considered to help resolve interpretation of them.

**HCM160054 LOCATION** 286949 140383

**TYPE** BANK (EARTHWORK) PERIOD PREHISTORIC

**DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION** Two low, stony banks to the NE and SW of Codsens Moor farmstead. They are 1.4m wide, 0.6m high and 12m and 15.6m long respectively. Their form and orientation suggest that they are part of a prehistoric coaxial field system which is well preserved to the NE of this area (Site 2).

**REFERENCES** HCM160054\_E\_17JUN16\_HRILEY

**RECOMMENDATIONS** The bank is included under the recommendations for HCM160053.

**HCM160055 LOCATION** 286801 140380

**TYPE** BANK (EARTHWORK) PERIOD PREHISTORIC

**DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION** A low, spread stony bank, 1.4m wide, 0.4m high and 34.1m long, lies to the NW of the farmstead Codsens Moor West. It is probably part of the fragmentary prehistoric field system to the west, recorded under HCM160038.

**REFERENCES** HCM160055\_NE\_20JUN16\_HRILEY

**RECOMMENDATIONS** Include in the metric survey of HCM160038

**HCM160056 LOCATION** 286884 140462

**TYPE** HOLLOW WAY PERIOD MEDIEVAL

**DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION** A hollow, 4.4m wide, 1m deep and 56.9m long to the north of Codsens Moor farmstead. Its form suggests that this is the remains of a medieval hollow way, developed over hundreds of years as stock was moved onto summer grazing on Codsens Moors and Dunkery.



## REFERENCES HCM160056\_N\_20JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160057 LOCATION 286894 140489

TYPE HOLLOW WAY PERIOD MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A hollow, 2.6m wide, 0.8m deep and 68m long to the north of Codsens Moor farmstead. Its form suggests that this is the remains of a medieval hollow way, developed over hundreds of years as stock was moved onto summer grazing on Codsens Moors and Dunkery.

REFERENCES HCM160057\_N\_20JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160058 LOCATION 286960 140557

TYPE LYNCHET PERIOD PREHISTORIC

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A substantial, stony lynchet, 5m wide, 1.2 high and 19.1m long to the south of the enclosure HCM160069 is probably part of the prehistoric coaxial field system to the north and east (Site I).

REFERENCES HCM160058\_E\_20JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160059 LOCATION 287012 140438

TYPE CLEARANCE CAIRN PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION Two stony mounds lie close to the 19<sup>th</sup>-century enclosure bank south of the enclosure HCM160069. The southern mound is circular, 3m in diameter and 0.6m high; the northern mound is 2.2m NS, 1.5m EW and 0.6m high. These are probably associated with the construction of the 19<sup>th</sup>-century enclosure bank.

REFERENCES HCM160059\_N\_17JUN16\_HRILEY

NOTES See also HCM160092 and 95.

HCM160060 LOCATION 286910 140468

TYPE BANK (EARTHWORK) PERIOD PREHISTORIC

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION Several fragmentary, low stony banks lie to the north of the Codsens Moor farmstead. A typical example at 286910 140468 is 1m wide, 0.4m high and 17.7m long; it is cut by the hollow way HCM160057. These are probably prehistoric field boundaries.

REFERENCES HCM160060\_S\_20JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160061 LOCATION 286901 140437

TYPE DITCH PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A ditch 4.7m wide and 1.2m deep forms a rectangular enclosure, 93m NS and 43m EW. This is part of the field system associated with Codsens Moor farmstead and is shown on the OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition map (OS 1890).

REFERENCES HCM160061\_N\_20JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160062 LOCATION 286953 140553

TYPE BANK (EARTHWORK) PERIOD PREHISTORIC

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A low stony bank 2m wide, 0.4m high and 10m long appears to be overlain by the lynchet HCM160058. It is probably a prehistoric field boundary.

REFERENCES HCM160062\_N\_20JUN16\_HRILEY

RECOMMENDATIONS Large-scale metric survey, geophysical survey and excavation to investigate the relationship between the two features.

HCM160063 LOCATION 286958 140568

TYPE CLEARANCE CAIRN PERIOD PREHISTORIC

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A stony mound, 3m in diameter and 0.6m high is probably a prehistoric field clearance cairn, similar to those associated with the prehistoric field system and settlement to the north (Site 2).

REFERENCES HCM160063\_N\_20JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160064 (Part of Site 2) LOCATION 286955 140603

TYPE BANK (EARTHWORK) PERIOD PREHISTORIC

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A substantial stony bank, 5m wide, 1.1m high and 46.4m long is part of the prehistoric coaxial field system which is evident to the NE of this feature. The bank is overlain by two post-medieval enclosure boundaries.

REFERENCES HCM160064\_NE\_20JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160065 (Part of Site 2) LOCATION 286889 140648

TYPE HUT CIRCLE PERIOD PREHISTORIC

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A large hut circle 11m in diameter formed by stony banks 0.9m wide and 0.7m high. The walls on the south side are up to 1.2m high where the hut circle has been terraced into the slope.

REFERENCES HCM160065\_S\_20JUN16\_HRILEY

RECOMMENDATIONS A large scale metric survey undertaken when the vegetation allows.

Bracken control.

HCM160066 (Part of Site 2) LOCATION 286921 140649

TYPE CLEARANCE CAIRN PERIOD PREHISTORIC

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A stony mound 2.9m in diameter and 0.9m high is a field clearance cairn associated the prehistoric field system and settlement, Site 2.

REFERENCES HCM160066\_S\_20JUN16\_HRILEY

RECOMMENDATIONS Bracken control

HCM160067 (Part of Site 2) LOCATION 286917 140624

TYPE CLEARANCE CAIRN PERIOD PREHISTORIC

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A stony mound 4m NS, 4.8m EW and 0.9m high is a field clearance cairn associated the prehistoric field system and settlement, Site 2.

REFERENCES HCM160067\_S\_20JUN16\_HRILEY

RECOMMENDATIONS Bracken control

HCM160068 (Part of Site 2) LOCATION 286904 140641

TYPE BANK (EARTHWORK) PERIOD PREHISTORIC

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION Stony banks, 2m wide, 0.8m high to the NE

and south of the hut circle HCM160065 are part of the prehistoric field system and settlement, Site 2.

REFERENCES HCM160068\_N\_20JUN16\_HRILEY

RECOMMENDATIONS Bracken control

HCM160069 (Part of Site 2) LOCATION 286941 140140708

TYPE HILLSLOPE ENCLOSURE PERIOD PREHISTORIC

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A substantial, spread stony bank, 3m wide and 1.3m high defines a large enclosure, 45.5m EW by 39.8m NS. Only the west side of the enclosure lies within the survey area. A structure lies in the NE part of the interior.

REFERENCES HCM160069\_N\_20JUN16\_HRILEY

NOTES The enclosure was surveyed at 1:2500 scale by the RCHME in 1987-88 and descriptions are given in the Exmoor HER MSO9191

RECOMMENDATIONS A large scale metric analytical earthwork survey of the enclosure and its immediate environs.

Sections through the banks have been cut by the post-medieval enclosure bank and these could be cleaned and recorded.

Geophysical survey of the enclosure and its immediate environs.

Bracken control.

HCM160070 (Part of Site 2) LOCATION 286898 140723

TYPE HUT CIRCLE PERIOD PREHISTORIC

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A large mound of earth and stone lies to the west of the enclosure HCM160069 and just to the west of a prehistoric coaxial field boundary. The mound is 9.5m in diameter and stands up to 1.3m high on its south side. A bank 1m wide and 0.5m high runs around most of the mound. This is probably the remains of a prehistoric hut circle.

REFERENCES HCM160070\_E\_20JUN16\_HRILEY

NOTES The mound was recorded at 1:2500 scale as part of the RCHME 1987-88 survey and described as being of uncertain function.

RECOMMENDATIONS A large scale metric survey undertaken when the vegetation allows and geophysical survey to further interpretation of the site as part of the prehistoric settlement. Targeted excavation may also be required.

Bracken control.

HCM160071 LOCATION 286832 140675

TYPE BANK (EARTHWORK) PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A bank, 1m wide, 0.9m high with a ditch 2m wide and 0.7m deep runs for 112.5m to the south of the enclosure HCM160069. This is part of the post-medieval enclosure of Codsand Moors; it is not depicted on the historic mapping consulted as part of this project.

REFERENCES HCM160071\_E\_20JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160072 LOCATION 286880 140620

TYPE CLEARANCE CAIRN PERIOD PREHISTORIC

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A stony mound, 4m in diameter and 0.9m high to the SW of the prehistoric settlement and field system, Site 2, is probably a

prehistoric clearance cairn. The mound was covered in bracken at the time of the survey making further interpretation difficult.

REFERENCES HCM160072\_NE\_20JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160073 LOCATION 286846 140591

TYPE HOLLOW WAY PERIOD MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A ditch 6.6m wide, 0.5m deep and 85.6m long lies to the west of the prehistoric settlement and field system, Site 2. Its form suggests that this is the remains of a medieval hollow way, developed over hundreds of years as stock was moved onto summer grazing on Codsens Moors and Dunkery.

REFERENCES HCM160073\_S\_20JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160074 LOCATION 286784 140538

TYPE BANK (EARTHWORK) PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A bank, 1m wide, 0.9m high with a ditch 2m wide and 0.7m deep runs for 443m to the south of the enclosure HCM160069. This is part of the post-medieval enclosure of Codsens Moors; it is not depicted on the historic mapping consulted as part of this project.

REFERENCES HCM160074\_W\_20JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160075 LOCATION 286856 140578

TYPE CLEARANCE CAIRN PERIOD MEDIEVAL; POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A stony mound 2.6m in diameter and 0.8m high lies on the east side of the hollow way HCM160073. This is probably a clearance cairn of late medieval or post-medieval date.

REFERENCES HCM160075\_N\_20JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160076 LOCATION 286642 140472

TYPE ENCLOSURE PERIOD PREHISTORIC

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A possible prehistoric enclosure to the south of the prehistoric field system, Site 1 was identified on the Lidar data. The northern part of this is a very well defined stony bank, 1.2m wide, 0.9m high and 38m long. The east and south sides are marked by a slight stony bank and a scarp; the west side is obscured by reeds; there are reeds and bracken in the interior.

REFERENCES HCM160076\_E\_22JUN16\_HRILEY

RECOMMENDATIONS Large scale metric analytical survey of the site and geophysical survey to aid interpretation of the function of this enclosure.

HCM160077 LOCATION 286628 140465

TYPE BANK (EARTHWORK) PERIOD PREHISTORIC

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A low stony bank, 1.2m wide, 0.7m high and 5m long, to the west of the possible enclosure HCM160076 is probably part of the prehistoric field system, Site 1.

REFERENCES HCM160077\_E\_22JUN16\_HRILEY

RECOMMENDATIONS Include in the surveys recommended for HCM160076.

HCM160078 LOCATION 286574 140460

TYPE LYNCHET PERIOD PREHISTORIC; MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A substantial lynchet, 3m wide, 1m high and 10.3m long to the west of the enclosure HCM160076.

REFERENCES HCM160074\_W\_22JUN16\_HRILEY

NOTES The lynchet is probably part of the extensive prehistoric field system to the north, Site 1. There are several phases to this field system (see HCM160080; 81; 82) and these elements could date from the prehistoric or medieval periods.

HCM160079 (Part of Site 1) LOCATION 286643 140661

TYPE STONE PERIOD PREHISTORIC

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION Two upright stones, 2m apart, lie on the east edge of an area of prehistoric fields and clearance cairns on the west side of Codsand Moors, Site 1. The stone to the north is 35cm high, 33 cm wide and 20cm thick, the southern stone is 50cm high, 32cm wide and 15cm thick. The southern stone stands in an erosion hollow.

REFERENCES HCM160079\_SE\_22JUN16\_HRILEY

NOTES These stones may be part of a robbed out or ruined field wall or a field entrance, but an alternative interpretation is that the standing stones were part of the ceremonial landscape before the field system was established and that they may have influenced the layout of the fields. A similar situation occurs on East Pinford where a single upright stone has been incorporated into a prehistoric field boundary (Riley 2014, 3-4).

RECOMMENDATIONS Repair and stabilisation of the erosion hollow.

Geophysical survey and targeted excavation to refine the interpretation and chronology of the stones.

HCM160080 (Part of Site 1) LOCATION 286543 140661

TYPE LYNCHET PERIOD PREHISTORIC

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION Several stony lynchets, up to 4m wide, 2.5m high and 2m to 8m long, within an area of prehistoric field system on the west edge of Codsand Moors and the east edge of Hoar Moor (Site 1). Several very large clearance cairns have been placed on one of the lynchets (HCM160081; 83).

REFERENCES HCM160080\_E\_22JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160081 (Part of Site 1) LOCATION 286560 140684

TYPE CLEARANCE CAIRN PERIOD PREHISTORIC; MEDIEVAL POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION Numerous stony mounds lie within the prehistoric field system on the west edge of Codsand Moors and the east edge of Hoar Moor (Site 1). They range in size from circular mounds 2m in diameter and 0.7m high to large oval mounds some 8m NS, 6.8m EW and 1m high. Several large mounds lie on or very close to the stony lynchets (HCM160080), suggesting that the mounds relate to a phase of stone clearance which occurred after the lynchets had formed, while some of the smaller mounds lie close to the edges of some of the prehistoric fields, indicating that they may be contemporary with those fields.

REFERENCES HCM160081\_N\_22JUN16\_HRILEY

NOTES Some of the larger cairns on the northern edge of the field system may be

prehistoric burial cairns.

**RECOMMENDATIONS** Large scale metric survey and geophysical survey of selected potential burial cairns; targeted excavation to improve interpretation of function and chronology.

**HCM160082** (Part of Site 1) **LOCATION** 286575 140572

**TYPE** BANK (EARTHWORK) **PERIOD** PREHISTORIC

**DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION** Several low, stony banks, 1.5m wide and 0.5m high form several small fields on the west side of Codsens Moors and the east side of Hoar Moor (Site 1). These small fields date from the prehistoric period; they are different in form and orientation to the coaxial fields which occur on Codsens Moors to the east and may represent the earliest phase of enclosure and agriculture on the Moors.

**REFERENCES** HCM160082\_N\_22JUN16\_HRILEY

**HCM160083** (Part of Site 1) **LOCATION** 286538 140646

**TYPE** CLEARANCE CAIRN **PERIOD** PREHISTORIC; MEDIEVAL; POST-MEDIEVAL

**DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION** A very large sub-rectangular mound of stones lies across one of the lynchets in the prehistoric field system, Site 1. The mound is 13m NS, 8m EW and 1.3m high. Two hollows in the surface of the mound could be the remains of small shelters used by stockmen.

**REFERENCES** HCM160083\_N\_22JUN16\_HRILEY

**NOTES** This clearance cairn was recorded separately due to its clear stratigraphic relationship with a prehistoric lynchet. It is also atypical as a clearance cairn as it is so large and has evidence of later modification.

**RECOMMENDATIONS** A large scale metric analytical earthwork survey and geophysical survey to aid interpretation.

**HCM160084** **LOCATION** 286627 140727

**TYPE** BANK (EARTHWORK) **PERIOD** POST-MEDIEVAL

**DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION** A stony bank, 2m wide, 0.9m high and 438m long with a ditch 2m wide and 0.8m deep forms part of the post-medieval enclosure of Codsens Moors. The boundary is not depicted on any of the historic mapping consulted for this project.

**REFERENCES** HCM160084\_E\_22JUN16\_HRILEY

**HCM160085** **LOCATION** 286642 140758

**TYPE** BANK (EARTHWORK) **PERIOD** POST-MEDIEVAL

**DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION** A stony bank, 1.6m wide, 0.6m high and 421m long with a ditch 1.5m wide and 0.5m deep forms part of the post-medieval enclosure of Codsens Moors. The boundary is not depicted on any of the historic mapping consulted for this project.

**REFERENCES** HCM160085\_E\_22JUN16\_HRILEY

**HCM160086** **LOCATION** 286524 140724

**TYPE** CLEARANCE CAIRN **PERIOD** PREHISTORIC; MEDIEVAL; POST-MEDIEVAL

**DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION** A low stony mound, 5m in diameter and

0.8m high is a clearance cairn. It lies on the northern edge of the field system, Site 1, and may be prehistoric or later in date.

REFERENCES HCM160086\_E\_22JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160087 LOCATION 286515 140733

TYPE LYNCHET PERIOD PREHISTORIC

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A lynchet, 4m wide, 1m high and 43.2m long on the northern edge of the prehistoric field system, Site 1.

REFERENCES HCM160087\_W\_22JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160088 LOCATION 286567 140741

TYPE BANK (EARTHWORK) PERIOD PREHISTORIC

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A spread, stony bank 2.2m wide, 0.5m high and 91.2m long on the northern edge of the prehistoric field system, Site 1.

REFERENCES HCM160088\_S\_22JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160089 LOCATION 286653 141065

TYPE BANK (EARTHWORK) PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A substantial stony bank, 3m wide, 1.2m high and 172m long, flanked by ditches, 1.7m wide and 0.6m deep, on the NW side of Codsand Moors. This is part of the post-medieval enclosure of Codsand Moors; it is not marked on any of the historic maps consulted for this project.

REFERENCES HCM160089\_S\_24JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160090 LOCATION 286490 140794

TYPE SCARP PERIOD PREHISTORIC

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION Two stony scarps, 1m wide, 0.8m high and 14m and 9m long, in an area of surface stone may be fragments of prehistoric field boundaries.

REFERENCES HCM160090\_N\_24JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160091 LOCATION 282582 140805

TYPE CLEARANCE CAIRN PERIOD PREHISTORIC

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A small stony mound, 3m in diameter and 0.5m high, north of the prehistoric field system, Site 1, is a clearance cairn, perhaps of prehistoric date.

REFERENCES HCM160091\_W\_24JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160092 LOCATION 286902 140871

TYPE CLEARANCE CAIRN PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION An amorphous stony mound, 2.8m in diameter and 0.6m high, is a clearance cairn, perhaps associated with the construction of the post-medieval enclosure bank to the east (see HCM160059 and 95).

REFERENCES HCM160092\_S\_24JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160093 LOCATION 286871 141011

TYPE BANK (EARTHWORK) PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A stony bank, 1.2m wide, 0.8m high and 9.6m long, with a ditch, 1m wide and 0.7m deep on its north side, on the NW side of Codsens Moors. A similar bank and ditch, 19.3m long, lies a few metres to the south. These are part of the post-medieval enclosure of Codsens Moors; they are not shown on any of the historic maps consulted for this project.

REFERENCES HCM160093\_E\_24JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160094 LOCATION 286834 141136

TYPE DITCH PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A V-shaped ditch, 1.3m wide, 1m deep and 104.6m long, flanked by banks, 1m wide and 0.4m high, on the NW side of Codsens Moors. This is part of the post-medieval enclosure of Codsens Moors; it is not shown on any of the historic maps consulted for this project.

REFERENCES HCM160094\_S\_24JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160095 LOCATION 286852 141115

TYPE CLEARANCE CAIRN PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A small stony mound, 2m in diameter and 0.8m high, is a clearance cairn, perhaps associated with the construction of the post-medieval enclosure bank to the east (see HCM160059 and 92).

