

AGRICULTURAL RECLAMATION AT LARKBARROW
FARM, EXMOOR
Exmoor Mires Partnership ELB17
PROJECT REPORT

By Hazel Riley



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OASIS PROJECT NO 276056

ABBREVIATIONS

DBA Desk Based Assessment

EH English Heritage

EMP Exmoor Mires Partnership

ENPA Exmoor National Park Authority

GPS Global Positioning System

HEO Historic Environment Officer

HER Historic Environment Record

NMP National Mapping Programme

NMR National Monuments Record

PAL Principal Archaeological Landscape

SWARCH SouthWest Archaeology

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 re-assessment of the archaeological features associated with the 19th-century reclamation at Larkbarrow Farm, one of the Knight farms on Exmoor Forest, has shown that there were several phases to this process. A brief examination of some of the Knight's account books and correspondence, currently held at the Exmoor Society, has allowed the absolute dating of several of these features. The historic landscape of Larkbarrow Farm contains a wealth of information about the process of John and Frederic Knight's reclamation of the Forest and the establishment of the farmsteads. The landscape also contains links to some of the people who worked on the reclamation, giving an insight into the social history of the reclamation of Exmoor Forest.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 This report sets out the results of field assessment and survey of agricultural reclamation at Larkbarrow Farm, together with documentary research into the history of this holding (ENPA 2016).

2.2 Larkbarrow Farm occupies an area of partially reclaimed moorland, at the head of Long Combe, on the eastern edge of the boundary of Exmoor Forest, centred at SS 820 430 (Figs 1 and 2). South of Long Combe, the holding takes in Swap Hill which rises to over 420m OD; to the north, Kittuck is a broad spur above Three Combes Foot at nearly 400m OD. The improved enclosures on the lower slopes of Long Combe support grassland with some bracken and reeds (Front cover), with purple moor grass on Kittuck and Swap Hill. The underlying geology of the area consists of Devonian rocks – sandstones of the Hangstone Sandstone Formation (bgs.ac.uk).

2.3 Each archaeological feature has been given a unique number with the prefix ELB17, and these numbers are used throughout this report: ELB1701 to ELB1713. These numbers are cross referenced to known sites in the Exmoor HER where appropriate in Section 8.1.



Fig 1 Location map

2.4 There have been several pieces of archaeological work in the survey area.

2.4.1 Flint debitage, classified as Mesolithic/Neolithic by their finder, Mr Hallam, were found to the east of Larkbarrow Farm in 1956 (Exmoor HER MSO 6853).

2.4.2 In 1990 the farm buildings at Larkbarrow and Tom's Hill were the subject of a conservation brief (McCrone 1990). English Heritage carried out a survey of the archaeological remains at Larkbarrow Farm at the request of the ENPA in the winter of 2000-2001. This survey highlighted both the rich Bronze Age landscape across the area, with the discovery of upright stones and cairns, and the extensive and complex nature of the 19th-century reclamation remains (Jamieson 2001).

2.4.3 Ralph Fyfe found several worked flint fragments in the valley mire below Larkbarrow Farm in 2005 and Richard McDonnell recovered a flint blade in an exposed soil section east of the farmhouse in 2007 (Wilson-North 2011, 4; McDonnell 2008). Following further discoveries of worked flint by ENPA archaeologists, a geophysical survey of the area of flint finds to the east of Larkbarrow Farm was carried out for the ENPA in 2008. The results of this survey informed the excavation of several evaluation trenches across the area which resulted in the recovery of some 500 pieces of late Mesolithic flint (Wilson-North 2011).

2.4.4 The NMP project for Exmoor mapped the archaeological and historic landscape features of the National Park from air photographs (Hegarty and Toms 2009; Hegarty and Wilson-North 2014). The NMP transcription recorded the leats, drainage systems, turbarry, and the remains of cultivation around Larkbarrow Farm. The transcription of concentrations of impact craters also allowed the mapping of the extent of the Exmoor Firing Ranges for the first time, showing that Larkbarrow Farm was a major focus of military training during the Second World War (Hegarty and Toms 2009, fig 41).

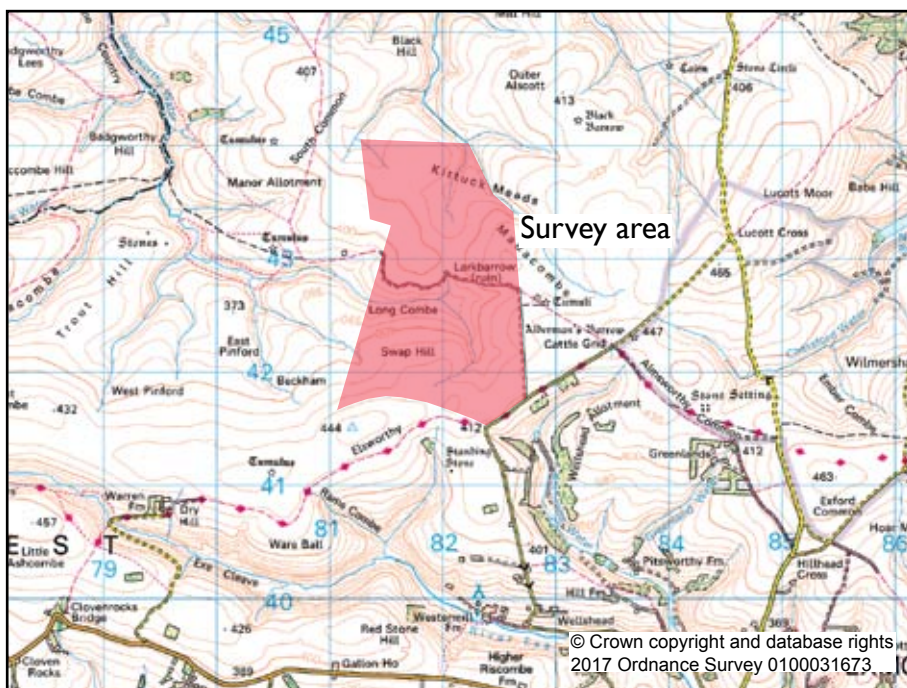


Fig 2 Survey location and topography

2.4.5 Larkbarrow and Tom's Hill are designated as one of Exmoor's PALs on account of the 19th-century reclamation landscape, the prehistoric archaeology and the valley mires at Long Combe Head which contain palaeo-environmental deposits (Balmond 2015, 94-6).

2.4.6 A walkover survey of the area was carried out in 2014 by SWARCH in advance of proposed mire restoration by the EMP (Morris 2014) and a re-assessment of the 19th-century reclamation landscape in the light of Lidar analysis by the University of Exeter was undertaken by the EMP HEO (Anderson and Cowley 2011; Ferraby 2016).

3.0 OBJECTIVES

3.1 Field assessment of the leats, drainage systems, enclosures and other features associated with the reclamation of moorland and agriculture at Larkbarrow Farm during the 19th and earlier 20th centuries, in particular to look for evidence of the relative chronology of these features.