REFERENCES HCM160095\_NE\_24JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160096 LOCATION 286845 141116

TYPE HOLLOW WAY PERIOD MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A hollow, 3m wide, 0.8m deep and 14.5m long, on the NW side of Codsens Moors. Its form suggests that this is the remains of a medieval hollow way, developed over hundreds of years as stock was moved onto summer grazing on Codsens Moors and Dunkery.

REFERENCES HCM160096\_NE\_24JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160097 LOCATION 286832 141178

TYPE BANK (EARTHWORK) PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A stony bank, 1.3m wide, 1.2m high and 53.9m long, with a ditch, 1.1m wide and 0.4m deep, on the NW edge of Codsens Moors. This is part of the post-medieval enclosure of Codsens Moors; it is not shown on any of the historic maps consulted for this project.

REFERENCES HCM160097\_NW\_24JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160098 LOCATION 286651 141203

TYPE BANK (EARTHWORK) PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A wide, spread bank, 2.4m wide, 0.7m high and 279.5m long, with a ditch, 1.6m wide and 0.6m deep, on the NW side of Codsens Moors. This is part of the post-medieval enclosure of Codsens Moors; it is not shown on any of the historic maps consulted for this project.

REFERENCES HCM160098\_E\_24JUN16\_HRILEY



HCM160099 LOCATION 286688 141058

TYPE BANK (EARTHWORK) PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A wide, spread bank, 2.9m wide, 0.7m high and 121.2m long, with a ditch, 0.9m wide and 0.6m deep, on the NW side of Codsand Moors. This is part of the post-medieval enclosure of Codsand Moors; it is not shown on any of the historic maps consulted for this project.

REFERENCES HCM160099\_E\_24JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160100 LOCATION 286620 141050

TYPE DITCH PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A narrow, reed-filled ditch, 0.8m wide, 0.4m deep and 208m long, on the NW side of Codsand Moors. This is part of the post-medieval enclosure of Codsand Moors; it is not shown on any of the historic maps consulted for this project.

REFERENCES HCM160100\_W\_24JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160101 LOCATION 286620 141050

TYPE STONE PERIOD PREHISTORIC

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION An upright stone, 43cm high, 40cm high and 18cm thick, is part of a prehistoric stone setting (Stone G), Exmoor HER MSO9189, on the NE edge of Codsand Moors.

REFERENCES HCM160101\_W\_27JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160102 LOCATION 288355 141115

TYPE STONE PERIOD PREHISTORIC

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION Two boulders side by side, part of a prehistoric stone setting (Stone F), Exmoor HER MSO9189, on the NE edge of Codsand Moors. The larger stone is 40cm high, 60cm long and 45cm thick; the smaller stone is 20cm high, 40cm long and 30cm thick.

REFERENCES HCM160102\_NW\_27JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160103 LOCATION 288355 141117

TYPE STONE PERIOD PREHISTORIC

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A recumbent stone slab, 88cm long, 27cm wide and 14cm thick, is part of a stone setting (Stone E), Exmoor HER MSO9189, on the NE edge of Codsand Moors. The stone lies close to a vehicle track and has only recently fallen over.

REFERENCES HCM160103\_N\_27JUN16\_HRILEY

RECOMMENDATIONS Re-erection of the stone and diversion of vehicles from this route.

HCM160104 LOCATION 288221 141145

TYPE STONE PERIOD PREHISTORIC

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION An upright stone, 51cm high, 20cm wide and 5cm thick, part of a prehistoric stone setting (Stone C), Exmoor HER MSO9189, on the NE edge of Codsand Moors.

REFERENCES HCM160104\_NW\_27JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160105 LOCATION 288224 141194

TYPE STONE PERIOD PREHISTORIC

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION An upright stone, 45cm high, 17cm wide and 9cm thick, part of a prehistoric stone setting (Stone B), Exmoor HER M509189, on the NE edge of Codsand Moors.

REFERENCES HCM160101\_NW\_27JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160106 LOCATION 288266 141175

TYPE DITCH PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A ditch, 1.3m wide, 0.6m deep and 319.6m long, with a bank, 0.9m wide and 0.4m high, on the NE side of Codsand Moors. The boundary is overlain by an early 19<sup>th</sup>-century enclosure bank. This is part of the post-medieval enclosure of Codsand Moors; it is not shown on any of the historic maps consulted for this project.

REFERENCES HCM160106\_SW\_27JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160107 LOCATION 288169 141100

TYPE BANK (EARTHWORK) PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A bank, 0.9m wide, 0.4m high and 164m long, with a ditch 1.3m wide and 0.6m deep, on the NE side of Codsand Moors. This is part of the post-medieval enclosure of Codsand Moors; it is not shown on any of the historic maps consulted for this project.

REFERENCES HCM160107\_S\_27JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160108 LOCATION 288189 140932

TYPE BANK (EARTHWORK) PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A substantial bank, 2.9m wide, 1.4m high and 1.02km long, with a ditch 2.7m wide and 1.3m deep, on the NE side of Codsand Moors. The boundary is overlain by an early 19<sup>th</sup>-century enclosure bank. This is part of the post-medieval enclosure of Codsand Moors; it is not shown on any of the historic maps consulted for this project. Mounds of small stones piled up against the south face of the bank represent field clearance.

REFERENCES HCM160108a\_E\_27JUN16\_HRILEY; HCM160108b\_N\_27JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160109 LOCATION 288183 140932

TYPE BRIDGE PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A neatly constructed channel through the bank of the boundary HCM160108 takes water from the ditch of HCM160107 through the bank. The channel is 2.9m long and stone-faced on both the north and south sides, with an opening 1.4m wide and 1.1m high. Although the boundary HCM160108 is not shown on any of the historic maps consulted for this project, similar features in boundaries (HCM160140 and 149) are shown on a detailed estate map (SRO 1826), indicating that this feature probably dated from the 19<sup>th</sup> century when the holding was part of the Hales estate.

REFERENCES HCM160109\_N\_27JUN16\_HRILEY

HCM160110 (Part of Site 4) LOCATION 28857 140522

TYPE BANK (EARTHWORK) PERIOD PREHISTORIC

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A broad, spread bank with a very high stone content, 2.2m wide, 0.4m high and 188m long. Several piles of stone along the sides of the bank represent field clearance, probably also of prehistoric date. The bank appears to overlie the probable enclosure HCM160117 both on the Lidar image and in the field, although the vegetation - reeds – does make interpretation difficult. This bank is part of the prehistoric coaxial field system on the east side of Codsand Moors, other elements of this are recorded as HCM160121 and 153.

REFERENCES HCM160110\_NE\_01JUL16\_HRILEY

HCM160111 (Part of Site 4) LOCATION 288806 140486

TYPE CLEARANCE CAIRN PERIOD PREHISTORIC

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A small, very stony mound, 2.1m in diameter and 0.8m high, on the west side of the bank HCM160110 is a clearance cairn, probably of prehistoric date.

REFERENCES HCM160111\_E\_01JUL16\_HRILEY

HCM160112 LOCATION 288799 140471

TYPE DRAINAGE DITCH PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A channel, 1.8m wide, 0.8m deep and 18.4m long, is a silted drainage ditch, associated with the post-medieval use of the area.

REFERENCES HCM160112\_SW\_01JUL16\_HRILEY

HCM160113 (Part of Site 4) LOCATION 288714 140480

TYPE HUT CIRCLE PERIOD PREHISTORIC

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A large hut circle or small enclosure lies on the NW edge of the prehistoric settlement and field system on the east side of Codsand Moors, Site 4. It is formed by spread, very stony banks, 3.4m wide and 1.2m wide, terraced into the slope on the north side to form a level interior. The structure has overall dimensions of 14.2m EW and 13.8m NS. Both the west and east sides have hollows on the top which may be remains of small shelters used by stockmen in the medieval or early post-medieval periods.

REFERENCES HCM160113a\_N\_01JUL16\_HRILEY; HCM160113b\_S\_01JUL16\_HRILEY; HCM160113c\_N\_01JUL16\_HRILEY; HCM160113d\_E\_01JUL16\_HRILEY

NOTES The RCHME survey suggests that this may be an enclosure rather than a hut circle on the grounds of its size.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A large scale metric survey of the structure and its immediate environs

Geophysical survey of the structure and its immediate environs to investigate the nature of its interior in particular.

Geophysics to investigate if the field boundaries to the NE and SE, which stop short of the hut circle on the ground, actually continue and if there is a relationship with the hut circle.

HCM160114 (Part of Site 4) LOCATION 288721 140454

TYPE SCARP PERIOD PREHISTORIC

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A very stony scarp, 3m wide, 1m high and 23.1m long, forms part of the coaxial field system on the east side of Codsand Moors, Site 4.

REFERENCES HCM160114\_SE\_01JUL16\_HRILEY

RECOMMENDATIONS Included in the recommendations for HCM160113.

HCM160115 (Part of Site 4) LOCATION 288736 140442

TYPE CLEARANCE CAIRN PERIOD PREHISTORIC

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A stony mound, 2.4m in diameter and 0.9m high, close to the prehistoric field boundary HCM160114, is a clearance cairn and is probably of prehistoric date.

REFERENCES HCM160115\_NW\_01JUL16\_HRILEY

HCM160116 LOCATION 288763 140421

TYPE DRAINAGE DITCH PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A hollow, 3m wide, 0.9m deep and 11.9m deep, is a drainage channel. It is overlain by a post-medieval enclosure bank and cuts through the enclosure HCM160117.

REFERENCES HCM160116\_S\_01JUL16\_HRILEY

HCM160117 (Part of Site 4) LOCATION 288778 140394

TYPE HILLSLOPE ENCLOSURE PERIOD PREHISTORIC

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION The RCHME 1987-88 metric survey of Codsand Moors identified a probable hillslope enclosure on Site 4. Part of the enclosure can be seen on the Lidar image but the area is currently very difficult to investigate on the ground due to the dense reeds which cover most of the site. The site is cut by the post-medieval drainage ditch HCM160116 and overlain by a post-medieval enclosure boundary which also hinders interpretation of the field remains. Two elements of the probable enclosure can be identified. North of the post-medieval enclosure boundary a very spread bank of moss-covered stones, 3-4m wide, 0.6m high and 58m long, forms the NE side of the probable prehistoric enclosure. This bank is cut by the ditch of the post-medieval boundary, revealing the bank in section. South of the post-medieval field boundary, a spread, stony bank or scarp, mostly engulfed in reeds and bracken, 3-4m wide, 0.9m high and 45m long, forms the SE side of the probable prehistoric enclosure.

REFERENCES HCM160117a\_NE\_01JUL16\_HRILEY; HCM160117b\_N\_01JUL16\_HRILEY

RECOMMENDATIONS Vegetation clearance and control

Large scale metric analytical earthwork survey of the enclosure and its immediate environs.

Geophysical survey of the enclosure and its immediate environs to investigate the nature of its interior in particular.

The section revealed by the post-medieval boundary ditch should be cleaned and recorded.

HCM160118 (Part of Site 4) LOCATION 288819 140337

TYPE BANK (EARTHWORK) PERIOD PREHISTORIC

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION Fragmentary low, stony banks, 1.6 m wide, 0.4m high and up to 45m long, part of the prehistoric settlement and field system on the east side of Codsens Moors, Site 4.

REFERENCES HCM160118\_N\_01JUL16\_HRILEY

HCM160119 LOCATION 288837 140354

TYPE CLEARANCE CAIRN PERIOD PREHISTORIC; POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION Numerous small heaps of stones, 2m in diameter and 0.4m high on the east side of Codsens Moors, Site 4. Most of these look relatively recent and were interpreted by the RCHME as the remains of robbed out prehistoric field boundaries, probably for post-medieval field boundary construction.

REFERENCES HCM160119\_N\_01JUL16\_HRILEY

HCM160120 (Part of Site 4) LOCATION 288770 140370

TYPE LYNCHET PERIOD PREHISTORIC

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION Stony lynchets, 2.2m wide and up to 1m high, form part of the prehistoric field system on the east side of Codsens Moor, Site 4.

REFERENCES HCM160120\_NE\_01JUL16\_HRILEY

HCM160121 LOCATION 288680 140332

TYPE BANK (EARTHWORK) PERIOD PREHISTORIC

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION Large stony banks, up to 5.5m wide and 1.1m high, part of the prehistoric field system on the east side of Codsens Moors, Site 4. Heaps of stones piled against the faces of the banks suggest further field clearance. One of these banks is on the same alignment as the coaxial fields to the NE (HCM160110); it has been used as the NW boundary of several irregular fields which lie to the SW of the enclosure HCM160117.

REFERENCES HCM160121a\_NE\_01JUL16\_HRILEY; HCM160121b\_NW\_01JUL16\_HRILEY

HCM160122 (Part of Site 4) LOCATION 288687 140250

TYPE HUT CIRCLE PERIOD PREHISTORIC

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A hut circle lies on the south side of the prehistoric field system and settlement on the east side of Codsens Moors, Site 4. At the time of the field visit it was difficult to see due to the vegetation cover of dense reeds and bracken, but the north side can be seen as a well defined stony bank, 2m wide and 0.8m high, terraced into the slope, forming a hut circle some 10m in diameter.

REFERENCES HCM160122\_E\_01JUL16\_HRILEY

RECOMENDATIONS

Vegetation clearance and control

A large scale metric survey of the structure and its immediate environs

Geophysical survey of the structure and its immediate environs

HCM160123 (Part of Site 4) LOCATION 288701 140300

TYPE CLEARANCE CAIRN PERIOD PREHISTORIC

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A large stony spread, 51.6m NS and 42.1m EW, on the edge of the prehistoric field system on the east side of Codsens Moors,

Site 4. There are several heaps of stone within this which indicate field clearance.  
REFERENCES HCM160123\_N\_01JUL16\_HRILEY

HCM160124 LOCATION 288617 140211

TYPE BANK (EARTHWORK) PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A stony bank, 2.6m wide, 0.8m high and 62m long on the east side of Codsens Moors. The south side is covered in bracken, gorse and reeds. The Lidar image shows that this is part of a regular field system of small, roughly square fields similar to those to the north of Bank Down (HCM160139). This is a post-medieval field boundary which is not shown on any of the historic maps consulted for this project.

REFERENCES HCM160124\_N\_01JUL16\_HRILEY

HCM160125 LOCATION 288603 140383

TYPE DRAINAGE DITCH PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A ditch, 1.7m wide, 0.7m deep and 27.8m long, with a bank, 2m wide and 0.9m high, on the SE side of Codsens Moors, is a silted drainage ditch, associated with the post-medieval use of the area.

REFERENCES HCM160125\_SW\_01JUL16\_HRILEY

HCM160126 (Part of Site 4) LOCATION 288629 140394

TYPE HUT CIRCLE PERIOD PREHISTORIC

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A stony mound terraced into the slope on the SW side of the prehistoric settlement and field system on the east side of Codsens Moors, Site 4. The mound is 9.5m NS, 8.5m EW and up to 1.4m high. This is similar to the hut circle and possible hut circle on Site 2 to the west (HCM16065 and 70).

REFERENCES HCM160126\_W\_01JUL16\_HRILEY

RECOMMENDATIONS A large scale metric survey and geophysical survey of the mound to aid interpretation of the site.

Removal of the sapling on the south side of the mound.

HCM160127 LOCATION 287903 141202

TYPE DITCH PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A large ditch, 4.8m wide, 1.2m deep and 172.9m long on north side of Codsens Moors is a boundary which forms part of the post-medieval enclosure of the moors; it is not shown on any of the historic maps consulted for this project.

REFERENCES HCM160127\_S\_05JUL16\_HRILEY

HCM160128 LOCATION 287919 141145

TYPE DRAINAGE DITCH PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A ditch, 1.2m wide, 0.4m deep and 42.4m long, with a bank, 1m wide and 0.3m high, is a drainage channel, discharging into the ditch HCM160127.

REFERENCES HCM160128\_NE\_05JUL16\_HRILEY

HCM160129 LOCATION 287876 141165

TYPE CAIRN PERIOD PREHISTORIC

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A low, reed-covered mound on the north side of Codsens Moors. The mound is made up of moss-covered stones and earth and measures 5.5m NS, 6m EW and 0.8m high. This mound is probably a prehistoric burial cairn and compares to those in a similar position to the west (Exmoor HER MSO7383).

REFERENCES HCM160127\_S\_05JUL16\_HRILEY

RECOMMENDATIONS Clear and control the vegetation; large-scale metric survey.

HCM160130 LOCATION 287948 141156

TYPE DITCH PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A large ditch, 4m wide, 0.9m deep and 53.4m long on the north side of Codsens Moors is a silted drainage channel which forms part of the post-medieval use of the area.

REFERENCES HCM160130\_S\_05JUL16\_HRILEY

HCM160131 LOCATION 288001 141118

TYPE PLOUGH PERIOD AD 20<sup>th</sup> Century

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION The remains of an agricultural implement lies on the north edge of Codsens close to a complex of drainage ditches. This is a tractor drawn plough and was probably used for cutting and cleaning many of the drainage ditches on Codsens Moors.

REFERENCES HCM160131\_S\_05JUL16\_HRILEY

HCM160132 LOCATION 288064 141089

TYPE DRAINAGE DITCH PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A ditch, 1.3m wide, 0.4m deep and 151.6m long, with a bank 1m wide and 0.8m high, on the north side of Codsens Moors, is a drainage channel. It discharges into a post-medieval enclosure boundary ditch and is associated with the post-medieval use of the area.

REFERENCES HCM160132\_SE\_05JUL16\_HRILEY

HCM160133 LOCATION 287874 141053

TYPE DRAINAGE DITCH PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION Two reed-filled ditches, 0.7m wide, 0.5m deep and 20.5m and 25.8m long, on the north side of Codsens Moors are drainage channels, associated with the post-medieval use of the area.

REFERENCES HCM160133\_NE\_05JUL16\_HRILEY

HCM160134 LOCATION 288074 140139

TYPE BANK (EARTHWORK) PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A substantial stone-faced bank, 1.7m wide and 1-1.4m high with a beech hedge, forms one of the small enclosures near Bank Down (HCM160135 and 136). These date from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century; they are shown on the 1826 estate map, but not on the OS 1804 map (SRO 1826; OS 1804).

REFERENCES HCM160134\_W\_05JUL16\_HRILEY

HCM160135 LOCATION 288157 140122

#### TYPE MILL PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

**DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION** The remains of a small building at Bank Down to the north of the River Quarme and NW of the hamlet of Codsand. A rectangular stone lined hollow, 3m by 1m, is probably the infilled wheel pit. One of the walls stands to 1m high and is constructed of roughly coursed stone with lime mortar. A fragment of a millstone lies to the east of the wheel pit. To the north of the wheel pit a stone-lined channel, 0.5m wide and 0.5m deep, is the remains of the headrace; south of the wheel pit is a large, level platform between the mill and the stream. An estate map of 1826 names this as 'Codsand Mills'; the reference book records it as part of a holding known as 'Bankdown,' leased to Philip Gibbs. The mill is mentioned as part of Bank Down in the tithe survey (SRO 1842) and seems to fallen into disuse by 1889 (OS 1889b).

**REFERENCES** HCM160135a\_N\_05JUL16\_HRILEY; HCM160135b\_S\_05JUL16\_HRILEY; HCM160135c\_W\_05JUL16\_HRILEY; HCM160135d\_N\_05JUL16\_HRILEY; HCM160135e\_N\_05JUL16\_HRILEY; HCM160135f\_N\_05JUL16\_HRILEY

**NOTES** The only record of this exceptional structure is a short description following a site visit in 1988 in Exmoor HER MSO11183.

**RECOMMENDATIONS** Large scale metric survey of the remains of the mill together with the associated farm buildings (HCM160136, 137, 138). Photographic record of the site related to the survey plan.

#### HCM160136 LOCATION 288160 140131

##### TYPE FARMSTEAD PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

**DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION** The remains of a building with a yard to the south and a large barn or outbuilding to the east at Bank Down to the north of the River Quarme and NW of the hamlet of Codsand. The building is divided into five rooms. It has overall measurements 14m EW by 6.5m NS with ruined stone walls, 0.6m wide and 0.5m high; the barn is 10m EW by 7.5m NS and has ruined stone walls, 0.6m wide and up to 0.8m high. These are the remains of a farmstead known as Bankdown in 1826. It was leased by Philip Gibbs and had a holding of some 65 acres in land which had been enclosed from Codsand Moors in the early part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (SRO 1826).

**REFERENCES** HCM160136\_E\_05JUL16\_HRILEY

**NOTES** The only record of this site is a short description following a site visit in 1988 in Exmoor HER MSO11183. The association with the mill, the surviving relict field system and the documentary record, including a detailed map and reference book from 1826, combine to make this an exceptional example of a 19<sup>th</sup>-century estate farm on reclaimed moorland.

**RECOMMENDATIONS** Included in HCM160135.

#### HCM160137 LOCATION 288184 140136

##### TYPE BARN PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

**DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION** A disused stone building north of the farmhouse at Bank Down is 7.4m EW and 5m NS; the walls are 0.6m thick and stand to roof height in places. A large doorway with a brick wagon arch fronts onto the track from Codsand to Bank Down; on the west end a small opening is for a dog kennel. The interior contains storage alcoves. A stone gatepost, over 1m high, is set upright close to



the west end of the building. This is a barn, associated with Bank Down farm and built after 1842 and before 1889 (SRO 1842; OS 1889).

REFERENCES HCM160130\_S\_05JUL16\_HRILEY

NOTES The only record of this site is a short description following a site visit in 1988 in Exmoor HER MSO11183. The association with the mill and farmstead, the surviving relict field system and the architectural details, combine to make this an exceptional example of a 19<sup>th</sup>-century estate farm building.

RECOMMENDATIONS Included in HCM160135; detailed building recording.

HCM160138 LOCATION 288215 140115

TYPE HOUSE PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A rectangular stone building with a yard to the south, east of the farmstead at Bank Down on the side of the track from Codsand to Bank Down. The building is 8.5m EW, 4.2m NS with walls 0.6m thick standing up to 1m high; a doorway onto the yard lies on the south side of the building. This is a house or cottage, presumably associated with the farm at Bank Down and shown on the 1826 estate map (SRO 1826).

REFERENCES HCM160138a\_E\_05JUL16\_HRILEY; HCM160138b\_E\_05JUL16\_HRILEY

RECOMMENDATIONS Included in HCM160135.

HCM160139 LOCATION 288202 140161

TYPE BANK (EARTHWORK) PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION Stony banks, 1.5m wide, 0.7m high, some with grown out hedgerow trees, north of Bank Farm. These are the remains of the relict field system associated with the holding of Bank Down. A map and reference book of 1826 record the name and size of each field, and the map allows the differentiation of pasture and arable (SRO 1826).

REFERENCES HCM160139a\_NE\_05JUL16\_HRILEY; HCM160139b\_SE\_05JUL16\_HRILEY HCM160139c\_SE\_05JUL16\_HRILEY

HCM160140 LOCATION 288187 140848

TYPE WALL PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A drystone wall, 115.6m long, in various states of repair, on the NE side of Codsand Moors, north of Bank Down. Part of it has been rebuilt to form a low wall, 1.5m wide and 0.9m high; where the original wall survives it is 0.7m thick with a stone capping in places and standing up to 1.3m high. Towards the western end a stone arch through the wall forms a drain, similar in form to that through the boundary HCM160108 to the north. This is part of the relict field system associated with the holding of Bank Down; in 1826 it marked the boundary between 'Higher Field' and 'Bank Down,' a large plot of rough grazing (SRO 1826).

REFERENCES HCM160140a\_N\_05JUL16\_HRILEY; HCM160140b\_N\_05JUL16\_HRILEY; HCM160140c\_N\_05JUL16\_HRILEY

HCM160141 LOCATION 288347 140961

TYPE BUILDING PERIOD MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A sub-rectangular structure, 6.3m NS and 3.1m EW on the north side of Codsand moors, formed by very spread, stony banks,

0.7m wide and 0.4m high. This may well be the remains of a small building such as a shelter for stockmen. It is comparable to a similar structure to the east (HCM160144).

REFERENCES HCM160141\_N\_05JUL16\_HRILEY

NOTES If this is a stockman's shelter it could be associated with the use of the moors as summer grazing in the medieval period and as such is a rare example of such a structure on Exmoor (Riley 2015).

RECOMMENDATIONS Large scale metric survey; excavation to ascertain the function of the structure.

HCM160142 LOCATION 288552 140831

TYPE DRAINAGE DITCH PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A reed-filled ditch, 2.5m wide, 0.8m deep and 253m long, on the north side of Codsand Moors is a drainage channel, associated with the post-medieval use of the area.

REFERENCES HCM160142\_S\_08JUL16\_HRILEY

HCM160143 LOCATION 288683 140611

TYPE DRAINAGE DITCH PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A narrow channel, 0.7m wide, 0.5m deep and 113.6m long, on the east side of Codsand Moors, is a silted drainage channel, associated with the post-medieval use of the area.

REFERENCES HCM160143\_W\_08JUL16\_HRILEY

HCM160144 LOCATION 288795 140753

TYPE BUILDING PERIOD MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A sub-rectangular structure, 5.2m NS and 4m EW, on the north side of Codsand moors, formed by very spread, stony banks, 0.6m wide and 0.8m high. This may well be the remains of a small building such as a shelter for stockmen. It is comparable to a similar structure to the west (HCM160141).

REFERENCES HCM160144\_E\_08JUL16\_HRILEY

NOTES If this is a stockman's shelter it could be associated with the use of the moors as summer grazing in the medieval period and as such is a rare example of such a structure on Exmoor (Riley 2015).

RECOMMENDATIONS Large scale metric survey; excavation to ascertain the function of the structure.

HCM160145 LOCATION 288752 140748

TYPE DITCH PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A ditch, 2.5m wide, 1m deep and 487.2m long, flanked by banks, both 1.5m wide and 0.9m high, on the NE side of Codsand Moors. This is a boundary, part of the post-medieval enclosure of Codsand Moors, it is not shown on the historic maps consulted for this project.

REFERENCES HCM160145\_S\_08JUL16\_HRILEY

HCM160146 LOCATION 288546 140179

TYPE HOLLOW WAY PERIOD MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION An area of hollow ways between Bank Down

and Codsens, visible on the Lidar image but mostly engulfed with reeds on the ground. One hollow is 2m wide, 0.5m deep and 9.4m long. These are the remains of medieval hollow ways, developed over hundreds of years as stock was moved onto summer grazing on Codsens Moors and Dunkery.

REFERENCES HCM160146\_S\_08JUL16\_HRILEY

HCM160147 LOCATION 288530 140196

TYPE DRAINAGE DITCH PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A ditch, 1.6m wide, 0.7m deep and 9.9m long, with a bank, 1.1m wide and 1.2m high, between Bank Down and Codsens, is a drainage ditch, associated with the post-medieval enclosure of the area.

REFERENCES HCM160147\_W\_08JUL16\_HRILEY

HCM160148 LOCATION 288448 140048

TYPE BUILDING PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A level platform with a yard to the south, between Bank Down and Codsens. The platform is 7m EW and 3.5m NS, the yard is 7m square. This is the remains of a small cottage or agricultural building, in use by 1826.

REFERENCES HCM160148\_S\_08JUL16\_HRILEY

HCM160149 LOCATION 288397 140079

TYPE TRACKWAY PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION Track from Codsens to Bank Down, flanked by substantial stone-faced banks with beech hedging, with cobbled surface in places and small stone drains built through the northern boundaries to aid drainage. These are smaller versions of those recorded under HCM160109 and 140 and seem to be a feature of the estate architecture here in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

REFERENCES HCM160149a\_W\_08JUL16\_HRILEY; HCM160149b\_N\_08JUL16\_HRILEY

HCM160150 LOCATION 288057 140180

TYPE LEAT PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A large reed-filled channel, 1.8m wide, 0.7m deep and 15m long, with a stony bank, 1.4m wide and 0.6m high, to the NE of Bank Down. The feature is overlain by a post-medieval enclosure boundary. This is the remains of part of the leat for Bank Down (or Codsens) mill. The layout is shown in some detail on an estate map of 1826 (SRO 1826).

REFERENCES HCM160150a\_E\_08JUL16\_HRILEY; HCM160150b\_W\_08JUL16\_HRILEY

RECOMMENDATIONS Included in HCM160135.

HCM160151 LOCATION 288146 140139

TYPE MILL POND PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A sub-rectangular hollow, 8m NS, 6m EW and some 1m deep, north of Bank Down is the remains of the mill pond for the mill at Bank Down. The layout is shown in some detail on an estate map of 1826 (SRO 1826).

REFERENCES HCM160151\_N\_08JUL16\_HRILEY

RECOMMENDATIONS Included in HCM160135.

HCM160152 LOCATION 288150 140147

TYPE ENCLOSURE PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A rectangular enclosure north of Bank Down farm is 7m NS, 3.4m EW, formed by stony banks, 0.7m wide and 1m high. A stone gate post stands upright in the NE corner. The enclosure is built into the southern end of the boundary of the Bank Down holding and was probably a livestock pound.

REFERENCES HCM160152a\_N\_08JUL16\_HRILEY; HCM160152b\_E\_08JUL16\_HRILEY

RECOMMENDATIONS Included in HCM160135.

HCM160153 LOCATION 288675 140736

TYPE BANK (EARTHWORK) PERIOD PREHISTORIC

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A broad, spread stony bank, 4.2m wide, 0.7m high and 155.2m long, on the NE side of Codsens Moors is part of the prehistoric coaxial field system, Site 4, to the south.

REFERENCES HCM160153\_NE\_08JUL16\_HRILEY

## 6.0 DISCUSSION

6.1 The archaeological remains on Hoar Moor and Codsens Moors form one of the most extensive prehistoric landscapes within the National Park (Figs 53a and 53b). The chronology of the prehistoric ceremonial monuments, settlement sites and field systems is poorly understood but this survey has identified several areas where the chronology and interpretation of some of the prehistoric or potential prehistoric sites can be refined.

6.2 The earliest extant remains are the upright stones and the burial mounds which date from the late 3<sup>rd</sup> – early 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium BC. The stone setting on the NE side of Codsens Moors is a poorly understood monument (Quinnell and Dunn 1992, 35). The upright stones may form part of a small single stone row with outliers to the north

*Fig 5 Recent damage to upright stone HCM160103 on NE side of Codsens Moors (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)*



*Fig 6 Upright stones HCM160079, Site 1 (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)*



and south; they may be two or three discrete monuments. The stones lie close to a farm vehicle track and one of the stones has been recently damaged as a result of this (Fig 5). The two upright stones on the edge of the field system Site 1 could well be one of the earliest phases of this multi-phase historic landscape and could have influenced its layout (HCM160079) (Fig 6): there are clear parallels with a site on East Pinford where a single upright stone has been incorporated into a prehistoric field boundary (Riley 2014, 3-4). A single, small upright stone has also been identified during this survey on the west side of Codsand Moors, close to a fragmentary prehistoric field system (HCM160039).

6.3 The survey area lies on the SW side of Rowbarrow and Dunkery which contain several large groups of prehistoric burial cairns and barrows. The small cairn immediately to the south of the enclosure boundary (not part of this survey) and the cairn discovered during this survey on the NE side of Codsand Moors (HCM160129) (Fig 7) can be considered as part of this wider prehistoric ceremonial landscape. The possibility that some of the large cairns identified as clearance cairns in Site 1 may be burial cairns should also be considered (Fig 8).

6.4 The survey area contains the remains of two distinct settlement types: unenclosed hut circles and larger enclosures. Two hut circles lie on the NW side of Site 2 (HCM160065; 70) and three hut circles lie in similar positions on the south and NW sides of Site 4 (HCM160113; 122; 126). All five of these sites are remarkably

*Fig 7 (below) Probable prehistoric burial cairn on NE side of Codsand Moors (HCM160129) (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)*



*Fig 8 (right) Large cairn on the north edge of prehistoric fields, Site 1, may be a burial cairn (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)*

*Fig 9 (bottom right) Probable prehistoric hut circle, Site 1 (HCM160070) (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)*





well preserved, especially given that they lie in enclosed land (Figs 9, 10, 11). The interpretation of two of these sites as potential prehistoric settlement sites during the course of this survey should be further investigated by survey and targeted excavation.

6.5 The survey area contains two prehistoric hillslope enclosures, described and surveyed by the RCHME metric survey (HCM160069; 117). Both of these enclosures are substantial monuments, defined by very spread stony banks (Fig 12). A stance for a structure, which may or may not be contemporary with the enclosure, lies in the NE quadrant of HCM160117. Both enclosures lie within prehistoric coaxial field systems. The relationship between enclosure HCM160117 and a coaxial field boundary is reasonably clear given the difficult ground conditions: the field boundary seems to run over the enclosure and this is apparent on the Lidar image (Fig 13).

The relationship between the enclosure HCM160069, Site 2 and the nearby coaxial field system is unclear. The RCHME survey suggested that the enclosure was constructed over part of the coaxial field system (Exmoor HER MSO9193, Authority 2). An alternative suggestion is that the spatial layout may indicate that the enclosure was already in place before the fields were laid out.



*Fig 10 (left) Probable prehistoric hut circle, west of Site 4 (HCM160126) (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)*

*Fig 11 (bottom left) Large hut circle to the NW of the prehistoric fields, Site 4 (HCM160113) (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)*

*Fig 12 (below) The west side of the hillslope enclosure HCM160069, Site 2 (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)*



Two further possible prehistoric enclosures were identified during this survey. These lie to the SW and south of the prehistoric field system, Site 1. HCM160076 is partially obscured by reeds but the northern half is clear (Fig 14); HCM160016 lies in a pasture field and is particularly clear on the Lidar image (Figs 15, 16). This enclosure seems to overlie a fragmentary field boundary, also visible on the Lidar image (Fig 16).

6.6 The survey area contains three areas of prehistoric field systems, together with some fragmentary prehistoric field boundaries discovered during the course of this survey. The field systems have been surveyed and described on the RCHME survey, carried out in 1987-88 (Pattison and Sainsbury 1989; descriptions in Exmoor HER). The distribution of the coaxial field systems across Hoar Moor and Codsand Moors has been extended considerably by this survey, with boundaries mapped to the south, SW and north of Site 1, to the SW of Site 2 and to the NW of Site 4 (Fig 53).

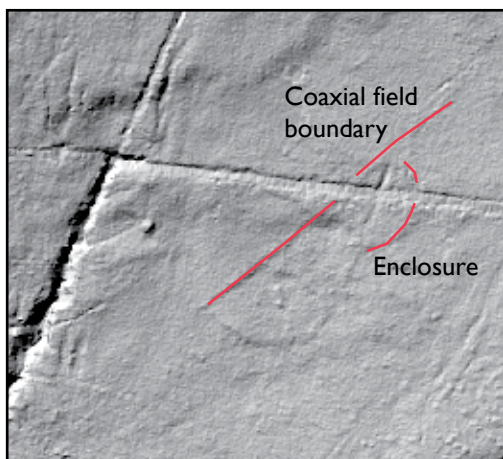
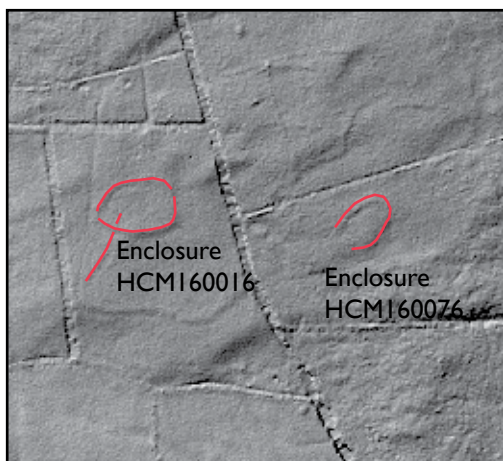


Fig 13 (above) Lidar image: coaxial boundary HCM160110 overlies enclosure HCM160117 (© Geomatics)

Fig 14 (right) Possible prehistoric enclosure HCM160076 (Hazel Riley)

Fig 15 (bottom right) Southern element of enclosure HCM160016 (Hazel Riley)

Fig 16 (below) Lidar image: enclosures HCM0016 and 76 (© Geomatics)





Site 1 is characterised by several small, rectangular fields, defined by low, stony banks and stony lynchets, oriented roughly N/S (Fig 17). There are numerous heaps of cleared stone within and on the edges of these fields; some are placed on top of one of the lynchets. One of these is a large sub-rectangular mound (HCM160083) with evidence of later modification, perhaps for shelters for stockmen (Fig 18).

Site 2 is different: several large, rectilinear fields on a NE/SW orientation are defined by broad stony banks with only a few clearance mounds (Fig 19). The fields on Site 4 are complex. Fragments of large rectilinear fields on a NE/SW orientation, defined by broad, stony banks (HCM160110; 153) lie to the north of enclosure HCM160117 (Fig 20). South of the enclosure one of the coaxial boundaries forms the spine of an area of small, irregular fields (Fig 21).

6.7 The prehistoric field systems on Hoar Moor and Codsand Moors are complex: the presence of clearance cairns overlying lynchets, the development of some substantial lynchets (Site 1) and the rather piecemeal layout of the fields on Site 4 are suggestive of several phases of use of the area, perhaps both in the prehistoric and the historic periods. This survey has identified several relationships between field boundaries and settlement sites which should help to clarify this:



*Fig 17 (above left) Low, stony banks with lynchets in the background, Site 1 (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)*

*Fig 18 (left) Massive stone clearance heap placed over prehistoric lynchet (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)*



*Fig 19 (top) Coaxial field boundary, Site 2 (HCM160064) (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)*



The probable enclosure HCM160016 appears to overlie a fragment of a scarp on a similar alignment to the NE/SW coaxial fields.

The relationship between the enclosure at Site 2 and the coaxial fields is equivocal and could be resolved on the east side of the enclosure.

The coaxial field system appears to overlie the enclosure at Site 4; a coaxial field boundary on the same alignment forms the spine of an area of small irregular fields to the south of that enclosure.

6.8 A recent review of prehistoric field systems in southern England suggests that there were two major phases of prehistoric coaxial landscaping: the later Bronze Age (1500-700BC) and the late Iron Age/Romano-British period (Yates 2007, 15).