3.2 Field assessment to answer various questions raised by the DBA of the historic landscape of reclamation at Larkbarrow Farm (Ferraby 2016).

3.3 Documentary research of published and unpublished material, including an initial assessment of some of the Knight papers currently held at the Exmoor Society, to put an absolute chronology on the agricultural reclamation and enclosure of Larkbarrow Farm.

3.4 To present a statement of the significance of the historic landscape at Larkbarrow Farm and to assess the impact of the proposed mire restoration in the light of this.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

4.1 The following archaeological features were the subject of a rapid field assessment (Fig 3):

The leats and field gutters in Long Combe

The drainage systems and areas of disused turbary on Kittuck

The drainage systems and areas of disused turbary NE of Larkbarrow Farm

The drainage system on the SW side of Swap Hill

The leat on the west side of Swap Hill and the drainage system at its east end

The drainage system and putative prehistoric enclosure NW of the Simonsbath to Porlock railway

4.2 The fieldwork was carried out between 20th January and 1st February 2017. The features were located, photographed and recorded. Measured profiles were drawn across several leats, field gutters and drainage ditches and the locations of these profiles were obtained using the EMP hand-held GPS (Figure 4).

4.3 The project archive is held at the ENPA.

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 A contour leat runs from Great Buscombe, across Trout Hill, the Pinfords and Beckham, to Swap Hill (ELB1701). It enters the Larkbarrow holding on the SW side of Swap Hill and ends in one of the enclosures SW of Larkbarrow Farm.

5.1.1 The leat is well preserved on the NW side of Swap Hill. Here, it comprises a well defined channel, 3.2m wide, 0.8m deep with a substantial bank, 3m wide, 0.9m high on its downslope side. North of the enclosure boundary, the leat is different, it survives as a shallow channel, 2m wide, 0.5m deep with a slight bank, 1.5m wide and 0.25m high (Fig 4a,b; Figs 5 & 6). The leat ends to the west of an enclosure boundary.

5.1.2 The field evidence shows that this leat is earlier than a herringbone drainage system and the long, straight enclosures SW of Larkbarrow Farm. The enclosure banks block the leat, rendering it useless for water carriage. The leat channel has been incorporated into the drainage system and survives as a wide ditch, 5m wide and 1m deep to the east of the enclosure bank between Beckham and Swap Hill (Fig 4c; Fig 7).

5.2 Two herringbone pattern drainage systems were investigated.

5.2.1 One, at the SW corner of Swap Hill, is designed to drain the headwaters of a tributary stream of Long Combe (ELB1702). The main ditch is a well defined channel,



Fig 5 (above left) The contour leat on the NW side of Swap Hill (1 m scale) (Hazel Riley)



Fig 6 (above) The contour leat SW of Larkbarrow Farm (1 m scale) (Hazel Riley)

Fig 7 (left) The contour leat modified and used as a drainage channel (Hazel Riley)

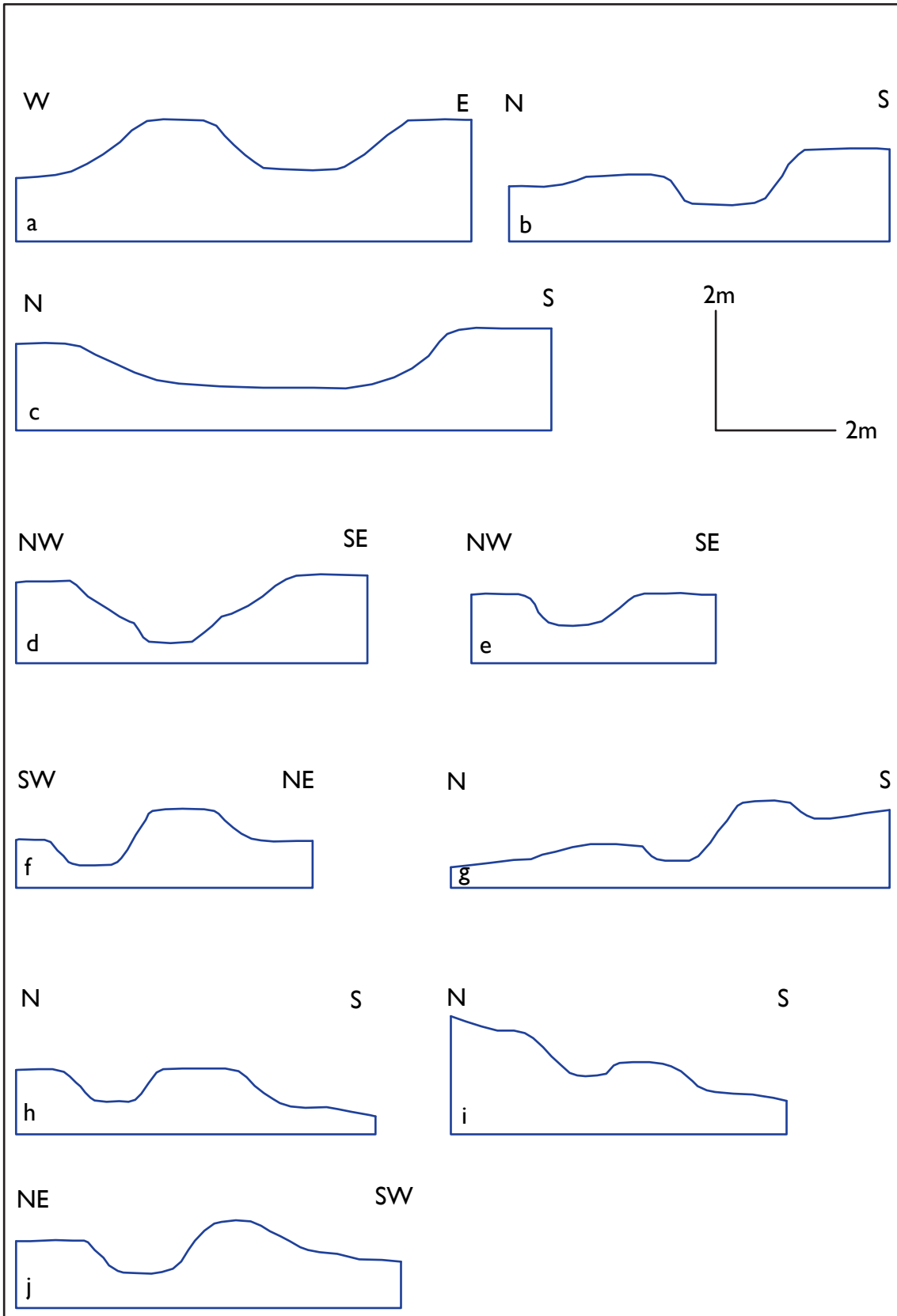


Fig 4 Profiles of leats, drains and field gutters 1:100 scale

3.3m wide, 1m deep with a break of slope which probably indicates cleaning of the channel (Fig 4d; Fig 8). The feeder drains are smaller: 1.7m wide, 0.5m deep (Fig 4e; Fig 9).

5.2.2 This system is clearly later than the contour leat (ELB1701). The enclosure boundary allows the water to drain through it, suggesting the ditches were in existence at the time the enclosures were laid out or the bank was modified to allow water flow (Fig 10).

5.2.3 The second system lies within a large regular enclosure to the SW of Larkbarrow Farm (ELB1703). The main channel is 1.3m wide, 0.5m deep, with a bank, 2m wide and 0.4m high on its NE side (Fig 4f; Fig 11). The presence of the bank suggests cleaning out. The ditch takes water from the SW corner of this enclosure and channels it into the ditch of the enclosure boundary and so into Long Combe.

5.2.4 Some 12 small piles of stone lie against the bank on the edge of this drain (ELB1704). A typical example is 1m diameter and 0.4m high (Fig 12).

5.3 Two long leats and a field gutter system lie in Long Combe, SW and SE of Larkbarrow Farm.



Fig 8 (above left) Main drain of herringbone ditch system, SW side of Swap Hill (1 m scale) (Hazel Riley)

Fig 9 (above) Feeder drain for herringbone ditch system (1 m scale) (Hazel Riley)



Fig 10 (left) Drainage system and enclosure boundary (Hazel Riley)

5.3.1 The two leats lie in large regular enclosures on the north facing side of Long Combe (ELB1705) (Front cover). The lower leat takes water from the stream in Long Combe to the holding of Toms Hill (Fig 13). The upper leat takes water from the stream in Long Combe towards the boundary with Tom's Hill. It ends to the east of that boundary. The leat survives as a well defined channel, 1m wide and 0.25m deep. It has a bank 2m wide and 0.2m high on its downslope side and a bank 1m wide and 0.3m high on its upslope side (Fig 4g; Fig 14). The presence of the upper bank may indicate that this feature was intended as one of the in-by enclosure boundaries which also functioned as water carriages (Section 6.2.3).



Fig 11 (above right) Main drain of herringbone ditch system SW Larkbarrow Farm (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)

Fig 12 (above) Clearance cairns on edge herringbone ditch system (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)

Fig 13 (right) Lower leat at Larkbarrow and Tom's Hill boundary (Hazel Riley)

Fig 14 (below) The top leat south of Larkbarrow Farm (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)

Fig 15 The lower leat is blocked by the boundary between Larkbarrow and Tom's Hill (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)



5.3.2 The lower leat (Fig 15) is overlain, and blocked, by the enclosure boundary between Larkbarrow and Tom's Hill holdings. The spoil from a quarry (MSO10162), probably for stone for the enclosure bank, overlies the leat channel to the east of this. The upper leat is overlain and blocked by the regular enclosure boundaries south of Larkbarrow Farm (Front cover).

5.3.3 A field gutter system lies on south facing slopes to the SW of Larkbarrow Farm (ELB1706). It consists of a headmain channel with 4 gutters below; a further channel takes water from the stream in Long Combe into the Tom's Hill holding. The headmain channel is 1.4m wide, 0.6m deep with a bank 2m wide, 0.5m high on its downslope side (Fig 4h; Fig 16). The gutters are narrow channels, cut into the hillside, some 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep with banks 1.2m wide and 0.4m high on their downslope side (Fig 4i; Fig 17).

5.3.4 The headmain channel is overlain by the enclosure boundary on the edge of the track to Tom's Hill for much of its length; both the headmain and the field gutters are overlain by the enclosure surrounding Larkbarrow Cottages (Fig 17). The relationship between the leat and Larkbarrow Farm is unclear due to the very wet nature of the area but it may have been intended to take waste water from the farm yard.

5.4 A leat and several small ditches serve to drain the headwaters of Long Combe (ELB1707).



Fig 16 (above left) Headmain channel east of Larkbarrow Cottages (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)

Fig 17 (above) Field gutter west of Larkbarrow Cottages (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)



Fig 18 (left) The leat south of Larkbarrow Farm (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)

5.4.1 The leat takes water from the very wet area below Larkbarrow Farm to the stream head. It may also have been intended to take waste water from the farm yard but the relationship is unclear. The leat comprises a well defined channel, 1.8m wide, 0.6m deep, with a bank, 2m wide and 0.5m high on its downslope side (Fig 4j; Fig 18).

5.4.2 The leat runs through a long, enclosure boundary. The bank stops on both sides of the leat to allow the water to flow through it and is either later than the leat or has been modified to allow water flow (Fig 19).

5.5 The NMP transcription and the Lidar images show several drains and an area of disused turbary on Kittuck (ELB1708) and to the NE of Larkbarrow Farm (ELB09).

5.5.1 The ditches on Kittuck were difficult to record in the deep moor grass and no relationship between the turbary and the drainage could be observed on the ground (Fig 20).

5.5.2 The ditches, leat and turbary NE of Larkbarrow Farm were similarly difficult to investigate. The Lidar data does show these features clearly: the drains to the NW seem to post-date the turbary; the turbary to the NE seems to respect the leat (ELB1711) which runs from Madacombe to Larkbarrow Farm. This leat may have supplied the farm with water.

5.5.3 The area of turf cutting identified from the Lidar data in the DBA on Kittuck Meads south of Three Coombes Foot (Ferraby 2016) was located on the ground; it comprises a large area of disused turbary, occupying an area of some 0.7ha (ELB1709)



5.6 The NMP transcription identified a possible prehistoric enclosure on the NW side of the Simonsbath-Porlock railway track bed (ELB1712). This is an area of disused turbary and nothing to indicate a prehistoric enclosure could be seen.



Fig 19 (right) The leat and enclosure boundary at the head of Long Combe (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)

Fig 20 (above right) Disused turbary in moor grass, Kittuck (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)

5.7 Larkbarrow Farm timeline

Late Mesolithic hunter-gatherer activity

Bronze Age ceremonial landscape of standing stones, barrows and cairns

Early medieval period to early 19th-century Larkbarrow used for summer grazing of sheep and cattle

1651 'Larkeburrough top' and 'Larke burrough ball' in boundary survey (MacDermot 1973, 301)

1678 'Larke burrough' in depositions of witnesses (MacDermot 1973, 349)

1722 Flocks of sheep from Porlock on Acmead (Larkbarrow) and Kittuck, from Exford on Long Combe, and from Porlock, Exford and Stoke Rivers on Swap Hill (Extracts from Forest Book, Burton 1989, Appendix II)

1815 Mound or Burrow called 'Larks Burrow' in 1815 boundary survey for Inclosure Act (MacDermot 1973, 422)

1818-1820 Purchase of Exmoor Forest by John Knight

1819-1820 John Knight's Ring Fence built around Exmoor Forest (Kn/Exm/003: No 1 Exmoor Abstract 1819)

1819-1820 Warren Farm Canal constructed (Kn/Exm/003: No 1 Exmoor Abstract 1819)

1819-Second World War turf cutting on Kittuck and Acmead (Kn/Exm/003: No 1 Exmoor Abstract 1819; Riley 2014).

c 1820s-1830s Leat from Great Buscombe to Swap Hill constructed

1839 Work carried out by labourers on 'Larksborough', possibly on building enclosure boundaries (Kn/Exm/003: Osmond Locks Accounts Jan 26 1839-Feb 28 1840)

c 1846 Larkbarrow Cottages built.