The chronology of hillslope and other prehistoric enclosure on Exmoor is poorly understood. As a group they are generally dated to the Iron Age, but recent excavations both on Exmoor and more widely in south west England have shown that some have their origins in the mid- late Bronze Age. The excavations at Higher Holworthy, south of Parracombe, have shown that such sites can have a complex history. The enclosure was constructed in the middle of the second millennium BC; the settlement was abandoned in a structured way in the 12<sup>th</sup> century BC and then re-used in the Iron Age (Green 2009). It is evident from the observations on the relationships between the enclosures and the coaxial field systems that a local chronology for the area needs to be established by excavation and radiocarbon dating. Radiocarbon dates from a palaeoecological sample at Site 2 suggest that the coaxial fields date from between AD 340-620 and AD 1250-1440 (Tinsley 2000, 4): further work is clearly needed to understand the chronology of both the prehistoric and historic landscape.



*Fig 20 (above right) Coaxial field boundary, north of Site 1 (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)*



*Fig 21 (right) Part of field system, south side of Site 4 (Hazel Riley)*

6.9 Several areas of routeways have been recorded for the first time in the survey area (Fig 53). Some of the best examples lie on the SE edge of Hoar Moor, just above the valley of the River Quarme, where the post-medieval enclosure boundary cuts across one of the hollow ways (HCM16001) (Fig 22). These date from the early medieval period and have developed over hundreds of years as stock was moved onto summer grazing on Codsens Moors and Dunkery (Riley 2015). Two structures discovered during this survey may well be related to this phase of use of Codsens Moors. These lie to the NW and north of the prehistoric fields of Site 4. They are sub-rectangular structures 5-6m NS and 3-4m EW, formed by spread, stony banks and may well be the remains of small buildings such as shelters for stockmen (Fig 23). If these are stockmen's shelters they could be associated with the use of the moors as summer grazing in the medieval period and as such are rare examples of such structures on Exmoor (Riley 2015).

6.10 The central part of Codsens Moors (Site 3, not part of the study area) contains an extensive area of multi-phase field systems, interpreted as prehistoric coaxial fields on a NE/SW orientation, overlain by a network of fields on a N/S axis which have a lobed northern edge. The western side of this field system is contained within the survey area (HCM160042) (Fig 24). This field system is not shown on 19<sup>th</sup>- century maps and plans of the area, suggesting that it was not in use by this time. Morphologically, the relict field system is comparable to that on Bossington Hill, between Porlock and Minehead,



*Fig 22 (left) Hollow way on Hoar Moor (HCM160001) overlain by late 18th-century enclosure bank (1 m scale) (Hazel Riley)*

*Fig 23 (bottom left) Possible stockman's shelter on NE side of Codsens Moors (HCM160141) (1 m scale) (Hazel Riley)*

*Fig 24 (below) Part of a late medieval/early post-medieval field system on SW side of Codsens Moors (HCM160042) (1 m scale) (Hazel Riley)*



which had fallen out of use by 1809 (SRO 1809). Cultivation of common or more marginal land was widespread in south west England and has been dated to the late medieval and early post-medieval periods on the Quantock Hills by documentary and field evidence (Riley 2006). On Exmoor this sort of cultivation of the commons can be dated from the medieval period until the 18<sup>th</sup> century (Riley 2015, 60). The cultivation was periodic and often communal; rye was usually grown, both for its grain and for its straw which was used for thatch. A 16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup> century date for this field system at Codsens Moors fits with the dispersed settlement pattern of dispersed farmsteads in the Quarme Valley at this time (Riley 2009, 28).

6.11 The reference to Roger de Coddesone in the 1327 Tax Roll for Somerset (Dickinson 1889) suggests that a farm or hamlet at Codsens was well established by the early 14<sup>th</sup> century. Other settlements in the vicinity which are mentioned in this document include Ackland, Blagdon, Cuthorne, Precott, Little Quarme, Stone, Thorne, Watercombe and Wheddon Farms and the deserted settlement at Mansley Combe, east of Dunkery Gate (Aston 1982; Riley and Wilson-North 2001). By the 18<sup>th</sup> century Codsens was part of Sir Thomas Pym Hales' estates. A survey in 1772 showed that he owned seven farms in the area: High House, Bawdens, Addicotts and two 'Messuages at Codsens' (SRO 1772). None of the moorland is recorded in that survey, suggesting that it was still common land. Codsens Moors were enclosed by the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (OS 1802). Five large parcels of land, from the Exford/Cutcombe parish boundary to Dunkery Gate are shown on this map (Fig 25).

6.12 These late 18<sup>th</sup>-century enclosure boundaries still form the main boundaries of the holdings on Codsens Moors, they are substantial stone-faced banks, with a quarry ditch and beech hedge. Many of the archaeological features are cut or overlain by these boundaries (for example, Fig 22). Hoar Moor was enclosed by 1809, when it was part of the Acland's Exmoor estates (SRO 1809) (Fig 26). Much of this enclosure survives either as the current boundaries - stone-faced banks with a quarry ditch and beech hedge - or as elements of relict field boundaries in the form of stony banks in various states of repair, usually with a ditch (HCM160012) (Figs 27 and 28).

Fig 25 (below left) Codsens Moors enclosure, 1802 (bl.uk)

Fig 26 (below right) Enclosure on Hoar Moor, 1809 (TPHvac/1) (South West Heritage Trust: Somerset Archives and Local Studies)





6.13 The relict field system on Hoar Moor was part of the holding of Holemoor, one of the Acland's Exmoor estate farms. In 1809 Holemoor had 25 acres of infields with 151 acres of grazing on the moor; by 1840 the infields totalled only 9 acres but the farm still had access to over 150 acres of rough grazing (SRO 1809; 1840); the farm was deserted by 1889 (OS 1889a). The remains of the farmstead, with a range of buildings around a yard, lie within the relict fields, together with a large enclosure which was probably used for livestock (HCM160028; 29) (Figs 29 and 30).



*Fig 27 (left) Relict field system, Hoar Moor (HCM160012) (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)*

*Fig 28 (below) Relict field system, Hoar Moor (HCM160012) (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)*

*Fig 29 (below left) The remains of Holemoor Farm (HCM160028) (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)*

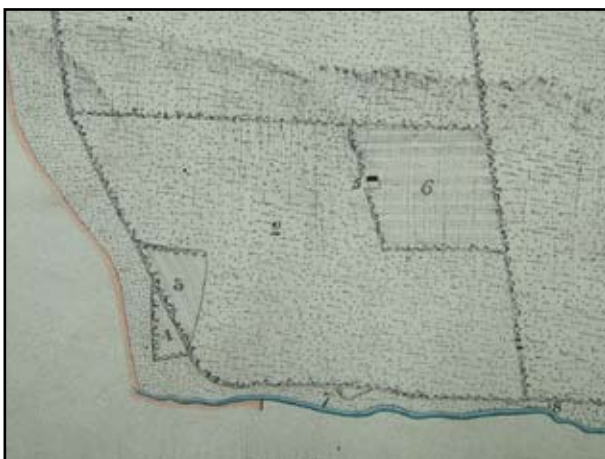
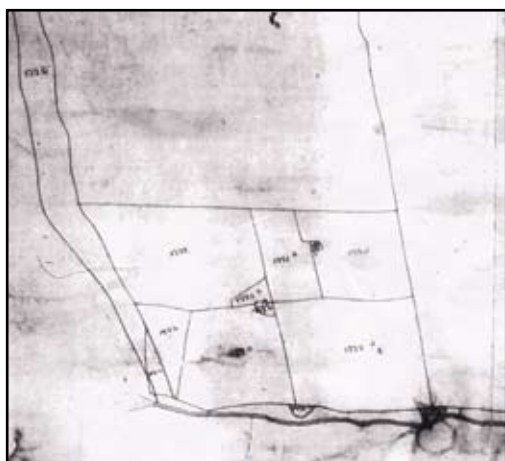
*Fig 30 (bottom left) Enclosure at Holemoor Farm (HCM160029) (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)*



6.14 In 1826 a survey of the Hales' estates in west Somerset includes a detailed map of Codsand Moors with a reference book, giving the names of the fields and the occupants of the holdings. The map shows a building with a small yard on Codsand Moors (Fig 31). This was called Codsand Moor Farm, it had 123 acres, of which 91 acres were rough grazing on the moors to the north, and was leased to Philip Hancock. The tithe map of 1842 shows a more developed field system associated with the holding (Fig 32), which was abandoned by 1890 (SRO 1842; OS 1890). The remains of this farm lie on the SW side of Codsand Moors in the form of a ruined stone rectangular building fronted by a small yard (HCM160051) (Fig 33), with a ruined privy to the west and an outbuilding to the east (HCM10052; 53). This outbuilding was probably open fronted and was divided into two bays, perhaps for storage of fuel, fodder or livestock housing (Fig 34). A prehistoric field boundary lies very close to it, suggesting the bank was used for building material or that the barn may be located on a prehistoric structure.



Fig 31 (bottom right) 1826 estate map showing Codsand Moor Farm (DD\BR\ely/2015) (South West Heritage Trust: Somerset Archives and Local Studies)  
 Fig 32 (below) Cutcombe tithe map, 1842 (D\DI\Rt/M/349) (South West Heritage Trust: Somerset Archives and Local Studies)  
 Fig 33 (top right) Remains of the house, Codsand Moor Farm (HCM160051) (Hazel Riley)  
 Fig 34 (right) Outbuilding NE of Codsand Moor Farm (HCM160053) (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)





6.15 The tithe map shows a building to the SW of Codsens Moor Farm. This was included in the holding of Codsens Moor and was a house, occupied by William Owen; by 1889 the building was deserted (SRO 1842; OS 1889b). The remains show that the house had been converted to livestock housing between 1842 and 1889 (HCM160046) (Fig 35).

6.16 On the east side of Codsens Moors a rectangular block of relict fields runs north from the River Quarme to the northern boundary of Codsens Moors (HCM160139). These are mostly stony banks with occasional isolated hedgerow trees (Fig 36), with a dry stone wall forming the final boundary between smaller rectangular fields and a large block of rougher grazing to the north (Fig 37). The 1826 estate survey shows that this was Bankdown, a holding of 65 acres leased to Philip Gibbs. The map shows several buildings in the south of the holding, north of the River Quarme, named 'Codsens Mills' (Figs 38 and 39).

6.17 The remains of Codsens Mills and the adjacent farmstead of Bank Down form an impressive complex of early 19<sup>th</sup>-century estate buildings, arranged on both sides of a cobbled track from the hamlet of Codsens. The wheel pit for the mill, with the leat, holding pond, head and tailraces can still be seen and a fragment of a millstone lies to one side of the wheel pit (HCM160135; 150; 151) (Figs 40, 41, 42).



*Fig 35 (left) House SW of Codsens Moor Farm (HCM160046) (Hazel Riley)*

*Fig 36 (bottom left) Relict fields north of Bank Down (HCM160139) (Hazel Riley)*

*Fig 37 (below) The dry stone wall north of Bank Down (HCM160140) (Hazel Riley)*



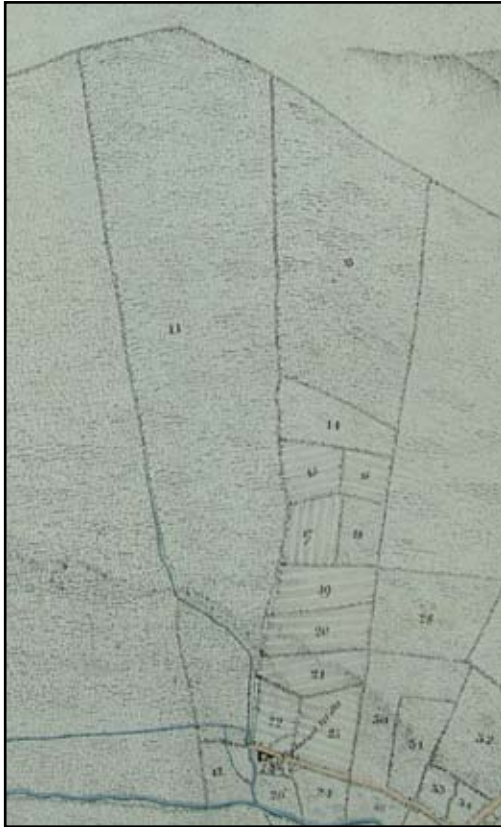


Fig 38 (left) Bank Down, farm and holding, 1826 estate map (DD\BR\ely/20/5) (South West Heritage Trust: Somerset Archives and Local Studies)

Fig 39 (above) Codsand Mills and access track, 1826 estate map (DD\BR\ely/20/5) (South West Heritage Trust: Somerset Archives and Local Studies)

Fig 40 (below) Wheel pit, Codsand Mills (HCM160135) (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)

Fig 41 (right) Headrace, Codsand Mills (HCM160135) (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)

Fig 42 (bottom right) Fragment of millstone, Codsand Mills (HCM160135) (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)





6.18 Immediately to the north of the mill buildings is the remains of the farmhouse, a rectangular range of buildings with a yard to the south (HCM160136) (Fig 43). Opposite this, on the other side of the track, is the remains of a barn with a brick-arched wagon door, internal alcoves and a dog kennel built into the west end (HCM160137) (Fig 44). The remains of two cottages lie along the track between Codsand and Bank Down (HCM160138; 148) (Fig 45). The mill was disused by the late 19<sup>th</sup>-century; the house at Bank Down Farm was disused by the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, but the nearby cottage and barn were still in use in 1903 (OS 1903).

6.19 The architectural detailing found around the farm buildings such as the brick arch in the barn and two upright gateposts (Fig 46) are echoed in the wider landscape around Bank Down. Access to Bank Down is by a wide, cobbled track between road between the field boundaries (HCM160149) (Fig 47). These have carefully built drains to take water through the base of the banks (Fig 48). Similar drains can be seen in the dry stone wall and through a massive enclosure boundary which runs EW across Codsand Moors (HCM160108) (Figs 49 and 50).



*Fig 43 (left) The remains of Bank Down farm house (HCM160136) (Hazel Riley)*

*Fig 44 (bottom left) Wagon doorway and entrance to dog kennel, barn at Bank Down Farm (HCM160137) (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)*

*Fig 45 (below) Doorway of cottage, east of Bank Down Farm (HCM160138) (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)*





Fig 46 (left) Stone gatepost by the barn at Bank Down (HCM160137) (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)

Fig 47 (above) Cobbled track to Codsend Mills and Bank Down Farm (HCM160149) (Hazel Riley)

Fig 48 (below) Drain to take water through stone-faced field bank, Bank Down (HCM160149) (Hazel Riley)

Fig 49 (right) Drain to take water through dry stone wall, north of Bank Down (HCM160140) (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)



Fig 50 (below right) Drain to take water through enclosure bank, north of Bank Down (HCM160109) (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)





6.20 There are several enclosure boundaries which run mainly E/W across Codsend Moors which are not shown on any of the historic maps consulted for this project (Figs 53a and 53b). Some join with the boundaries of the relict fields north of Bank Down Farm and are therefore probably also of early 19<sup>th</sup>-century date. Similarly the straight alignments and massive nature of boundaries which are not shown on historic mapping indicate an 18<sup>th</sup>- or 19<sup>th</sup>-century date (Fig 51).

6.21 Drainage channels occur across the study area (Figs 53a and 53b). Where a relationship is evident, the channels appear to post-date the late 18<sup>th</sup>-century and 19<sup>th</sup>-century enclosures; some have been cut or cleaned relatively recently (Fig 52) and an abandoned tractor drawn plough, high on Codsend Moors north of Bank Down, was probably used to cut and clean some of these channels (Front cover).



*Fig 51 (left) Enclosure boundary, Codsend Moors (HCM160108) (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)*



*Fig 52 (below left) Drainage ditch NE of Bank Down (HCM160147) (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)*

6.22 Recommendations for management and further work for each site, if appropriate, are given in the Site Gazetteer, 5.2. The following themes for further investigation and research have emerged as a result of this initial survey:

6.22.1 The influence of the earlier prehistoric ceremonial landscape on the layout of the later prehistoric field systems and enclosures.

6.22.2 The identification of further earlier prehistoric monuments, such as burial cairns, within the prehistoric settlements and field systems.

6.22.3 The clarification of the functions of the enclosures HCM160069 and 117 and the possible enclosures HCM160016 and 76.

6.22.4 The clarification of the interpretation of sites HCM160070 and 126 as hut circles.

6.22.5 The establishment of a local chronology for the prehistoric unenclosed and enclosed settlements and the various field systems. The key sites/relationships identified during this survey are set out in Section 6.7.

6.22.6 The identification of two sites as the probable remains of stockmen's shelters is significant, given the rarity of such sites on Exmoor (Riley 2015). Further survey and excavation to clarify this interpretation, together with investigation of similar sites in the area such as that in Bin Combe (Exmoor HER MEM22622).

6.22.7 Documentary research into the medieval and post-medieval history of Codsand and its environs. For example, the Pym of Brymore Manuscripts, held at the SRO, contain 17<sup>th</sup>-century leases for property in Cutcombe which mention rights of common and turbary on Codsand Moors (SRO DD\BW/2/328).

6.22.8 Investigation of the extent of the survival in the wider landscape of the distinctive 18<sup>th</sup>- and 19<sup>th</sup>-century estate architecture which can be seen in a ruinous state at Bank Down and its environs.

6.22.9 Determination of the extent and depth of the blanket mire on Hoar Moor and Codsand Moors.

6.22.10 None of the archaeological features on Hoar Moor and Codsand Moors are protected for their archaeological value, but all fall within areas designated for their ecological value. Consideration should be given to the future protection of the prehistoric ceremonial monuments, enclosures, hut circles and field systems; due weight should be given to the medieval and post-medieval archaeology and the presence of extensive paleoecological deposits.

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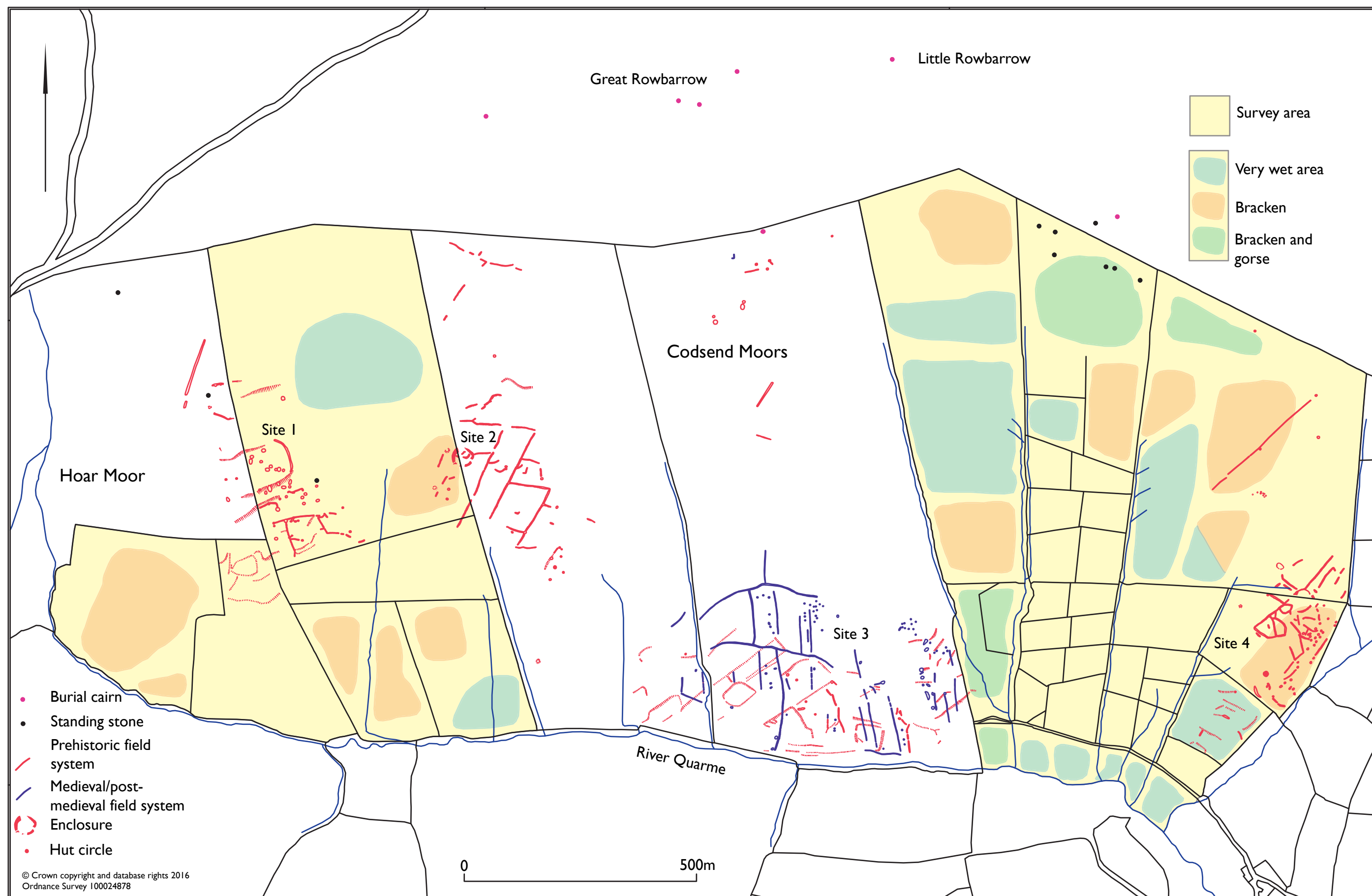


Fig 3 The survey area (with information redrawn from Riley 2009, fig 2)



Fig 4a Location of sites (west)



Fig 4b Location of sites (east)





Fig 53a Suggested phasing of the features identified during the survey (west)



Fig 53b Suggested phasing of the features identified during the survey (east)

## **8.0 APPENDICES**

8.1 Summary of heritage assets

8.2 Photographic archive index

8.3 Project brief

8.1 HCM16 Summary of heritage assets							
Date surveyed	HCM16 reference	HER reference	Eastings	Northings	Site type	Date	Description
13/06/2016	HCM160001		286686	140138	HOLLOW WAY	MEDIEVAL	Hollow way on SE side of Hoar Moor
13/06/2016	HCM160002		286663	140139	HOLLOW WAY	MEDIEVAL	Hollow way on SE side of Hoar Moor
13/06/2016	HCM160003		286511	140173	BANK (EARTHWORK)	POST-MEDIEVAL	Relict field boundary on SE side of Hoar Moor
13/06/2016	HCM160004		286521	140168	CLEARANCE CAIRN	POST-MEDIEVAL	Stony mound on SE side of Hoar Moor
13/06/2016	HCM160005		286611	140314	DRAINAGE DITCH	POST-MEDIEVAL	Silted drainage channel on SE side of Hoar Moor
13/06/2016	HCM160006		286599	140341	MOUND	POST-MEDIEVAL	Irregular stony mound on SE side of Hoar Moor
13/06/2016	HCM160007		286543	140322	RIDGE AND FURROW	MEDIEVAL; POST-MEDIEVAL	Slight traces of ridge and furrow cultivation
13/06/2016	HCM160008		286454	140163	LYNCHET	PREHISTORIC; MEDIEVAL	Part of relict field system pre-dating post-medieval enclosure of Hoar Moor
13/06/2016	HCM160009		286310	140186	DRAINAGE DITCH	POST-MEDIEVAL	Silted drainage channel on S side of Hoar Moor
13/06/2016	HCM160010		286276	140195	DRAINAGE DITCH	POST-MEDIEVAL	Silted drainage channel on S side of Hoar Moor
13/06/2016	HCM160011		286250	140234	DRAINAGE DITCH	POST-MEDIEVAL	Silted drainage channel on S side of Hoar Moor
13/06/2016	HCM160012		286333	140252	BANK (EARTHWORK)	POST-MEDIEVAL	Relict field boundary on S side of Hoar Moor
13/06/2016	HCM160013		286354	140281	HOLLOW WAY	MEDIEVAL	Hollow way on S side of Hoar Moor
13/06/2016	HCM160014		286361	140282	HOLLOW WAY	MEDIEVAL	Hollow way on S side of Hoar Moor
15/06/2016	HCM160015		286454	140481	DRAINAGE DITCH	POST-MEDIEVAL	Silted drainage channel on SE side of Hoar Moor
15/06/2016	HCM160016	MSO9200	286484	140477	ENCLOSURE	PREHISTORIC	Possible prehistoric enclosure on SE side of Hoar Moor
15/06/2016	HCM160017	MSO9200	286446	140496	LYNCHET	PREHISTORIC; MEDIEVAL	Part of relict field system pre-dating post-medieval enclosure of Hoar Moor
15/06/2016	HCM160018	MSO9200	286460	140440	SCARP	PREHISTORIC	Irregular scarp which appears to be overlain by the enclosure HCM160016
15/06/2016	HCM160019	MSO9200	286511	140407	LYNCHET	PREHISTORIC; MEDIEVAL	Part of relict field system pre-dating post-medieval enclosure of Hoar Moor
15/06/2016	HCM160020		286586	140353	DRAINAGE DITCH	POST-MEDIEVAL	Silted drainage channel on SE side of Hoar Moor
15/06/2016	HCM160021	MSO9200	286533	140374	LYNCHET	PREHISTORIC; MEDIEVAL	Part of relict field system pre-dating post-medieval enclosure of Hoar Moor
15/06/2016	HCM160022		286382	140388	DITCH	MEDIEVAL; POST-MEDIEVAL	Part of relict field system on S side of Hoar Moor
15/06/2016	HCM160023	MSO9200	286316	140366	LYNCHET	PREHISTORIC; MEDIEVAL	Part of relict field system pre-dating post-medieval enclosure of Hoar Moor
15/06/2016	HCM160024		286279	140357	DRAINAGE DITCH	POST-MEDIEVAL	Silted drainage channel on S side of Hoar Moor
15/06/2016	HCM160025		286170	140337	BANK (EARTHWORK)	POST-MEDIEVAL	Part of relict field system on S side of Hoar Moor
15/06/2016	HCM160026		286144	140386	DRAINAGE DITCH	POST-MEDIEVAL	Silted drainage channel on SW side of Hoar Moor
15/06/2016	HCM160027		286120	140418	DRAINAGE DITCH	POST-MEDIEVAL	Silted drainage channel on SW side of Hoar Moor
15/06/2016	HCM160028	MMO156	286104	140401	FARMSTEAD	POST-MEDIEVAL	Remains of Holmoor farm on SW side of Hoar Moor
15/06/2016	HCM160029		286111	140387	ENCLOSURE	POST-MEDIEVAL	Stone faced bank & beech hedge forming rectangular enclosure SE Holemoor Farm
15/06/2016	HCM160030		286177	140449	PEAT CUTTING	POST-MEDIEVAL	Peat cutting north of Holemoor Farm
15/06/2016	HCM160031	MSO11145	286226	140524	DRAINAGE DITCH	POST-MEDIEVAL	Silted contour drainage channel pre-dating post-medieval enclosure of Hoar Moor
15/06/2016	HCM160032		286386	140530	BANK (EARTHWORK)	POST-MEDIEVAL	Relict field boundary, part of latest phase of enclosure on Hoar Moor
15/06/2016	HCM160033		286351	140502	LYNCHET	PREHISTORIC; MEDIEVAL	Part of relict field system pre-dating post-medieval enclosure of Hoar Moor
17/06/2016	HCM160034		286707	140251	BANK (EARTHWORK)	POST-MEDIEVAL	Relict field boundary, part of latest phase of enclosure on Codsend Moor
17/06/2016	HCM160035		286691	140242	HOLLOW WAY	MEDIEVAL	Hollow way on SW side of Codsend Moor
17/06/2016	HCM160036		286702	140251	HOLLOW WAY	MEDIEVAL	Hollow way on SW side of Codsend Moor
17/06/2016	HCM160037		286723	140213	HOLLOW WAY	MEDIEVAL	Hollow way on SW side of Codsend Moor
17/06/2016	HCM160038		286732	140345	BANK (EARTHWORK)	PREHISTORIC	Low stony banks, part of prehistoric field system on west side of Codsend Moor
17/06/2016	HCM160039		286746	140374	STONE	PREHISTORIC	Small upright stone, perhaps facing stone for bank in HCM160038
17/06/2016	HCM160040		286724	140359	DRAINAGE DITCH	POST-MEDIEVAL	Silted drainage channel, cuts through HCM160038
17/06/2016	HCM160041		286784	140398	HARROW	AD 20th Century	Ferguson TE disc harrow NW of farmstead on Codsend Moor
17/06/2016	HCM160042		286783	140381	DITCH	MEDIEVAL	Part of relict field system pre-dating post-medieval enclosure of Codsend Moor
17/06/2016	HCM160043		286819	140133	LYNCHET	PREHISTORIC; MEDIEVAL	Lynchet west of the farmstead HCM160046
17/06/2016	HCM160044		286806	140148	HOLLOW WAY	MEDIEVAL	Hollow way SW of farmstead on Codsend Moor
17/06/2016	HCM160045		286778	140149	HOLLOW WAY	MEDIEVAL	Hollow way SW of farmstead on Codsend Moor
17/06/2016	HCM160046	MSO9192	286850	140250	FARMSTEAD	POST-MEDIEVAL	Remains of a farmstead converted to livestock housing, SW side of Codsend Moor
17/06/2016	HCM160047		287018	140233	DRAINAGE DITCH	POST-MEDIEVAL	Substantial drainage channel E of farmstead on Codsend Moor
17/06/2016	HCM160048		287059	140201	HOLLOW WAY	MEDIEVAL	Hollow way SE of farmstead on Codsend Moor
17/06/2016	HCM160049		286902	140319	TRACKWAY	POST-MEDIEVAL	Access track to farmstead on Codsend Moor
17/06/2016	HCM160050		286924	140306	BANK (EARTHWORK)	POST-MEDIEVAL	Part of relict field system on SW side of Codsend Moor
17/06/2016	HCM160051	MSO9218	286919	140349	FARMSTEAD	POST-MEDIEVAL	Remains of a farmstead on the SW side of Codsend Moor

17/06/2016	HCM160052	MSO9218	286894	140345	PRIVY HOUSE	POST-MEDIEVAL	Remains of a privy W of farmstead on Codsens Moor
17/06/2016	HCM160053		286952	140388	BARN	POST-MEDIEVAL	Remains of an open fronted building perhaps for stock or fodder
17/06/2016	HCM160054		286949	140383	BANK (EARTHWORK)	PREHISTORIC	Part of coaxial field system W and E of farmstead on SW of Codsens Moor
20/06/2016	HCM160055		286801	140380	BANK (EARTHWORK)	PREHISTORIC	Low stony bank, probably part of field system HCM160038
20/06/2016	HCM160056		286884	140462	HOLLOW WAY	MEDIEVAL	Hollow way on S side of Codsens Moor
20/06/2016	HCM160057		286894	140489	HOLLOW WAY	MEDIEVAL	Hollow way on S side of Codsens Moor
20/06/2016	HCM160058		286960	140557	LYNCHET	PREHISTORIC	Stony lynchet S of enclosure HCM160069
20/06/2016	HCM160059		287012	140438	CLEARANCE CAIRN	POST-MEDIEVAL	Two stony mounds probably associated with building adjacent enclosure bank
20/06/2016	HCM160060		286910	140468	BANK (EARTHWORK)	PREHISTORIC	Fragments of low, stony banks
20/06/2016	HCM160061		286981	140437	DITCH	POST-MEDIEVAL	Part of relict field system NE of farmstead on Codsens Moor
20/06/2016	HCM160062		286953	140553	BANK (EARTHWORK)	PREHISTORIC	Stony bank, probably overlain by lynchet HCM160058
20/06/2016	HCM160063		286958	140568	CLEARANCE CAIRN	PREHISTORIC	Stony mound in field system HCM160068 is probably a clearance cairn
20/06/2016	HCM160064	MSO9193	286955	140603	BANK (EARTHWORK)	PREHISTORIC	Part of relict field system associated with enclosure HCM160069
20/06/2016	HCM160065	MSO9193	286889	140648	HUT CIRCLE	PREHISTORIC	Hut circle SW of enclosure HCM160069
20/06/2016	HCM160066	MSO9193	286921	140649	CLEARANCE CAIRN	PREHISTORIC	Stony mound in field system HCM160068 is probably a clearance cairn
20/06/2016	HCM160067	MSO9193	286917	140624	CLEARANCE CAIRN	PREHISTORIC	Stony mound in field system HCM160068 is probably a clearance cairn
20/06/2016	HCM160068	MSO9193	286904	140641	BANK (EARTHWORK)	PREHISTORIC	Part of relict field system associated with enclosure HCM160069
20/06/2016	HCM160069	MSO9191	286941	140708	HILLSLOPE ENCLOSURE	PREHISTORIC	Hillslope enclosure formed of substantial stony banks, overlain by enclosure bank
20/06/2016	HCM160070	MSO10411	286898	140723	HUT CIRCLE	PREHISTORIC	A mound to the W of enclosure HCM160069 may be the remains of a hut circle
20/06/2016	HCM160071		286832	140675	BANK (EARTHWORK)	POST-MEDIEVAL	Part of relict field system N of farmstead on Codsens Moor
20/06/2016	HCM160072		286880	140620	CLEARANCE CAIRN	PREHISTORIC	Stony mound SW of hut circle HCM160065 is probably a clearance cairn
20/06/2016	HCM160073		286846	140591	HOLLOW WAY	MEDIEVAL	Hollow way SW of hut circle HCM160065
20/06/2016	HCM160074		286784	140538	BANK (EARTHWORK)	POST-MEDIEVAL	Part of relict field system N of farmstead on Codsens Moor
20/06/2016	HCM160075		286856	140578	CLEARANCE CAIRN	MEDIEVAL; POST-MEDIEVAL	Stony mound on edge of hollow way HCM160073
22/06/2016	HCM160076		286642	140472	ENCLOSURE	PREHISTORIC	Possible prehistoric enclosure on S edge of field system MSO9200
22/06/2016	HCM160077		286628	140465	BANK (EARTHWORK)	PREHISTORIC	Prehistoric field boundary perhaps associated with enclosure HCM160076
22/06/2016	HCM160078		286574	140460	LYNCHET	PREHISTORIC; MEDIEVAL	Lynchet west of the enclosure HCM160076
22/06/2016	HCM160079	MSO9225	286643	140661	STONE	PREHISTORIC	Two upright stones on edge of field system MSO9200
22/06/2016	HCM160080	MSO9200	286543	140649	LYNCHET	PREHISTORIC	Stony lynchets forming part of field system MSO9200
22/06/2016	HCM160081	MSO9200	286560	140684	CLEARANCE CAIRN	PREHISTORIC	Large clearance cairns within field system MSO9200
22/06/2016	HCM160082	MSO9200	286575	140572	BANK (EARTHWORK)	PREHISTORIC	Low, stony banks forming part of field system MSO9200
22/06/2016	HCM160083	MSO9200	286538	140646	CLEARANCE CAIRN	PREHISTORIC; MEDIEVAL	Large clearance cairn with hollows in it which suggest later re-use as a shelter
22/06/2016	HCM160084		286627	140727	BANK (EARTHWORK)	POST-MEDIEVAL	Part of post-medieval relict field system, overlies prehistoric fields MSO9200
22/06/2016	HCM160085		286642	140758	BANK (EARTHWORK)	POST-MEDIEVAL	Part of post-medieval relict field system on N edge of prehistoric fields MSO9200
22/06/2016	HCM160086		286524	140724	CLEARANCE CAIRN	PREHISTORIC	Large clearance cairn on N edge of prehistoric fields MSO9200
22/06/2016	HCM160087		286515	140733	LYNCHET	PREHISTORIC	Stony lynchet on N edge of prehistoric fields MSO9200
22/06/2016	HCM160088		286567	140741	BANK (EARTHWORK)	PREHISTORIC	Low stony bank part of prehistoric field system MSO9200
24/06/2016	HCM160089		286653	141065	BANK (EARTHWORK)	POST-MEDIEVAL	Substantial boundary, part of post-medieval enclosure on Codsens Moor
24/06/2016	HCM160090		286490	140794	SCARP	PREHISTORIC	Fragments of low, stony scarps, possibly part of prehistoric fields MSO9200
24/06/2016	HCM160091		286582	140805	CLEARANCE CAIRN	PREHISTORIC	Clearance cairn on NE edge of prehistoric fields MSO9200
24/06/2016	HCM160092		286902	140871	CLEARANCE CAIRN	POST-MEDIEVAL	Stony mound probably associated with building adjacent enclosure bank
24/06/2016	HCM160093		286871	141011	BANK (EARTHWORK)	POST-MEDIEVAL	Part of post-medieval enclosure of Codsens Moor; same as HCM160089
24/06/2016	HCM160094		286834	141136	DITCH	POST-MEDIEVAL	Ditch with bank on each side; part of post-medieval enclosure of Codsens Moor
24/06/2016	HCM160095		286852	141115	CLEARANCE CAIRN	POST-MEDIEVAL	Stony mound probably associated with building adjacent enclosure bank
24/06/2016	HCM160096		286845	141116	HOLLOW WAY	MEDIEVAL	Hollow way on N edge of Codsens Moor
24/06/2016	HCM160097		286832	141178	BANK (EARTHWORK)	POST-MEDIEVAL	Part of post-medieval enclosure of Codsens Moor
24/06/2016	HCM160098		286651	141203	BANK (EARTHWORK)	POST-MEDIEVAL	Part of post-medieval enclosure of Codsens Moor
24/06/2016	HCM160099		286688	141058	BANK (EARTHWORK)	POST-MEDIEVAL	Part of post-medieval enclosure of Codsens Moor
24/06/2016	HCM160100		286620	141050	DITCH	POST-MEDIEVAL	Part of post-medieval enclosure of Codsens Moor
27/06/2016	HCM160101	MSO9189	288410	141089	STONE	PREHISTORIC	Stone G of stone setting MSO9189
27/06/2016	HCM160102	MSO9189	288355	141115	STONE	PREHISTORIC	Stone F of stone setting MSO9189
27/06/2016	HCM160103	MSO9189	288335	141117	STONE	PREHISTORIC	Stone E of stone setting MSO9189
27/06/2016	HCM160104	MSO9189	288221	141145	STONE	PREHISTORIC	Stone C of stone setting MSO9189
27/06/2016	HCM160105	MSO9189	288224	141194	STONE	PREHISTORIC	Stone B of stone setting MSO9189
27/06/2016	HCM160106		288266	141175	DITCH	POST-MEDIEVAL	Part of post-medieval enclosure of Codsens Moor