1846 Larkbarrow let to Mr Hayes, he continued to live at Exford (Orwin et al 1997, 81)

c 1846-1850 Larkbarrow farmhouse and farm buildings constructed (Kn/Exm/003: misc accounts)

c 1850 Estimates for the work on the Larkbarrow farm buildings include a cowshed, yard wall, excavating and coating a yard and providing cow tyeings (Kn/Exm/003: misc accounts)

April 1850 Estimates for work required on fences at Larkbarrow and for painting Larkbarrow Cottages: northern enclosure boundary with Kittuck to build Wire and stake fences to be put up 'around the old enclosures' and 'around the two new 50 acre fields' (Kn/Exm/003: misc accounts)

1849 and 1850 Robert Smith, Frederic Knight's agent on Exmoor, advertises farms to let on Exmoor in Lincolnshire Chronicle and other papers in NE Midlands (Orwin 1929, 64-5)

1850 Larkbarrow Farm let to James Meadows from Leicestershire (Orwin 1929, 64-5)

1850 Optimistic accounts of the cheese made at Larkbarrow Farm in a letter from Lewis Knight: 'I have got a cheese, a Stilton, made on the Forest, which Frederic thinks will be rich and good' (Orwin 1929, 66-7)

1850-1852 William Hannam's account of farming at Larkbarrow suggest that there was no cultivated land on the holding and that grazing for the 80 cattle was poor

- Mr Meadows sold a verey good Propertey in Leastershire took his poor Father down near 80 years old. In about three years he spent the whole of his property and leaved indebted to the Neighbroud. He bought 80 beast in the Spring to go on the Farm to Eat Rushes and Heather. Meadows had no land Cultivated...There were two People that rented the Farms at Lark Barrough and Tomshill when the Buildings were putt up – one a Fr Hays at Exford and a Fr Stribling from near Barnstaple neither of them continued but a little time-Mr Meadows took on the Lark B Farm after Fr Hays and a conciderable more on to it I believe to the Extent of 900 Acres-Mr Meadows commenced to Buy in a lott of Steers and verey good Cattle about May and June from the Inland Contreys up to the number of 70 or 80. He had no Land or verey little that had bin nearley Seeded out and his Land in general was produsing verey indifferent pasture. The stock was going back in Condition instead of Forward and not having a provision for the winter was obliged to be sold in the Autom at a great sacrifice I believe at a deal less than Cost Price-He took 60 of them to Bridgwater Fair but could not sell them. He then returned Home and Br a lott of sheep on the Toms Hill Farm and sent up with the intention of taking them down again but they were sold. Mr Meadows Bt the little Hay and straw on Toms Hill Farm as Mr Barwell was obliged to give up- (A History of Twelve Years Life on Exmoor by William Hannam, in Orwin et al 1997, 267-315)

April 29th 1852 Letter from Robert Smith describing situation at Larkbarrow: 'I was at Larkborough yesterday things look very bad, and I fear Meadows will never recover himself – the old man has been made acquaintance with his circumstances and is much to raving, poor Mrs Meadows' (Kn/Corr/012 Bundle C)

1852 James Meadows leaves Larkbarrow and the farm is brought in-hand

1857 Robert Smith sets out the drainage systems and field gutters on Larkbarrow

Farm (Kn/Corr/013 Bundle D letter from R Smith to F Knight 2 December 1857)

1860 Mr Cullen, engineer of Exmoor and Porlock railway, has office at Larkbarrow: 'The Contractors were to meet at Mr Cullen's Office at Larkborough at 9 o'clock AM on Wednesday the 6th day of December 1860 to sign the Contracts' (Orwin *et al* 1997, 237)

1860-1861 Construction of track bed for the proposed railway from Simonsbath to Porlock on Swap Hill (Orwin *et al* 1997, 237-8)

1867 The Scottish shepherds and their Scotch Black-faced sheep come to Exmoor. Their arrival at Larkbarrow is described with wry humour in a letter by Frederick Smyth, Frederic Knight's agent on Exmoor:

I have just heard from Scott who hopes the sheep will be at Larkboro on Saturday night....Hope the shepherds will suit they are (?)Particular Animals to keep and require to be well looked after, I very much fear if they are not, the sheep will fare bad in the winter months. Scott of course will see that they do their duty. I am convinced they will require as much watching as the sheep
(Kn/Corr/010 Bundle A)

c 1870 Circular sheep stell built at Three Combes Foot

1873 In-hand land is at its maximum extent and Larkbarrow is one of eight herdings. Larkbarrow, Duredon and Tom's Hill all have 2 shepherds (Orwin 1929, 100)

1875 Adam Dunn – shepherd from Northumberland - dies walking home to Larkbarrow following drinking session at Gallon House Inn (Burton 1989, 114-5)

1881 Peter Murray, living at Larkbarrow, charged with stealing 2 hindquarters of a sheep, dismissed and replaced by John Hewitt, a Scottish shepherd (Burton 1989, 122)

1886 Exmoor estate bought by the third Earl Fortescue

1898 Larkbarrow farmhouse was left empty by a rearrangement of the shepherds and let as a hunting and shooting box (Burton 1989, 124-5)

1923 Will Little, who lived with his family at Larkbarrow Cottage, helping his father who lived at Toms Hill with the herding, was coming home from haymaking at Warren when he was struck by lightning and killed (Burton 1989, 225)

Second World War Larkbarrow and Tom's Hill requisitioned for use as an artillery range by guns stationed on Fyldon Ridge. Larkbarrow Cottages and Farm badly damaged by shell fire (Burton 1989, 255).

1958-1980 Larkbarrow farmed from Warren Farm by the Duke family (Thomas 1981).

1981 Larkbarrow purchased by DoE and transferred to ENPA (Orwin *et al* 1997, 197).

6.0 DISCUSSION

6.1 The field assessment and documentary research has suggested a revised chronology for the agricultural reclamation features at Larkbarrow Farm. This now stretches from 1819, when John Knight began his grand plan for reclaiming the wastes of Exmoor by building a ring fence around his property and building canals for transporting materials around the estate, to the building of the sheep stall at Three Combes Foot in the 1870s.

6.2 The landscape of reclamation on Larkbarrow Farm is significant in that it illustrates several of the processes used by John Knight, Frederic Knight and their tenant farmers to undertake reclamation of the Forest.

6.2.1 The remains of the Warren Canal, begun in 1819 by John Knight and presumably intended for the transport of lime and stone to the remote Forest holdings, lie on the western boundary of Larkbarrow Farm (Fig 21).