27/06/2016	HCM160107		288169	141100	BANK (EARTHWORK)	POST-MEDIEVAL	Part of post-medieval enclosure of Codsend Moor
27/06/2016	HCM160108		288189	140932	BANK (EARTHWORK)	POST-MEDIEVAL	Part of post-medieval enclosure of Codsend Moor
27/06/2016	HCM160109		288183	140932	BRIDGE	POST-MEDIEVAL	Carefully constructed stone structure to take water through bank HCM160108
01/07/2016	HCM160110	MSO9203	288857	140522	BANK (EARTHWORK)	PREHISTORIC	Substantial stony bank, appears to overlie enclosure HCM160117
01/07/2016	HCM160111	MSO9203	288806	140486	CLEARANCE CAIRN	PREHISTORIC	Clearance cairn in NE of field system MSO9203
01/07/2016	HCM160112		288799	140471	DRAINAGE DITCH	POST-MEDIEVAL	Silted drainage channel on NW side of bank HCM160110
01/07/2016	HCM160113	MSO10418	288714	140480	HUT CIRCLE	PREHISTORIC	Large hut circle on NW side of field system MSO9203
01/07/2016	HCM160114	MSO9203	288721	140454	SCARP	PREHISTORIC	Stony scarp between enclosure HCM160117 and hut circle HCM160113
01/07/2016	HCM160115	MSO9203	288736	140442	CLEARANCE CAIRN	PREHISTORIC	Clearance cairn associated with scarp HCM160114
01/07/2016	HCM160116		288763	140421	DRAINAGE DITCH	POST-MEDIEVAL	Silted drainage channel cutting enclosure HCM160117
01/07/2016	HCM160117	MSO10414	288778	140394	HILLSLOPE ENCLOSURE	PREHISTORIC	Possible hillslope enclosure overlain by post-med field bank and cut by drain
01/07/2016	HCM160118	MSO9203	288819	140337	BANK (EARTHWORK)	PREHISTORIC	Low, stony banks forming part of field system MSO9203
01/07/2016	HCM160119	MSO9203	288837	140354	CLEARANCE CAIRN	PREHISTORIC; POST-MEDIEVAL	Heaps of small stones, probably robbed out elements of field system MSO9203
01/07/2016	HCM160120	MSO9203	288770	140370	LYNCHET	PREHISTORIC	Stony scarps forming part of field system MSO9203
01/07/2016	HCM160121	MSO9203	288680	140332	BANK (EARTHWORK)	PREHISTORIC	Substantial stony banks on similar alignment to HCM160110
01/07/2016	HCM160122	MSO10417	288687	140250	HUT CIRCLE	PREHISTORIC	Hut circle on SW side of field system MSO9203
01/07/2016	HCM160123	MSO9203	288701	140300	CLEARANCE CAIRN	PREHISTORIC	Large area of stones SE of field system MSO9203 with evidence of clearance heaps
01/07/2016	HCM160124		288617	140211	BANK (EARTHWORK)	POST-MEDIEVAL	Part of relict field system N of Codsend
01/07/2016	HCM160125		288603	140383	DRAINAGE DITCH	POST-MEDIEVAL	Silted drainage channel N of Codsend
01/07/2016	HCM160126	MSO10419	288629	140394	HUT CIRCLE	PREHISTORIC	A mound to the W of field system MSO9203 may be the remains of a hut circle
05/07/2016	HCM160127		287903	141202	DITCH	POST-MEDIEVAL	Substantial ditch forming part of the post-medieval enclosure of Codsend Moor
05/07/2016	HCM160128		287919	141145	DRAINAGE DITCH	POST-MEDIEVAL	Silted drainage channel on NE side of Codsend Moor
05/07/2016	HCM160129		287876	141165	CAIRN	PREHISTORIC	Probable prehistoric burial cairn on NE side of Codsend Moor
05/07/2016	HCM160130		287948	141156	DITCH	POST-MEDIEVAL	Substantial ditch forming part of the post-medieval enclosure of Codsend Moor
05/07/2016	HCM160131		288001	141118	PLOUGH	AD 20th Century	Tractor drawn plough probably used for cutting drainage ditches on Codsend Moor
05/07/2016	HCM160132		288064	141089	DRAINAGE DITCH	POST-MEDIEVAL	Silted drainage channel on NE side of Codsend Moor
05/07/2016	HCM160133		287874	141053	DRAINAGE DITCH	POST-MEDIEVAL	Silted drainage channels on NE side of Codsend Moor
05/07/2016	HCM160134		288074	140139	BANK (EARTHWORK)	POST-MEDIEVAL	Stone faced bank & beech hedge, part of enclosures at Bank Down
05/07/2016	HCM160135	MSO11183	288157	140122	MILL	POST-MEDIEVAL	Remains of mill building, wheel pit, head race and millstone at Bank Down
05/07/2016	HCM160136	MSO11183	288160	140131	FARMSTEAD	POST-MEDIEVAL	Remains of house with yard and outbuildings at Bank Down
05/07/2016	HCM160137	MSO11183	288184	140136	BARN	POST-MEDIEVAL	Remains of barn with a wagon door and dog kennel at Bank Down
05/07/2016	HCM160138		288215	140115	HOUSE	POST-MEDIEVAL	Remains of a rectangular building with garden plot or yard
05/07/2016	HCM160139		288202	140161	BANK (EARTHWORK)	POST-MEDIEVAL	Relict field boundaries N of Bank Down
05/07/2016	HCM160140		288187	140848	WALL	POST-MEDIEVAL	Drystone wall forming part of relict field system N of Bank Down
05/07/2016	HCM160141		288347	140961	BUILDING	MEDIEVAL	Rectangular stone structure, perhaps the remains of a seasonally occupied shelter
08/07/2016	HCM160142		288552	140831	DRAINAGE DITCH	POST-MEDIEVAL	Silted channel forming part of the enclosure of Codsend Moor
08/07/2016	HCM160143		288683	140611	DRAINAGE DITCH	POST-MEDIEVAL	Silted drainage channel forming part of the enclosure of Codsend Moor
08/07/2016	HCM160144		288795	140753	BUILDING	MEDIEVAL	Rectangular stone structure, perhaps the remains of a seasonally occupied shelter
08/07/2016	HCM160145		288752	140748	DITCH	POST-MEDIEVAL	Substantial ditch forming part of the post-medieval enclosure of Codsend Moor
08/07/2016	HCM160146		288546	140179	HOLLOW WAY	MEDIEVAL	Hollow ways barely visible under vegetation but visible on Lidar image
08/07/2016	HCM160147		288530	140196	DRAINAGE DITCH	POST-MEDIEVAL	Silted drainage channel N of Codsend
08/07/2016	HCM160148		288488	140048	BUILDING	POST-MEDIEVAL	Building platform with garden plot or yard, may be remains of house or outbarn
08/07/2016	HCM160149		288397	140079	TRACKWAY	POST-MEDIEVAL	Track to Bank Down with cobbled surface
08/07/2016	HCM160150	MSO11183	288057	140180	LEAT	POST-MEDIEVAL	Leat for mill at Bank Down
08/07/2016	HCM160151	MSO11183	288146	140139	MILL POND	POST-MEDIEVAL	Sub rectangular hollow between the leat and head race for the mill at Bank Down
08/07/2016	HCM160152		288150	140147	ENCLOSURE	POST-MEDIEVAL	Rectangular enclosure N of mill at Bank Down
08/07/2016	HCM160153		288675	140736	BANK (EARTHWORK)	PREHISTORIC	Stony bank, part of coaxial land division on Codsend Moor

8.2 HCM16 Photographic archive index					
Photo reference number	Date taken	HCM16 reference	HER reference	Description	Scale
HCM160001a_N_13JUN16_HRILEY	13/06/2016	HCM160001		Hollow way on SE side of Hoar Moor	1m
HCM160001b_N_13JUN16_HRILEY	13/06/2016	HCM160001		Hollow way overlain by post-medieval enclosure bank	1m
HCM160002_N_13JUN16_HRILEY	13/06/2016	HCM160002		Hollow way on SE side of Hoar Moor	1m
HCM160003_N_13JUN16_HRILEY	13/06/2016	HCM160003		Relict field boundary on SE side of Hoar Moor	1m
HCM160004_NW_13JUN16_HRILEY	13/06/2016	HCM160004		Stony mound on SE side of Hoar Moor	1m
HCM160005_NW_13JUN16_HRILEY	13/06/2016	HCM160005		Silted drainage channel on SE side of Hoar Moor	1m
HCM160006_N_13JUN16_HRILEY	13/06/2016	HCM160006		Irregular stony mound on SE side of Hoar Moor	1m
HCM160007_W_13JUN16_HRILEY	13/06/2016	HCM160007		Slight traces of ridge and furrow cultivation	1m
HCM160008_W_13JUN16_HRILEY	13/06/2016	HCM160008		Part of relict field system pre-dating post-medieval enclosure of Hoar Moor	1m
HCM160009_N_13JUN16_HRILEY	13/06/2016	HCM160009		Silted drainage channel on S side of Hoar Moor	1m
HCM160010_N_13JUN16_HRILEY	13/06/2016	HCM160010		Silted drainage channel on S side of Hoar Moor	1m
HCM160011_NE_13JUN16_HRILEY	13/06/2016	HCM160011		Silted drainage channel on S side of Hoar Moor	1m
HCM160012a_NW_13JUN16_HRILEY	13/06/2016	HCM160012		Relict field boundary on S side of Hoar Moor	1m
HCM160012b_SW_13JUN16_HRILEY	13/06/2016	HCM160012		Quarry ditch for stone faced bank of field boundary	1m
HCM160013_N_13JUN16_HRILEY	13/06/2016	HCM160013		Hollow way on S side of Hoar Moor	1m
HCM160014_N_13JUN16_HRILEY	13/06/2016	HCM160014		Hollow way on S side of Hoar Moor	1m
HCM160015_N_15JUN16_HRILEY	15/06/2016	HCM160015		Silted drainage channel on SE side of Hoar Moor	1m
HCM160016a_E_15JUN16_HRILEY	15/06/2016	HCM160016	MSO9200	S element of possible prehistoric enclosure on SE side of Hoar Moor	1m
HCM160016b_NE_15JUN16_HRILEY	15/06/2016	HCM160016	MSO9200	N element possible prehistoric enclosure on SE side of Hoar Moor	1m
HCM160017_E_15JUN16_HRILEY	15/06/2016	HCM160017	MSO9200	Part of relict field system pre-dating post-medieval enclosure of Hoar Moor	1m
HCM160018_NE_15JUN16_HRILEY	15/06/2016	HCM160018	MSO9200	Irregular scarp which appears to be overlain by the enclosure HCM160016	1m
HCM160019_W_15JUN16_HRILEY	15/06/2016	HCM160019	MSO9200	Part of relict field system pre-dating post-medieval enclosure of Hoar Moor	1m
HCM160020_SE_15JUN16_HRILEY	15/06/2016	HCM160020		Silted drainage channel on SE side of Hoar Moor	1m
HCM160021_W_15JUN16_HRILEY	15/06/2016	HCM160021	MSO9200	Part of relict field system pre-dating post-medieval enclosure of Hoar Moor	1m
HCM160022_N_15JUN16_HRILEY	15/06/2016	HCM160022		Part of relict field system on S side of Hoar Moor	1m
HCM160023_SW_15JUN16_HRILEY	15/06/2016	HCM160023	MSO9200	Part of relict field system pre-dating post-medieval enclosure of Hoar Moor	1m
HCM160024_W_15JUN16_HRILEY	15/06/2016	HCM160024		Silted drainage channel on S side of Hoar Moor	1m
HCM160025_NW_15JUN16_HRILEY	15/06/2016	HCM160025		Part of relict field system on S side of Hoar Moor	1m
HCM160026_N_15JUN16_HRILEY	15/06/2016	HCM160026		Silted drainage channel on SW side of Hoar Moor	1m
HCM160027_SW_15JUN16_HRILEY	15/06/2016	HCM160027		Silted drainage channel on SW side of Hoar Moor	1m
HCM160028_SW_15JUN16_HRILEY	15/06/2016	HCM160028	MMO156	Remains of Holmoor farm on SW side of Hoar Moor	1m
HCM160029_SE_15JUN16_HRILEY	15/06/2016	HCM160029		Stone faced bank forming rectangular enclosure SE Holey Moor Farm	
HCM160030_W_15JUN16_HRILEY	15/06/2016	HCM160030		Peat cutting north of Holey Moor Farm	1m
HCM160031_NE_15JUN16_HRILEY	15/06/2016	HCM160031	MSO11145	Silted contour drainage channel pre-dating post-medieval enclosure of Hoar Moor	1m
HCM160032_E_15JUN16_HRILEY	15/06/2016	HCM160032		Relict field boundary, part of latest phase of enclosure on Hoar Moor	1m
HCM160033_E_15JUN16_HRILEY	15/06/2016	HCM160033		Part of relict field system pre-dating post-medieval enclosure of Hoar Moor	1m
HCM160034_E_17JUN16_HRILEY	17/06/2016	HCM160034		Relict field boundary, part of latest phase of enclosure on Codsend Moor	1m
HCM160035_S_17JUN16_HRILEY	17/06/2016	HCM160035		Hollow way on SW side of Codsend Moor	1m
HCM160036_N_17JUN16_HRILEY	17/06/2016	HCM160036		Hollow way on SW side of Codsend Moor	1m
HCM160037_S_17JUN16_HRILEY	17/06/2016	HCM160037		Hollow way on SW side of Codsend Moor	1m

HCM160038_NW_17JUN16_HRILEY	17/06/2016	HCM160038		Low stony banks, part of prehistoric field system on west side of Codsend Moor	1m
HCM160039_N_17JUN16_HRILEY	17/06/2016	HCM160039		Small upright stone, perhaps facing stone for bank in HCM160038	16cm
HCM160040_N_17JUN16_HRILEY	17/06/2016	HCM160040		Silted drainage channel, cuts through HCM160038	1m
HCM160041_NW_17JUN16_HRILEY	17/06/2016	HCM160041		Ferguson TE disc harrow NW of farmstead on Codsend Moor	1m
HCM160042_SW_17JUN16_HRILEY	17/06/2016	HCM160042		Part of relict field system pre-dating post-medieval enclosure of Codsend Moor	1m
HCM160043_E_17JUN16_HRILEY	17/06/2016	HCM160043		Lynchet SW of farmstead HCM160046	1m
HCM160044_N_17JUN16_HRILEY	17/06/2016	HCM160044		Hollow way SW of farmstead on Codsend Moor	1m
HCM160045_N_17JUN16_HRILEY	17/06/2016	HCM160045		Hollow way SW of farmstead on Codsend Moor	1m
HCM160046a_N_17JUN16_HRILEY	17/06/2016	HCM160046	MSO9192	Remains of a farmstead converted to livestock housing, SW side of Codsend Moor	1m
HCM160046b_E_17JUN16_HRILEY	17/06/2016	HCM160046	MSO9192	Junction of yard and building	1m
HCM160046c_E_17JUN16_HRILEY	17/06/2016	HCM160046	MSO9192	Detail of yard wall	1m
HCM160046d_E_17JUN16_HRILEY	17/06/2016	HCM160046	MSO9192	Remains of the livestock housing	1m
HCM160046e_N_17JUN16_HRILEY	17/06/2016	HCM160046	MSO9192	Remains of the building	
HCM160047_N_17JUN16_HRILEY	17/06/2016	HCM160047		Substantial drainage channel E of farmstead on Codsend Moor	1m
HCM160048_N_17JUN16_HRILEY	17/06/2016	HCM160048		Hollow way SE of farmstead on Codsend Moor	1m
HCM160049_E_17JUN16_HRILEY	17/06/2016	HCM160049		Access track to farmstead on Codsend Moor	1m
HCM160050_N_17JUN16_HRILEY	17/06/2016	HCM160050		Part of relict field system on SW side of Codsend Moor	1m
HCM160051a_E_17JUN16_HRILEY	17/06/2016	HCM160051	MSO9218	Remains of a farmstead on the SW side of Codsend Moor	1m
HCM160051b_W_17JUN16_HRILEY	17/06/2016	HCM160051	MSO9218	Detail of room on N side of farm building	1m
HCM160051c_N_17JUN16_HRILEY	17/06/2016	HCM160051	MSO9218	Detail of yard wall	1m
HCM160052_S_17JUN16_HRILEY	17/06/2016	HCM160052	MSO9218	Remains of a privy W of farmstead on Codsend Moor	1m
HCM160053_E_17JUN16_HRILEY	17/06/2016	HCM160053		Remains of an open fronted building perhaps for stock or fodder	1m
HCM160054_E_17JUN16_HRILEY	17/06/2016	HCM160054		Part of coaxial field system W and E of farmstead on SW of Codsend Moor	1m
HCM160055_NE_20JUN16_HRILEY	20/06/2016	HCM160055		Low stony bank, probably part of field system HCM160038	1m
HCM160056_N_20JUN16_HRILEY	20/06/2016	HCM160056		Hollow way on S side of Codsend Moor	1m
HCM160057_N_20JUN16_HRILEY	20/06/2016	HCM160057		Hollow way on S side of Codsend Moor	1m
HCM160058_E_20JUN16_HRILEY	20/06/2016	HCM160058		Stony lynchet S of enclosure HCM160069	1m
HCM160059_SE_20JUN16_HRILEY	20/06/2016	HCM160059		Two stony mounds probably associated with building adjacent enclosure bank	1m
HCM160060_S_20JUN16_HRILEY	20/06/2016	HCM160060		Fragments of low, stony banks	1m
HCM160061_N_20JUN16_HRILEY	20/06/2016	HCM160061		Part of relict field system NE of farmstead on Codsend Moor	1m
HCM160062_N_20JUN16_HRILEY	20/06/2016	HCM160062		Stony bank, probably overlain by lynchet HCM160058	1m
HCM160063_N_20JUN16_HRILEY	20/06/2016	HCM160063		Stony mound in field system HCM160068 is probably a clearance cairn	1m
HCM160064_NE_20JUN16_HRILEY	20/06/2016	HCM160064	MSO9193	Part of relict field system associated with enclosure HCM160069	1m
HCM160065_S_20JUN16_HRILEY	20/06/2016	HCM160065	MSO9193	Hut circle SW of enclosure HCM160069	1m
HCM160066_S_20JUN16_HRILEY	20/06/2016	HCM160066	MSO9193	Stony mound in field system HCM160068 is probably a clearance cairn	1m
HCM160067_S_20JUN16_HRILEY	20/06/2016	HCM160067	MSO9193	Stony mound in field system HCM160068 is probably a clearance cairn	1m
HCM160068_N_20JUN16_HRILEY	20/06/2016	HCM160068	MSO9193	Part of relict field system associated with enclosure HCM160069	1m
HCM160069_N_20JUN16_HRILEY	20/06/2016	HCM160069	MSO9191	W side of hillslope enclosure	1m
HCM160070_E_20JUN16_HRILEY	20/06/2016	HCM160070	MSO10411	A mound to the W of enclosure HCM160069 may be the remains of a hut circle	1m
HCM160071_E_20JUN16_HRILEY	20/06/2016	HCM160071		Part of relict field system N of farmstead on Codsend Moor	1m
HCM160072_NE_20JUN16_HRILEY	20/06/2016	HCM160072	MSO9193	Stony mound SW of hut circle HCM160065 is probably a clearance cairn	1m
HCM160073_S_20JUN16_HRILEY	20/06/2016	HCM160073		Hollow way SW of hut circle HCM160065	1m
HCM160074_W_20JUN16_HRILEY	20/06/2016	HCM160074		Part of relict field system N of farmstead on Codsend Moor	1m
HCM160075_N_20JUN16_HRILEY	20/06/2016	HCM160075		Stony mound on edge of hollow way HCM160073	1m



HCM160076_E_22JUN16_HRILEY	22/06/2016	HCM160076		Possible prehistoric enclosure on S edge of field system MSO9200	1m
HCM160077_E_22JUN16_HRILEY	22/06/2016	HCM160077		Prehistoric field boundary perhaps associated with enclosure HCM160076	1m
HCM160078_W_22JUN16_HRILEY	22/06/2016	HCM160078		Lynchet west of the enclosure HCM160076	1m
HCM160079_SE_22JUN16_HRILEY	22/06/2016	HCM160079	MSO9225	Two upright stones on edge of field system MSO9200	1m
HCM160080_E_22JUN16_HRILEY	22/06/2016	HCM160080	MSO9200	Stony lynchet forming part of field system MSO9200	1m
HCM160081_N_22JUN16_HRILEY	22/06/2016	HCM160081	MSO9200	Large clearance cairn within field system MSO9200	1m
HCM160082_N_22JUN16_HRILEY	22/06/2016	HCM160082	MSO9200	Low, stony banks forming part of field system MSO9200	1m
HCM160083_N_22JUN16_HRILEY	22/06/2016	HCM160083	MSO9200	Large clearance cairn with hollows in it which suggest later re-use as a shelter	1m
HCM160084_E_22JUN16_HRILEY	22/06/2016	HCM160084		Part of post-medieval relict field system, overlies prehistoric fields MSO9200	1m
HCM160085_E_22JUN16_HRILEY	22/06/2016	HCM160085		Part of post-medieval relict field system on N edge of prehistoric fields MSO9200	1m
HCM160086_E_22JUN16_HRILEY	22/06/2016	HCM160086		Large clearance cairn on N edge of prehistoric fields MSO9200	1m
HCM160087_W_22JUN16_HRILEY	22/06/2016	HCM160087		Stony lynchet on N edge of prehistoric fields MSO9200	1m
HCM160088_S_22JUN16_HRILEY	22/06/2016	HCM160088		Low stony bank part of prehistoric field system MSO9200	1m
HCM160089_S_24JUN16_HRILEY	24/06/2016	HCM160089		Substantial boundary, part of post-medieval enclosure on Codsand Moor	1m
HCM160090_N_24JUN16_HRILEY	24/06/2016	HCM160090		Fragments of low, stony scarps, possibly part of prehistoric fields MSO9200	1m
HCM160091_W_24JUN16_HRILEY	24/06/2016	HCM160091		Clearance cairn on NE edge of prehistoric fields MSO9200	1m
HCM160092_S_24JUN16_HRILEY	24/06/2016	HCM160092		Stony mound probably associated with building adjacent enclosure bank	1m
HCM160093_E_24JUN16_HRILEY	24/06/2016	HCM160093		Part of post-medieval enclosure of Codsand Moor; same as HCM160089	1m
HCM160094_S_24JUN16_HRILEY	24/06/2016	HCM160094		Ditch with bank on each side; part of post-medieval enclosure of Codsand Moor	1m
HCM160095_NE_24JUN16_HRILEY	24/06/2016	HCM160095		Stony mound probably associated with building adjacent enclosure bank	1m
HCM160096_NE_24JUN16_HRILEY	24/06/2016	HCM160096		Hollow way on N edge of Codsand Moor	1m
HCM160097_NW_24JUN16_HRILEY	24/06/2016	HCM160097		Part of post-medieval enclosure of Codsand Moor	1m
HCM160098_E_24JUN16_HRILEY	24/06/2016	HCM160098		Part of post-medieval enclosure of Codsand Moor	1m
HCM160099_E_24JUN16_HRILEY	24/06/2016	HCM160099		Part of post-medieval enclosure of Codsand Moor	1m
HCM160100_W_24JUN16_HRILEY	24/06/2016	HCM160100		Part of post-medieval enclosure of Codsand Moor	1m
HCM160101_W_27JUN16_HRILEY	27/06/2016	HCM160101	MSO9189	Stone G of stone setting MSO9189	1m
HCM160102_NW_27JUN16_HRILEY	27/06/2016	HCM160102	MSO9189	Stone F of stone setting MSO9189	1m
HCM160103_N_27JUN16_HRILEY	27/06/2016	HCM160103	MSO9189	Stone E of stone setting MSO9189	1m
HCM160104_NW_27JUN16_HRILEY	27/06/2016	HCM160104	MSO9189	Stone C of stone setting MSO9189	1m
HCM160105_NW_27JUN16_HRILEY	27/06/2016	HCM160105	MSO9189	Stone B of stone setting MSO9189	1m
HCM160106_SW_27JUN16_HRILEY	27/06/2016	HCM160106		Part of post-medieval enclosure of Codsand Moor	1m
HCM160107_S_27JUN16_HRILEY	27/06/2016	HCM160107		Part of post-medieval enclosure of Codsand Moor	1m
HCM160108a_E_27JUN16_HRILEY	27/06/2016	HCM160108		Part of post-medieval enclosure of Codsand Moor	1m
HCM160108b_N_05JUL16_HRILEY	05/07/2016	HCM160108		Field clearance heaped on side of bank	1m
HCM160109_N_27JUN16_HRILEY	27/06/2016	HCM160109		Carefully constructed stone structure to take water through bank HCM160108	1m
HCM160110_NE_01JUL16_HRILEY	01/07/2016	HCM160110	MSO9203	Substantial stony bank, appears to overlie enclosure HCM160117: coaxial fields	1m
HCM160111_E_01JUL16_HRILEY	01/07/2016	HCM160111	MSO9203	Clearance cairn in NE of field system MSO9203	1m
HCM160112_SW_01JUL16_HRILEY	01/07/2016	HCM160112		Silted drainage channel on NW side of bank HCM160110	1m
HCM160113a_N_01JUL16_HRILEY	01/07/2016	HCM160113	MSO10418	Large hut circle	1m
HCM160113b_S_01JUL16_HRILEY	01/07/2016	HCM160113	MSO10418	Large hut circle	1m
HCM160113c_N_01JUL16_HRILEY	01/07/2016	HCM160113	MSO10418	Detail of N side of hut circle	1m
HCM160113d_E_01JUL16_HRILEY	01/07/2016	HCM160113	MSO10418	East side of hut circle	1m
HCM160114_SE_01JUL16_HRILEY	01/07/2016	HCM160114	MSO9203	Stony scarp between enclosure HCM160117 and hut circle HCM160113	1m
HCM160115_NW_01JUL16_HRILEY	01/07/2016	HCM160115	MSO9203	Clearance cairn associated with scarp HCM160114	1m

HCM160116_S_01JUL16_HRILEY	01/07/2016	HCM160116		Silted drainage channel cutting enclosure HCM160117	1m
HCM160117a_NE_01JUL16_HRILEY	01/07/2016	HCM160117	MSO10414	SE side of possible hillslope enclosure	1m
HCM160117b_N_01JUL16_HRILEY	01/07/2016	HCM160117	MSO10414	NE side of hillslope enclosure cut by post-medieval ditch and bank	1m
HCM160118_N_01JUL16_HRILEY	01/07/2016	HCM160118	MSO9203	Low, stony banks forming part of field system MSO9203	1m
HCM160119_N_01JUL16_HRILEY	01/07/2016	HCM160119	MSO9203	Heaps of small stones, probably robbed out elements of field system MSO9203	1m
HCM160120_NE_01JUL16_HRILEY	01/07/2016	HCM160120	MSO9203	Stony scarps forming part of field system MSO9203	1m
HCM160121a_NE_01JUL16_HRILEY	01/07/2016	HCM160121	MSO9203	Substantial stony bank on similar alignment to HCM160110: coaxial fields	1m
HCM160121b_NW_01JUL16_HRILEY	01/07/2016	HCM160121	MSO9203	Fields SW of the enclosure HCM160117	1m
HCM160122_E_01JUL16_HRILEY	01/07/2016	HCM160122	MSO10417	N side of the hut circle on SW side of field system MSO9203	1m
HCM160123_N_01JUL16_HRILEY	01/07/2016	HCM160123	MSO9203	Large area of stones SE of field system MSO9203 with evidence of clearance heaps	1m
HCM160124_N_01JUL16_HRILEY	01/07/2016	HCM160124		Part of relict field system N of Codsand	1m
HCM160125_SW_01JUL16_HRILEY	01/07/2016	HCM160125		Silted drainage channel N of Codsand	1m
HCM160126_W_01JUL16_HRILEY	01/07/2016	HCM160126	MSO10419	A mound to the W of field system MSO9203 may be the remains of a hut circle	1m
HCM160127_S_05JUL16_HRILEY	05/07/2016	HCM160127		Substantial ditch forming part of the post-medieval enclosure of Codsand Moor	1m
HCM160128_NE_05JUL16_HRILEY	05/07/2016	HCM160128		Silted drainage channel on NE side of Codsand Moor	1m
HCM160129_E_05JUL16_HRILEY	05/07/2016	HCM160129		Probable prehistoric burial cairn on NE side of Codsand Moor	1m
HCM160130_S_05JUL16_HRILEY	05/07/2016	HCM160130		Substantial ditch forming part of the post-medieval enclosure of Codsand Moor	1m
HCM160131_S_05JUL16_HRILEY	05/07/2016	HCM160131		Tractor drawn plough probably used for cutting drainage ditches on Codsand Moor	
HCM160132_SE_05JUL16_HRILEY	05/07/2016	HCM160132		Silted drainage channel on NE side of Codsand Moor	1m
HCM160133_NE_05JUL16_HRILEY	05/07/2016	HCM160133		Silted drainage channels on NE side of Codsand Moor	1m
HCM160134_W_05JUL16_HRILEY	05/07/2016	HCM160134		Stone faced bank & beech hedge, part of enclosures at Bank Down	1m
HCM160135a_N_05JUL16_HRILEY	05/07/2016	HCM160135		Remains of wheel pit, Bank Down	1m
HCM160135b_S_05JUL16_HRILEY	05/07/2016	HCM160135		Millstone fragment, Bank Down	1m
HCM160135c_W_05JUL16_HRILEY	05/07/2016	HCM160135		Remains of mill, Bank Down	1m
HCM160135d_E_05JUL16_HRILEY	05/07/2016	HCM160135		Remains of mill, Bank Down	1m
HCM160135e_S_05JUL16_HRILEY	05/07/2016	HCM160135		Wheel pit with large platform below, Bank Down	
HCM160135f_S_05JUL16_HRILEY	05/07/2016	HCM160135		Headrace, Bank Down	1m
HCM160136_E_05JUL16_HRILEY	05/07/2016	HCM160136		Farm house with barn at east end, Bank Down	1m
HCM160137a_N_05JUL16_HRILEY	05/07/2016	HCM160137		Barn with wagon doorway and intergral dog kennel, Bank Down	1m
HCM160137b_N_05JUL16_HRILEY	05/07/2016	HCM160137		Detail of brick arch, barn at Bank Down	
HCM160137c_N_05JUL16_HRILEY	05/07/2016	HCM160137		Detail of interior, barn at Bank Down	1m
HCM160137d_E_05JUL16_HRILEY	05/07/2016	HCM160137		Stone gate post by dog kennel, Bank Down	1m
HCM160138a_E_05JUL16_HRILEY	05/07/2016	HCM160138		Remains of cottage with garden plot or yard, Bank Down	1m
HCM160138b_N_05JUL16_HRILEY	05/07/2016	HCM160138		Doorway, cottage at Bank Down	1m
HCM160139a_NE_05JUL16_HRILEY	05/07/2016	HCM160139		Relict field boundary N of Bank Down	1m
HCM160139b_SE_05JUL16_HRILEY	05/07/2016	HCM160139		Relict fields N of Bank Down	
HCM160139c_SE_05JUL16_HRILEY	05/07/2016	HCM160139		Oak on relict field boundary, N of Bank Down	
HCM160140a_N_05JUL16_HRILEY	05/07/2016	HCM160140		Drystone wall forming part of relict field system N of Bank Down	
HCM160140b_N_05JUL16_HRILEY	05/07/2016	HCM160140		Detail of drystone wall	1m
HCM160140c_N_05JUL16_HRILEY	05/07/2016	HCM160140		Stone structure to take water through drystone wall	1m
HCM160141_N_05JUL16_HRILEY	05/07/2016	HCM160141		Rectangular stone structure, perhaps the remains of a seasonally occupied shelter	1m
HCM160142_S_08JUL16_HRILEY	08/07/2016	HCM160142		Silted channel forming part of the enclosure of Codsand Moor	1m
HCM160143_W_08JUL16_HRILEY	08/07/2016	HCM160143		Silted drainage channel forming part of the enclosure of Codsand Moor	1m
HCM160144_E_08JUL16_HRILEY	08/07/2016	HCM160144		Rectangular stone structure, perhaps the remains of a seasonally occupied shelter	1m

HCM160145_S_08JUL16_HRILEY	08/07/2016	HCM160145		Substantial ditch forming part of the post-medieval enclosure of Codsend Moor	1m
HCM160146_S_08JUL16_HRILEY	08/07/2016	HCM160146		Hollow ways barely visible under vegetation but visible on Lidar image	1m
HCM160147_W_08JUL16_HRILEY	08/07/2016	HCM160147		Silted drainage channel N of Codsend	1m
HCM160148_S_08JUL16_HRILEY	08/07/2016	HCM160148		Building platform with garden plot or yard, may be remains of house or outbarn	
HCM160149a_W_08JUL16_HRILEY	08/07/2016	HCM160149		Track to Bank Down with cobbled surface	
HCM160149b_N_08JUL16_HRILEY	08/07/2016	HCM160149		Detail of drain by track	
HCM160150_E_08JUL16_HRILEY	08/07/2016	HCM160150	MSO11183	Leat for mill at Bank Down	1m
HCM160150_W_08JUL16_HRILEY	08/07/2016	HCM160150	MSO11183	Leat channel overlain by post-medieval enclosure bank	1m
HCM160151_N_08JUL16_HRILEY	08/07/2016	HCM160151	MSO11183	Holding pond for the mill at Bank Down	
HCM160152_N_08JUL16_HRILEY	08/07/2016	HCM160152		Rectangular enclosure N of mill at Bank Down	1m
HCM160152_E_08JUL16_HRILEY	08/07/2016	HCM160152		Stone gate post at enclosure N of mill at Bank Down	
HCM160153_NE_08JUL16_HRILEY	08/07/2016	HCM160153		Stony bank, part of coaxial land division on Codsend Moor	1m

# Brief for Archaeological Walkover Survey:

## Hoar Moor and Codsend Moor (Sites 1 and 4), Exmoor



# Brief for Archaeological Walkover Survey:

## Hoar Moor and Codsand Moor (Sites 1 and 4), Exmoor

### 1.0 Aim

- 1.1 This brief has been prepared by the Historic Environment Officer (HEO) for the Exmoor Mires Project (EMP) on behalf of Exmoor National Park Authority (ENPA).
- 1.2 The principle aim of the work described in this document is to carry out intensive walkover survey in order to characterise, quantify and locate known and unknown heritage assets at Hoar Moor (SS 86331, 40373), Codsand 1 (SS 86761, 40677) and Codsand 4 (SS 88474, 40642), within the areas defined (*Figures 1&2*).
- 1.3 Quotations to be submitted to Rose Ferraby, Historic Environment Officer (Exmoor Mires Project) either by email to [rferraby@exmoor-nationalpark.gov.uk](mailto:rferraby@exmoor-nationalpark.gov.uk) or in writing to Exmoor National Park Authority, Exmoor House, Dulverton, Somerset, TA22 9HL. The deadline for submissions is **5pm, 27th<sup>th</sup> May 2016**.

### 2.0 Background

- 2.1 The aim of the Exmoor Mires Project 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 will provide an overall view of the visible archaeology within each area affected by restoration before it is undertaken, thus informing subsequent mitigation decisions.
- 2.2 As well as providing data for mitigation, this intensive walkover survey will form the foundation for a larger research project by the Exmoor Mires Partnership and Exmoor National Park on the archaeology of Hoar Moor and Codsand Moor. For this reason the entire survey area will be covered by intensive survey, not just the areas adjacent to ditches due for restoration.

- 2.3 The stretch of moorland that makes up Hoar Moor and Codsens Moor has been designated as a Principle Archaeological Landscape (PAL). The archaeological landscape includes co-axial field systems with standing stone walls, circular enclosures, hut circles, standing stones, post-medieval drainage systems, 19<sup>th</sup> century agricultural features and 20<sup>th</sup> century drainage systems (*Figure 3*). The field systems are well preserved, and particularly interesting when considered in the context of the surrounding landscape, being located close to Dunkery Beacon and Rowbarrow. It is also a very important site for the investigation of peat formation in relation to archaeological features and sites.
- 2.4 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.
- 2.5 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 Intensive walkover survey will be undertaken within an area defined by the HEO (see attached maps) according to the methodology described here. The site will be described using the abbreviated site code **HCM16**. All field notes, finds labelling, reports, communications and other material must contain this code.
- 3.2 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. If applicable, the surveyors should identify any areas where they consider further detailed survey would be beneficial and make appropriate recommendations.
- 3.3 Intensive walkover survey will be carried out over the areas of Hoar Moor, Codsens 1 and Codsens 4 (*Figure 3*). The areas to be surveyed are:
- Hoar Moor: 19ha
- Codsens 1: 49ha
- Codsens 4: 100ha
- 3.4 The HEO will be available for site visits during the survey work to advise on the proposed site works. A visit may be made by the HEO to verify features after the draft report has been submitted.