6.2.2 A long leat, carrying water from Great Buscombe to Swap Hill, is probably also part of this early phase of reclamation. It is very similar in morphology to the leats on, for example, Pinkery and Halscombe which are documented as 'Water Carriages' in 1819 (Kn/Exm/003: No 1 Exmoor Abstract 1819). The construction of these water carriages in the very first years of reclamation are testament to the importance given to the use of water power on the Forest farms (Riley 2012, 10-11). A letter from Rober Smith to Frederic Knight confirms this: 'The level that has been taken from the house [Horsen Farm] to the South Forest boundary will do admirably for bringing a body of water on to the farm - even for a Water Wheel' (Kn/Corr/013 Letter from R Smith to F Smith) Bundle D 2nd December 1857).

6.2.3 Drainage and field gutter systems were seen as essential parts of the process of reclamation of Exmoor's moorland for agriculture. By 1851 Robert Smith, Frederic Knight's estate manager on Exmoor, was able to write about 'recently-formed catch meadows upon our Exmoor Hill sides' and stated that 'New meadows are being laid out upon every farm' (Smith 1851, 139; 148). These were intended to promote the growth of grass without the costly process of paring and



Fig 21 The Warren Canal on the boundary between Swap Hill (right) and Elsworthy. The canal is the reed-filled channel on the left (Hazel Riley)

burning the turf, spreading ash, harrowing and re-seeding, and were seen by Smith as an essential part of reclamation of upland moorland (Roals 1845; Smith 1856). Smith also recommended that the enclosure boundaries of newly laid out hill farms should act as water carriages (Smith 1851, 146).

6.2.4 A letter from Robert Smith to Frederic Knight gives an absolute date for the field gutters and drainage systems at Larkbarrow Farm:

'I have set out the Larkboro' Draining and Water Carriages, which will improve the farm very much and the future Hay Crops will repay the outlay' (Kn/Corr/013 Bundle D letter from R Smith to F Knight 2 December 1857).

6.2.5 The remains of field gutters and drains around Long Combe Head probably also date from this time. Smith wrote about his farm at Emmett's Grange, in a similar situation to Larkbarrow:

'The valleys upon my farm are narrow, and contain many springs at the side and foot of the several hills, which from their long and unmolested course had formed dangerous bogs. These springs have been drained by a cheap process, and the water put into immediate use for irrigating the lands below' (Smith 1851, 146).

6.2.6 The drainage systems NE of Larkbarrow Farm and on Kittuck probably also date from the late 1850s.

6.2.7 The enclosure of much of the Larkbarrow holding seems to have been one of the final processes of establishing the farm. There are references from c 1850 to the costs of raising a new enclosure boundary on Kittuck and putting a new stake and wire fence around the two new 50 acre fields which are probably those SE of the farm at Long Combe Head.

6.2.8 The arrival of the Scottish shepherds and their sheep at Larkbarrow is documented in a vivid letter from Frederick Smyth, agent for Exmoor, to Frederic Knight in 1867 (Kn/Corr/010 Bundle A). The sheep stall at Three Combes Foot is one of the earliest to be built in Exmoor and has parallels with those found on the Scottish Borders (Hegarty and Cain 2014, 43).

6.2.9 The farm was tenanted for only 4 or 5 years, first by Mr Hayes from Exford, who lived off the holding, then by Mr Meadows, a dairy farmer from Leicestershire whose inexperience of hill farming meant he left after only two years. The subsequent use of the holding for extensive sheep grazing meant that the 19th-century landscape of reclamation by John and Frederic Knight is now preserved.

6.2.10 It is not clear how long Robert Smith's drainage systems and field gutters at Larkbarrow were in use. Many of the enclosure banks overlies and block the field gutters, suggesting that the gutters fell into disuse by the late 19th century when the OS 1st edition map shows the extent of the enclosure (1890).

6.2.11 Several areas of turbary lie within the holding of Larkbarrow Farm, these represent the remains of the exploitation of the hill for domestic fuel. The cutting of turf in the former Royal Forest was permitted for the payment of a fee by the late 16th century (Riley 2014, 8-9) and turf cutting continued up until the last decades of the 20th century. Turf cutting on Larkbarrow is documented from the late 19th century, when Tom Elworthy, tenant of Duredon Farm, dug 7000 turves in two days (Burton 1989, 233) and in the 20th century when a series of photographs show turf cutting on Acmead in the 1930s-40s and the Fortescues had peat cut on Kittuck for their Castle Hill estate until the 1940s (Riley 2014, 21-2). The survival of several decayed peat stacks associated with the turbary to the north of Larkbarrow Farm is important as this is evidence for the way the turf cutting was carried out to fit in with the rest of the agricultural year. The turf was cut in the late spring, then left in stacks of various sizes to dry before carting back to the farms and villages later on in the summer after haymaking was finished (Riley 2014, 19-28).

6.3 The following points can therefore be made about the impact of mire restoration on both a site specific and landscape scale on the Larkbarrow holding.

6.3.1 The blocking of the herringbone drain system ELB1702 will have an adverse impact on the condition and visibility of the long leat ELB1701 which is one of the earliest of the reclamation features. It will also damage the integrity of the drainage system which is itself an artefact of 19th-century reclamation and documented in Robert Smith's correspondence to Frederic Knight.

6.3.2 The blocking of the herringbone drain system ELB1703 will have an adverse impact on the condition and visibility of the previously unrecorded stone clearance cairns which lie on its edge (ELB1704). It will also damage the integrity of the drainage system which is itself an artefact of 19th-century reclamation and documented in Robert Smith's correspondence to Frederic Knight.

6.3.3 The blocking of part of the field gutter system at Long Combe Head (ELB1707) will have an adverse impact on the visibility and condition of this monument which is an example of 19th-century moorland reclamation 'in action,' as recommended by Robert Smith and documented in his correspondence to Frederic Knight.

6.3.4 The blocking of the enclosure boundary ditch on Kittuck will have an adverse impact on the visibility and condition of this monument which is an artefact of 19th-century reclamation documented from c 1850 (Fig 22).



Fig 22 Enclosure boundary on Kittuck, built in 1850 (Hazel Riley)

6.3.5 The blocking of ditches and what appear to be areas of turbarry on Swap Hill adjacent to the track bed of the Simonsbath-Porlock railway will have an adverse impact on the condition and visibility of about 50% of this monument within the Larkbarrow holding.

6.3.6 All of the areas of disused turbarry recorded by the NMP, and a further unrecorded area of disused turbarry south of Three Combes Foot, apart from a small area to the NE of Larkbarrow Farm, will be affected by the proposed mire restoration. They include small, rather indistinct pits on Swap Hill, like those on Madacombe, which are very different in form to the larger, regular areas of disused turbarry on Kittuck. The small pits may be the remains of turf cutting dating to before the Inclosure and sale of the Forest. The larger, regular areas probably date from the 19th and 20th centuries; those on Kittuck could even be the remains of Tom Elworthy's epic turf cutting session in the late 19th century.

6.3.7 Although the Bronze Age cairn ELB1713 is one of the HE exclusion areas, the blocking of ditches which surround it will have an impact on the landscape visibility and setting of the monument.