- 3.5 Any variation from this methodology should be agreed in writing with the HEO.
- 3.6 Fieldwork should be completed by **15<sup>th</sup> July 2016** and the HEO informed of the dates of commencement and completion.
- 3.7 It should be noted that the survey area is relatively remote and this should be accounted for in quotations. Access can be gained from a number of points shown on *Figure 4*.
- 3.8 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.
- 3.9 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
- 3.10 The HEO will assess quotations based on a balance between cost, quality and ability to meet the deadlines set.
- 3.11 Appendix 3 presents a summary of the HER data for the survey areas at Hoar Moor and Codsand Moor. This includes the whole stretch of moor to give context to features and sites separated by modern boundaries. More detail is available on the online version of the Exmoor HER at [www.exmoorher.co.uk](http://www.exmoorher.co.uk) . The successful applicant will be provided with full up to date data from the HER.
- 3.12 The project schedule is summarised in Table 1:

<b>Quote deadline</b>	27 <sup>th</sup> May 2016
<b>Successful applicant notified</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> June 2016
<b>Completion of survey</b>	15 <sup>th</sup> July 2016
<b>Spreadsheet of heritage assets to HEO</b>	29 <sup>th</sup> July 2016
<b>Draft Report</b>	2 <sup>nd</sup> September 2016
<b>Final Report</b>	30 <sup>th</sup> September 2016

**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 **29<sup>th</sup> July 2016**.
- 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 **2<sup>nd</sup> September 2016**.
- 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 **30<sup>th</sup> September 2016**, in addition to digital copies in pdf and MS Word format. Copies of the final report will be produced in a bound, double-sided A4 format. In addition to copies required by the HEO, two hard copies of the report will be supplied to Exmoor National Park on the understanding that one of these copies 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. An ENPHER form must be completed and provided with the reports.
- 4.7 The digital photographic archive will be delivered on a CD included in the back of the final report. 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 ENPA's Historic Environment Officer 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 by her 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 he (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, basic interpretation, materials, any possible dating evidence

*Sketch:* for complex features

*References:* list file names of all survey photographs

*Notes:* any more detailed interpretations or contextual notes

*Recommendations:* any notes as to recommendations for further work

## **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: Hoar Moor and Codsand Moor

HER Number	Grid Reference	Description	Designation
MMO2242	SS 8589 4064	Post-medieval field boundaries or drainage ditches on the edge of Hoar Moor: Two curvilinear earthworks visible on aerial photographs may be the remains of field boundaries or banks comprised of the spoil excavated in the creation or maintenance of drainage ditches during reclamation.	HER
MMO2244	SS 8627 4071	Post-medieval water channels from Hoar Moor to the River Quarme: Two water channels or drawins visible on aerial photographs of 1946 and later. They may be part of 19 <sup>th</sup> century agricultural improvements	HER
MMO2246	SS 8782 4060	Possible prehistoric bank on Codsand Moor. A short V shaped bank of prehistoric/Roman date, visible on aerial photographs. It may be part of a more extensive area of potentially prehistoric field boundaries to the north and south.	HER
MMO2248	SS 8826 4060	Possible medieval or post-medieval clearance cairn on Codsand Moor, visible as an earthwork. It is situated with a strip of reclaimed moorland characterised by dense post-medieval enclosure.	HER
MMO2250	SS 8843 4093	Possible prehistoric or Roman field boundaries on Codsand Moors. Broad linear but irregularly shaped earthworks are potentially the remains of field boundaries of later prehistoric or Roman date. They may be associated with more extensive field system remains on the southern edge of Codsand Moors. The earthworks are orientated roughly 50-60 degrees east of north, a similar orientation to those on the southern edge of Codsand Moor, and these may be contemporary or directly associated.	HER
MMO2251	SS 8909 4075	Possible clearance cairns on Codsand Moor: two small mounds in a small field enclosed during the post-medieval period are now visible as low earthworks on aerial photographs of the 1970's. Small chance they are Bronze Age barrows.	HER
MSO6717	SS 8574 4074	Prehistoric hut circle on Hoar Moor: irregular sub-circular hut circle, 10.8m in diameter with entrance to the southeast. Defined by a low stone bank	HER
MSO6720	SS 8621 4106	Prehistoric standing stone on Hoar Moor: A prehistoric standing stone measures 1.2m high. It leans and has a sheep worn hollow around its base. Bronze age.	HER
MSO6721	SS 8585 4073	A standing stone with miscellaneous stumps and triggers was recorded on a south facing slope at	HER

		the west end of Hoar Moor in 1981. There is now a roughly cruciform formation of eight stones which is possibly not of any antiquity.	
MSO6726	SS 8637 4088	Prehistoric field boundary on Hoar Moor: A linear bank, 126m long, is probably an outlying part of a field system 600m to the east. It likely dates to the prehistoric period.	HER
MSO6745	SS8640 4084	Parish boundary stone on Hoar Moor: Stands 0.7m high and is situated on the Exford/Cutcombe boundary. Sandstone, with packing stones around the base.	HER
MSO9189	SS 8829 4114	Prehistoric stone setting at the north end of Codsens, comprising at least 7 stones all about 0.5m high, in two loose groups.	HER
MSO9191	AA 8695 4070	Prehistoric hillslope enclosure on Codsens Moor. Circular, approx 48m in diameter is defined by a stony bank and contains roughly terraced platforms marking the site of buildings. It is probably late Iron Age or Romano-British in date.	HER
MSO9192	SS 8684 4024	Post-medieval cow stall with yard: the remains of a post-medieval building with associated yard and enclosure is first shown on Greenwood's 1822 map of Somerset and is likely to have been associated with early 19 <sup>th</sup> century enclosure	HER
MSO9193	SS8756 4062	Prehistoric settlement and field system at Codsens Moor: remains of prehistoric field systems, cairn groups, hut circles and house platforms on Codsens Moors and the east side of Hoar Moor, stretching for nearly 2km across the south facing hillside.	HER
MSO9202	SS 8772 4027	Multi-phased field system on Codsens Moor: A complex multi-period field system is visible on aerial photographs and in the form of parallel lynchets overlain by later boundaries, together with a sub-rectangular enclosure and possible trackways.	HER
MSO9203	SS886 403	Prehistoric settlement and field system on Codsens Moor: A possible hill-slope enclosure is surrounded by a field system covering 8.3 ha. Other enclosures, a hut circle and numerous field clearance cairns have also been recorded. The remains indicate settlement activity of several phases.	HER
MSO9225	SS 8664 4065	Two standing stones on south facing slope of Codsens Moor: probably the remnants of a ruined prehistoric field wall.	HER
MSO10405	SS 8762 4109	Prehistoric clearance cairns on Codsens Moor: 5 cairns are likely to be the result of prehistoric field clearance and include small to medium sized stones. They are partly turf covered and have flattish profiles.	HER

MSO10411	SS 8692 4072	Mound on Hoar Moor: centric mound found during field investigation – function and date unclear.	HER
MSO10412	SS 8711 4026	Undated mound on Hoar Moor: flat topped, turf covered mound measures 11.9 by 9.2m. Date and function not clear.	HER
MSO10413	SS 8757 4112	Prehistoric settlement features on Codsand Moor: two hut circles, a building platform, an oval structure and a possible field or enclosure wall have been noted during field investigation. Further detailed survey is required.	HER
MSO10414	SS 8876 4039	Possible hillslope enclosure on Codsand Moor, divided into two unequal parts by a modern boundary.	HER
MSO10417	SS 8868 4023	Hut circle on Codsand Moor: A hut circle 12.8m external and 6.1 to 6.9m internal diameter. Its walls now appear as partly grass-grown, rubbly banks or scarps. There is no clear entrance gap.	HER
MSO10418	SS 8871 4047	Possible hut circle or pound on Codsand Moor: A small enclosure or 'hut circle' is rectangular with rounded corners. It has very loose, rubble walls of small and medium size local sandstone c.2m wide and c.0.6m high. The structure is similar to a small, walled pound.	HER
MSO10419	SS 8862 4038	Undated mound on Codsand Moor: an oval mound c.9m in diameter and c.0.5m high. It seems to be turf-covered earth and stone built onto a steep natural slope. The mound is flat topped.	HER
MSO11145	SS 86 40	Post-medieval water meadow on Hoar Moor: A series of drainage ditches and contour leats served the deserted farmstead of Holmoor	HER
MSO11183	SS 8786 4013	Deserted farm, mill and leat, Bankdown, Codsand Moor: Remains of a stone built farm and mill buildings are situated on the south east side of Codsand Moor and are shown on the Tithe map. They are associated with a large leat to the west, which may also have acted as a catchwater leat.	HER
MSO11289	SS 8584 4029	Possible Bronze Age round barrow on Hoar Moor: A flat topped circular mound, 0.6m high, 6.8m in diameter, composed mainly of soil. Its fringes have been disturbed.	HER
MSO12245	SS8668 4013	Boundary stone: boundary between Exford and Cutcombe parishes	HER

## References

- Morris, B. 2009. Exmoor National Park Authority Mire Restoration Project: Archaeological Walkover Surveys: Results of Archaeological Walkover Surveys at Hommer/Callacombe Moor, Acklands/Squallacombe Moor, Hoar Moor and Codsand Moor and Hydrological Survey at Codsand Moor. Southwest Archaeology Report: 090417
- Riley, H. 2009. Hoar Moor and Codsand Moors, Exford and Cutcombe, Somerset, Exmoor National Park: Historic Landscape Analysis. English Heritage, Research Department Report Series



### Location of Archaeological Survey Area

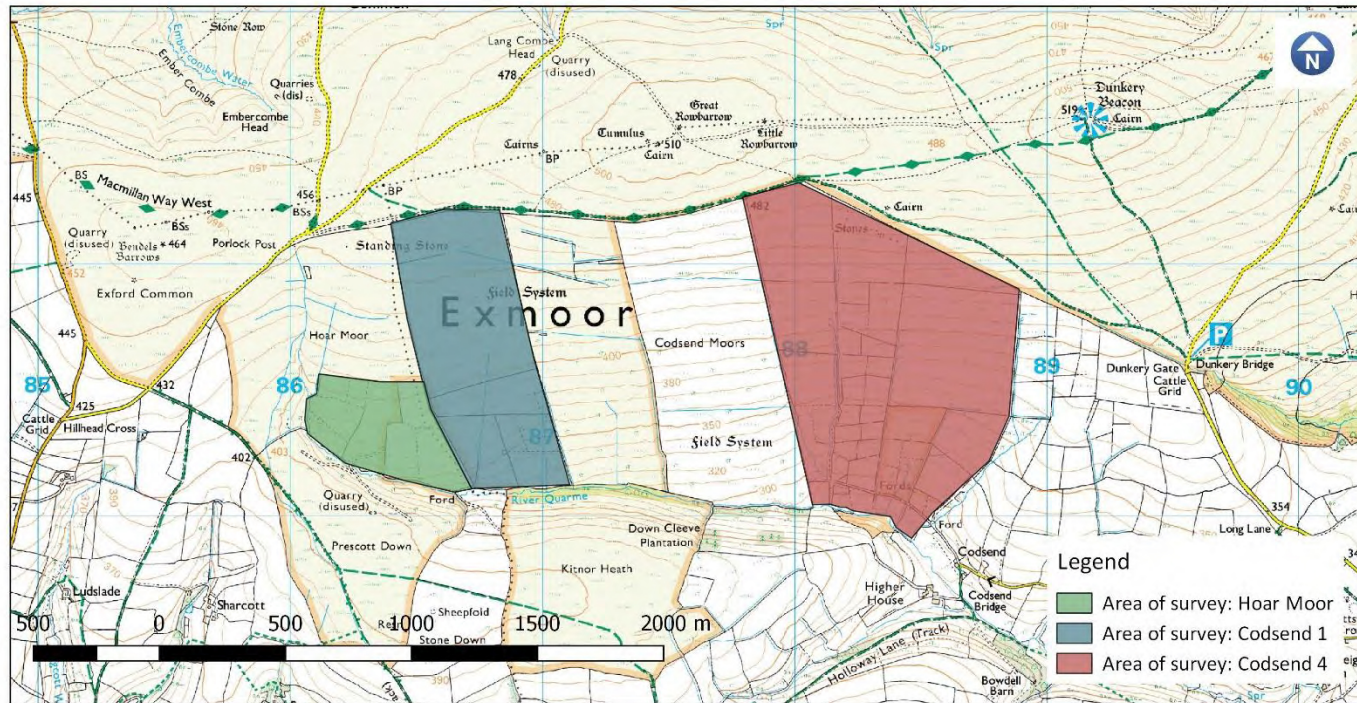




## Exmoor National Park Authority

Areas for Intensive Walkover Survey

Hoar Moor and Codsend Moor, Exmoor



Scale 1:20,000

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Figure 2: Areas requiring intensive walkover survey

**Exmoor National Park Authority**  
**Features Identified from Lidar Survey Data**  
**Hoar Moor and Codsend Moor, Exmoor**

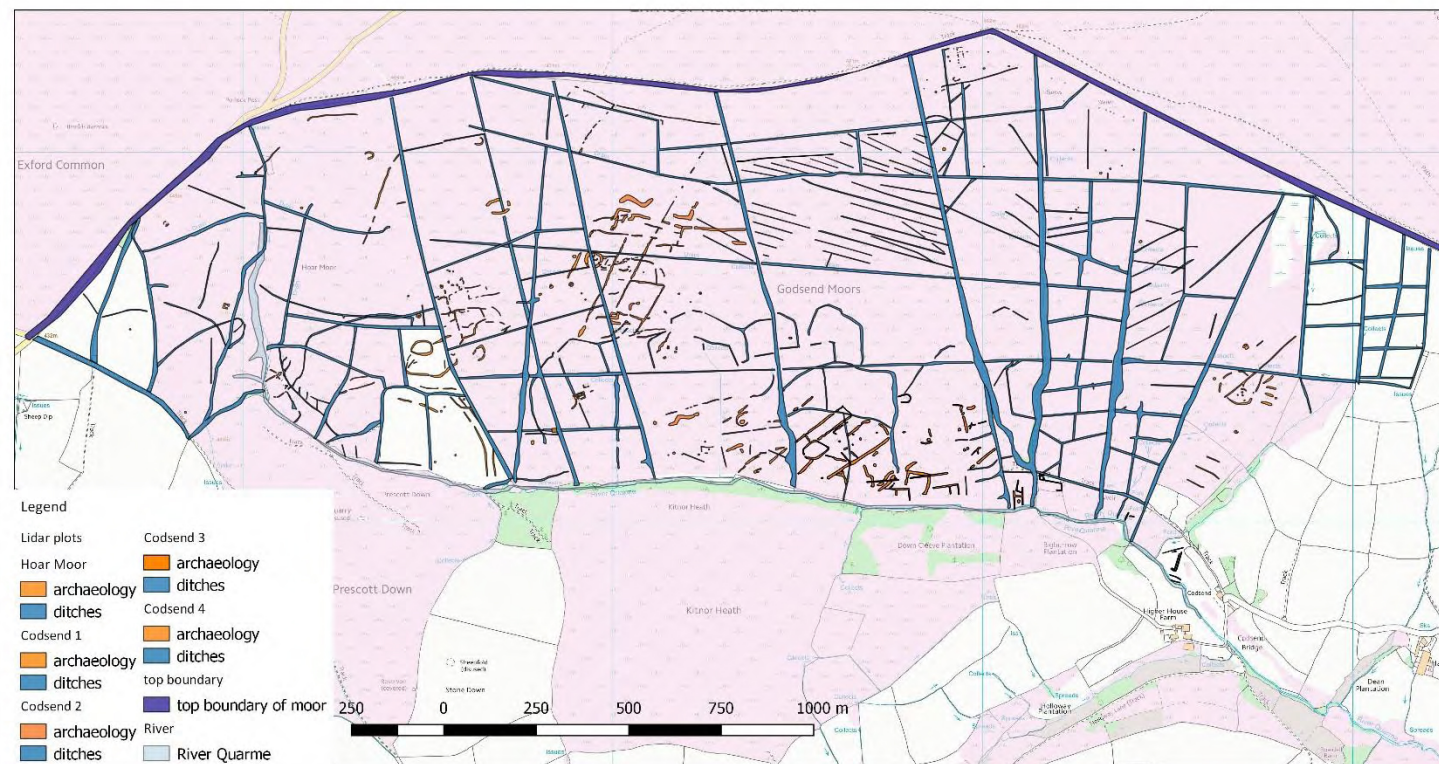


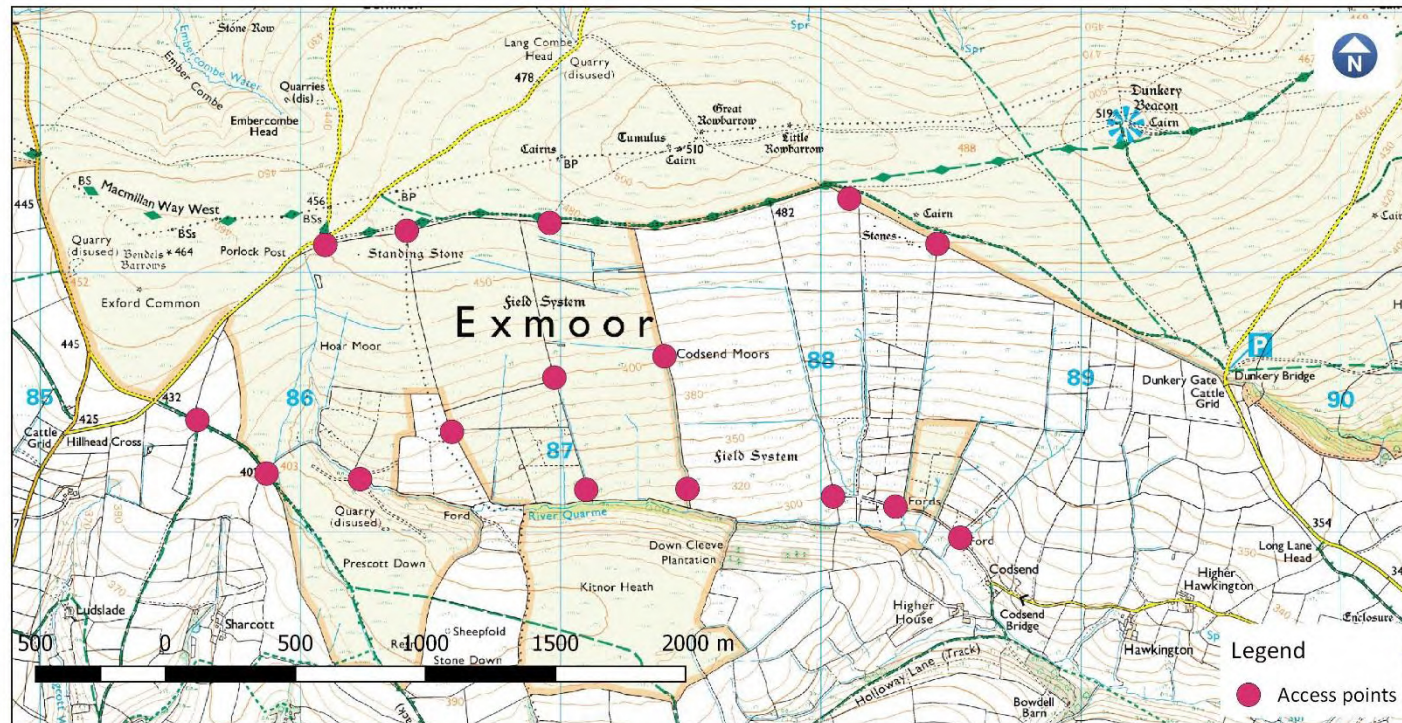
Figure 3: Archaeological features identified from Lidar survey data



## Exmoor National Park Authority

### Access Points

#### Hoar Moor and Codsend Moor, Exmoor



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Figure 4: Access points for survey work