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8.0 APPENDICES

8.1 Summary of heritage assets

8.2 Photographic archive index

8.3 Project brief

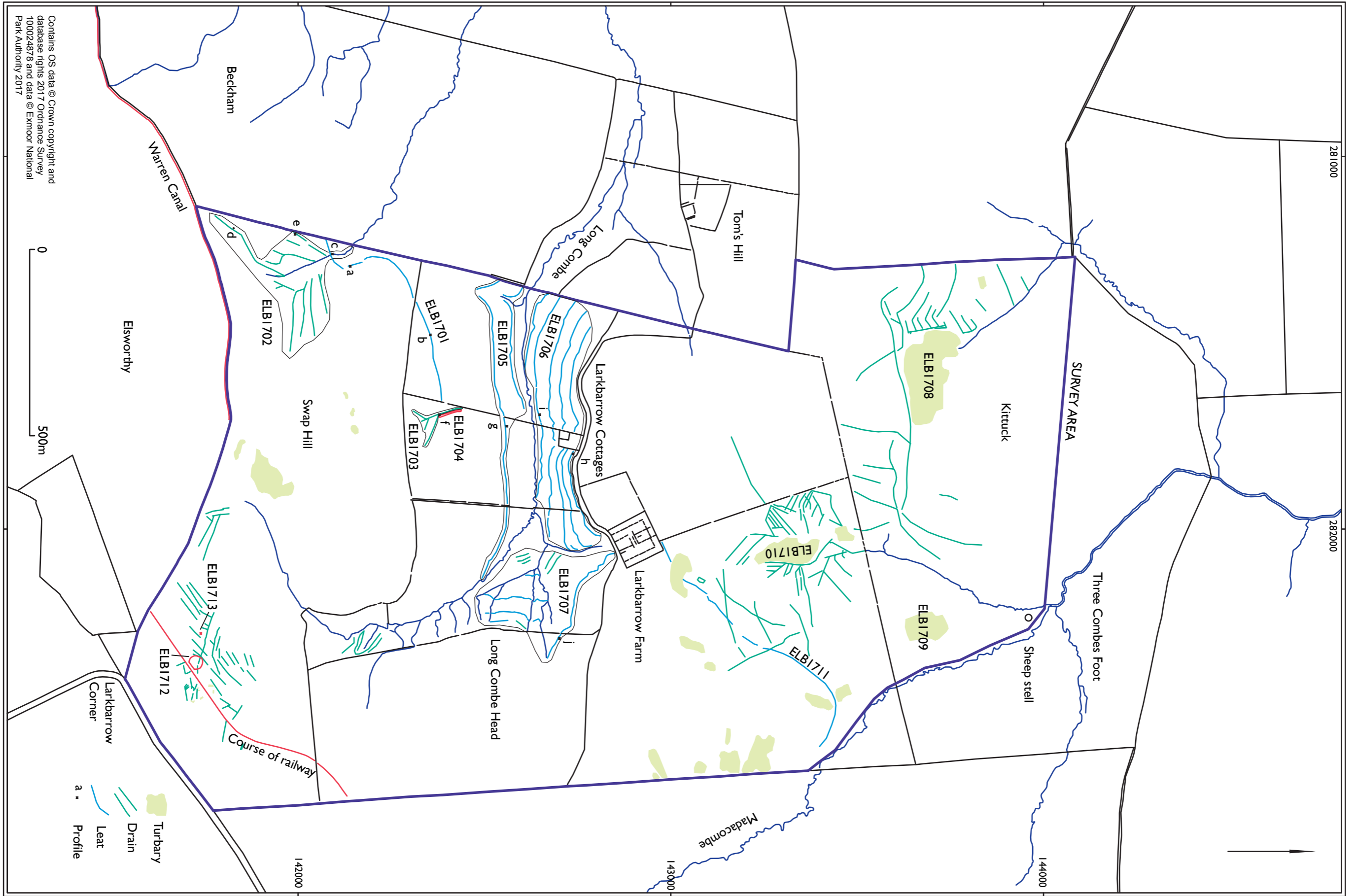


Fig 3 The survey area and site locations

8.1 ELB17 Summary of Heritage Assets						
ELB17 reference	HER reference	Eastings	Northings	Site type	Date	Description
ELB1701	MSO7020	281411	142324	LEAT	POST MEDIEVAL	Contour leat from Great Buscombe to Swap Hill
ELB1702	MMO2476	281370	141970	DRAINAGE SYSTEM	POST MEDIEVAL	Herringbone pattern drainage ditches on SW of Swap Hill
ELB1703	MMO2497	281693	142379	DRAINAGE SYSTEM	POST MEDIEVAL	Herringbone pattern drainage ditches SW of Larkbarrow Farm
ELB1704		281691	142402	CLEARANCE CAIRN	POST MEDIEVAL	Several small heaps of stone on side of drain ELB1703
ELB1705	MSO7028	281724	142560	LEAT	POST MEDIEVAL	Contour leats SW of Larkbarrow Farm
ELB1706	MSO7028	281693	142648	WATER MEADOW	POST MEDIEVAL	Field gutters SW of Larkbarrow Farm
ELB1707	MSO7028	282296	142704	DRAINAGE SYSTEM	POST MEDIEVAL	Leat and drains at head of Long Combe
ELB1708	MMO2535	281520	143730	PEAT CUTTING	POST MEDIEVAL	Disused turbary on Kittuck
ELB1709	MMO2534	282060	143350	PEAT CUTTING	POST MEDIEVAL	Disused turbary NE of Larkbarrow Farm
ELB1710	MSO10170	282470	143440	LEAT	POST MEDIEVAL	Contour leat NE of Larkbarrow Farm
ELB1711		282266	143639	PEAT CUTTING	POST MEDIEVAL	Disused turbary south of Three Combes Foot
ELB1712	MMO2464	282330	141720			Possible enclosure was not visible in area of peat cutting
ELB1713		282280	141739	CAIRN	PREHISTORIC	Small cairn NW of Porlock to Simonsbath railway

8.2 ELB17 Photographic archive index					
Photo reference number	Date taken	ELB17 reference	HER reference	Description	Scale
WCANAL_W_01FEB17_HRILEY	01/02/2017			Warren Canal on boundary Elsworth and Swap Hill	
ELB1701a_N_27JAN17_HRILEY	27/01/2017	ELB1701	MSO7020	Contour leat Swap Hill	1m
ELB1701b_E_27JAN17_HRILEY	27/01/2017	ELB1701	MSO7020	Contour leat SW of Larkbarrow Farm	1m
ELB1701c_E_27JAN17_HRILEY	27/01/2017	ELB1701	MSO7020	Contour leat modified to drain	
ELB1702a_SE_27JAN17_HRILEY	27/01/2017	ELB1702	MMO2476	Main drain of herringbone ditch system on NW side Swap Hill	1m
ELB1702b_SE_27JAN17_HRILEY	27/01/2017	ELB1702	MMO2476	Feeder drain	1m
ELB1702c_W_27JAN17_HRILEY	27/01/2017	ELB1702	MMO2476	Main drain of herringbone ditch system on NW side Swap Hill	
ELB1703_N_27JAN17_HRILEY	27/01/2017	ELB1703	MMO2497	Main drain of herringbone ditch system SW Larkbarrow Farm	1m
ELB1704_N_27JAN17_HRILEY	27/01/2017	ELB1704		Clearance cairn on side of drainage ditch	1m
ELB1705a_W_20JAN17_HRILEY	20/01/2017	ELB1705	MSO7028	Contour leat south of Larkbarrow Farm	
ELB1705b_E_27JAN17_HRILEY	20/01/2017	ELB1705	MSO7028	Detail of contour leat south of Larkbarrow Farm	1m
ELB1705c_S_20JAN17_HRILEY	20/01/2017	ELB1705	MSO7028	Contour leats south of Larkbarrow Farm	
ELB1705d_W_20JAN17_HRILEY	20/01/2017	ELB1705	MSO7028	Contour leat at boundary Larkbarrow and Toms Hill	
ELB1705e_W_20JAN17_HRILEY	20/01/2017	ELB1705	MSO7028	Contour leat blocked by enclosure boundary	1m
ELB1706a_S_20JAN17_HRILEY	20/01/2017	ELB1706	MSO7028	Field gutter system south of Larkbarrow Farm	
ELB1706b_E_20JAN17_HRILEY	20/01/2017	ELB1706	MSO7028	Detail of field gutter at boundary Larkbarrow Cottages	1m
ELB1707a_NW_20JAN17_HRILEY	20/01/2017	ELB1707	MSO7028	Field gutter system, Long Combe Head	
ELB1707b_N_20JAN17_HRILEY	20/01/2017	ELB1707	MSO7028	Headmain channel south of Larkbarrow Farm	1m
ELB1707c_E_20JAN17_HRILEY	27/01/2017	ELB1707	MSO7028	Detail of headmain channel, Long Combe Head	1m
ELB1708_N_25JAN17_HRILEY	25/01/2017	ELB1708	MMO2535	Disused turbarry, Kittuck	1m
ELB1709_E_25JAN17_HRILEY	25/01/2017	ELB1709	MMO2534	Disused turbarry and enclosure, Kittuck	
ELB1710_NE_25JAN17_HRILEY	25/01/2017	ELB1710	MSO10170	Contour leat NE of Larkbarrow Farm	1m
ELB1711_N_25JAN17_HRILEY	25/01/2017	ELB1711		Disused turbarry south of Three Combes Foot	1m
ELB1713_N_01FEB17_HRILEY	01/02/2017	ELB1713		Possible cairn NW of Porlock Simonsbath railway	1m

LARKBARROW, EXMOOR:

Brief for archaeological field survey of agricultural reclamation features

1.0 Aim

- 1.1 This brief has been prepared by the Historic Environment Officer (HEO) for the Exmoor Mires Partnership (EMP) on behalf of Exmoor National Park Authority (ENPA).
- 1.2 The principle aim of the work described in this document is to carry out detailed survey in order to evaluate the function and relative chronologies of agricultural improvement features at Larkbarrow, concentrating mainly on ditches and peat cuttings. The work will assess the significance of the features within a series of areas around Larkbarrow farm, build on previous work and address questions raised by the *Larkbarrow: Evaluation of Agricultural Improvements* document prepared by the HEO; a DBA which requires field evaluation to further assess the impact of the proposed mires restoration work on the significance of the site as a 19th century landscape of agricultural reclamation.
- 1.3 Quotations to be submitted to Shirley Blaylock, Conservation Officer (Historic Environment) for Exmoor National Park (referred to in the brief as HECO), by email SJBlaylock@exmoor-nationalpark.gov.uk or in writing to Exmoor National Park Authority, Exmoor House, Dulverton, Somerset, TA22 9HL. The deadline for submissions is **9am, 9th January 2017**. The project is on a tight timetable and a draft report is required for **13th February 2017**.

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.
- 2.2 Larkbarrow has been designated as a Principal Archaeological Landscape (PAL) due to the preservation and completeness of the layout of the two 19th century farms of Larkbarrow and Tom's Hill that formed part of the Knight estate within the boundaries of the Forest of Exmoor. The landscape of Larkbarrow is particularly valued because the period of intense farming on the site was very short, and thus there is the possibility that more evidence about this period remains. Thus it is deemed important to fully understand the archaeological features associated with agricultural reclamation on the site, before any modification occurs as part of mires restoration.
- 2.3 The site at Larkbarrow (including Kittuck Meads and Swap Hill) was surveyed by South West Archaeology in 2014. The walkover survey revealed a range of archaeological features from prehistoric cairns and hut circles to shell craters and quarries. However, more detailed

consideration and evaluation of the ditches and peat cuttings themselves were not considered. Thus further work is needed to assess the impact of planned restoration on these features in light of the wider context of agricultural improvement within this landscape.

- 2.4 The work will use the report on *Larkbarrow: Evaluation of Agricultural Improvements* (included in this brief) to focus the survey and evaluation and endeavour to investigate the questions and hypotheses raised within it. The contractor will also assess the ditch features and peat cuttings not only on the scale of individual areas, but also consider the wider landscape context of Larkbarrow within the boundaries of the Forest of Exmoor.
- 2.5 Restoration work will concentrate on the areas of Kittuck Meads (to the north of Larkbarrow Farm) and Swap Hill (to the south of Larkbarrow Farm). Some areas and ditches have already been excluded on the basis of HE concerns (see attached maps).
- 2.5 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 HECO.
- 2.4 Exmoor National Park Authority is not obliged to accept the cheapest, or indeed any, submitted quotation for the works described in this brief.

3.0 Methodology

- 3.1 The contractor **must submit a planned methodology** as part of their tender. This must be designed to look at the 19th century landscape of Larkbarrow, with an aim to producing a report which:
 - Evaluates the function and relative chronologies of features where possible
 - Addresses the questions and hypotheses raised in the *Larkbarrow: Evaluation of Agricultural Improvements* report
 - Assesses the impact of proposed works on features AND on the historic environment at Larkbarrow in its wider context

The contractor is not expected to survey all the reclamation features, as they have already been plotted: during mires surveys; by the National Mapping Programme; by the University of Exeter LiDAR project. This data has been brought together by the Mires HECO and is available to the contractor. The aim of this survey would be to add additional detail such as ditch profiles, interpretation of features and discussion of process and chronology. The methodology proposed by the contractor must address this.

- 3.2 A range of key reference documents, maps and sources are available to guide this work:
 - *Larkbarrow: Evaluation of Agricultural Improvements* Report by R.Ferraby 2016
 - Attached maps of the site: detailed maps of Kittuck Meads and Swap Hill (showing restoration ditches, historic environment exclusions, National Mapping Programme, HER, LiDAR and aerial photography).
 - Sources held at the Exmoor National Park Historic Environment Record (HER) and at the Mires Partnership offices in Dulverton (including LiDAR and aerial photographs)
- 3.3 Survey will be undertaken within the areas defined by the HECO (see attached maps). The site will be described using the abbreviated site code **ELB17**. All field notes, finds labelling, reports, communications and other material must contain this code. Where possible, existing EMPHER numbers should be used or cross-referenced.
- 3.4 A standard data set describing each feature identified by the survey will be captured in the field and is described in Appendix I of this brief. This includes the recording of data using a GPS system with

an accuracy of 1-3m. A suitable device can be supplied by EMP for this purpose for the duration of the survey, subject to the contractor's signature of an appropriate loan agreement document.

- 3.5 The methodology proposed by the contractor will be assessed by the HECO, and adjustments/additional aspects may be suggested prior to works. Any subsequent variation from this methodology should be agreed in writing with the HECO.
- 3.6 The HECO must be informed of the dates of commencement and completion of the fieldwork.
- 3.7 It should be noted that the survey area is relatively remote and this should be accounted for in quotations. Access is from Larkbarrow Corner or Alderman's Barrow.
- 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 HECO will assess quotations based on a balance between cost, quality of submission especially in terms of the response to the brief and addressing the issues raised in the *Larkbarrow: Evaluation of Agricultural Improvements* report, plus the ability to meet the deadlines set.
- 3.11 The successful applicant will be provided with all the key reference documents, and access to the HER, LiDAR and aerial photographs, as well as additional digital data.
- 3.12 The project schedule is summarised in Table 1:

Quote deadline	9th January 2017
Successful applicant notified	10th January 2017
Draft Report	13th February 2017
Final Report	31 st March 2017

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 HECO with the hand-held GPS device at the conclusion of the survey. Appropriate arrangements should be made with the HECO to facilitate this.
- 4.2 A draft digital copy, in MS Word format, of an appropriately illustrated report of the work should be provided to the HECO by **13th February 2017**.
- 4.3 The HECO will return the draft report within 2 weeks of receipt with appropriate comments.
- 4.4 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.
- 4.5 Following any necessary revisions, *2 unbound hard copies* and *2 bound hard copies* of the final report in double-sided A4 format will be delivered to the HECO by **31st March 2017**, in addition to digital

copies in pdf and MS Word format. Two 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 or made available in digital form. An ENPHER form must be completed and provided with the reports.

- 4.6 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

- 4.7 Any finds should be delivered to the HECO on conclusion of the survey.
- 4.8 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 HECO 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 HECO.
- 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

Sketch: for complex features

References: list file names of all survey photographs

Appendix 2

Required Outline Report Structure

1.0: *Executive Summary*

2.0: *Introduction*

3.0: *Objectives*

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

5.0: *Results*; a description of features within the restoration area as part of a discussion about their character, form, context and wider meaning. Can include a representative photograph, mapping and ditch profile drawings.

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

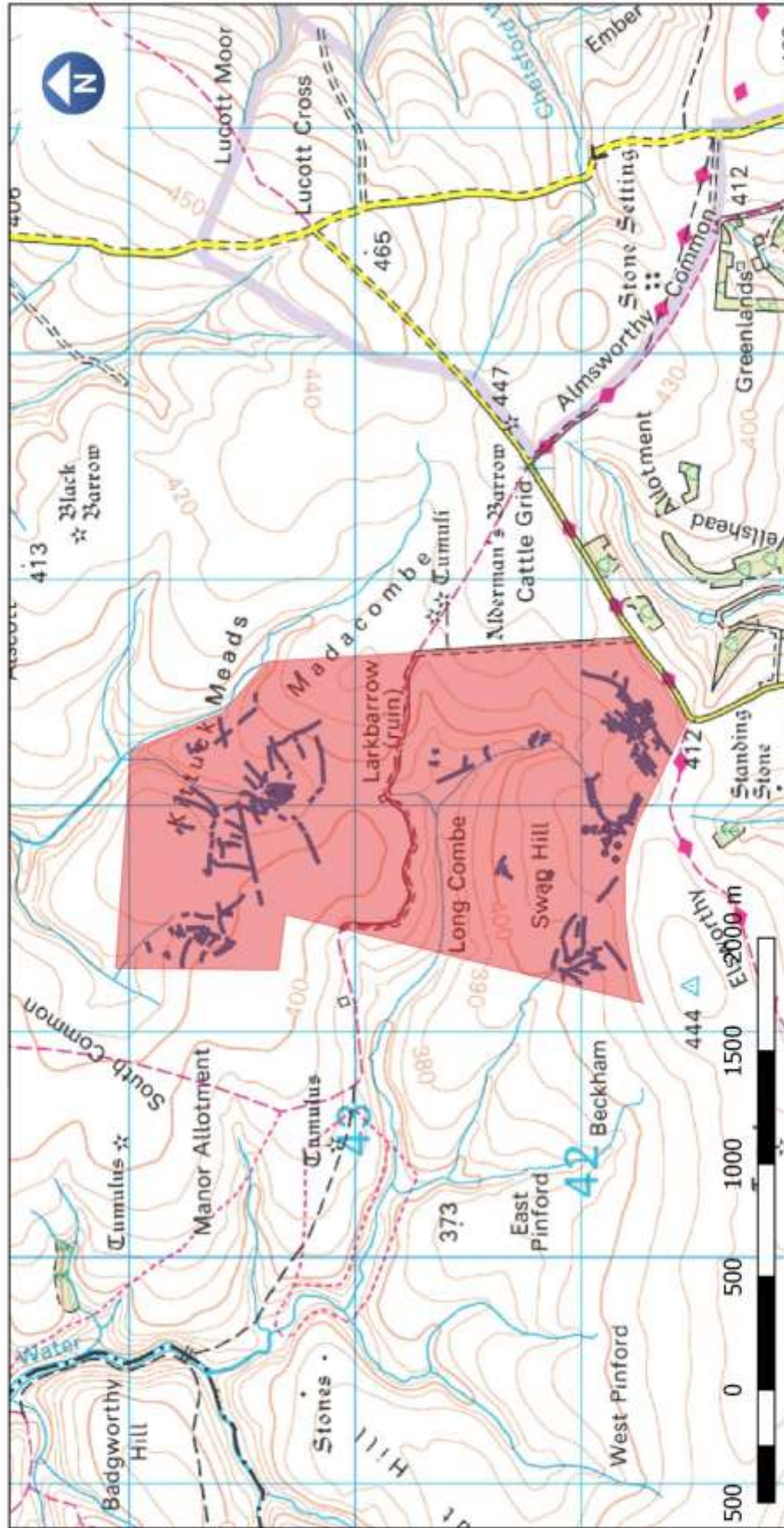
Appendices, including an index of the photographic archive, a brief gazetteer of the heritage assets identified and the brief for the work.

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: MAPS

Exmoor National Park Authority

Larkbarrow: Survey area



Scale 1:25,000

Compiled by rferraby
on 7/12/2016

Legend

- Area of survey
- Ditches marked for restoration

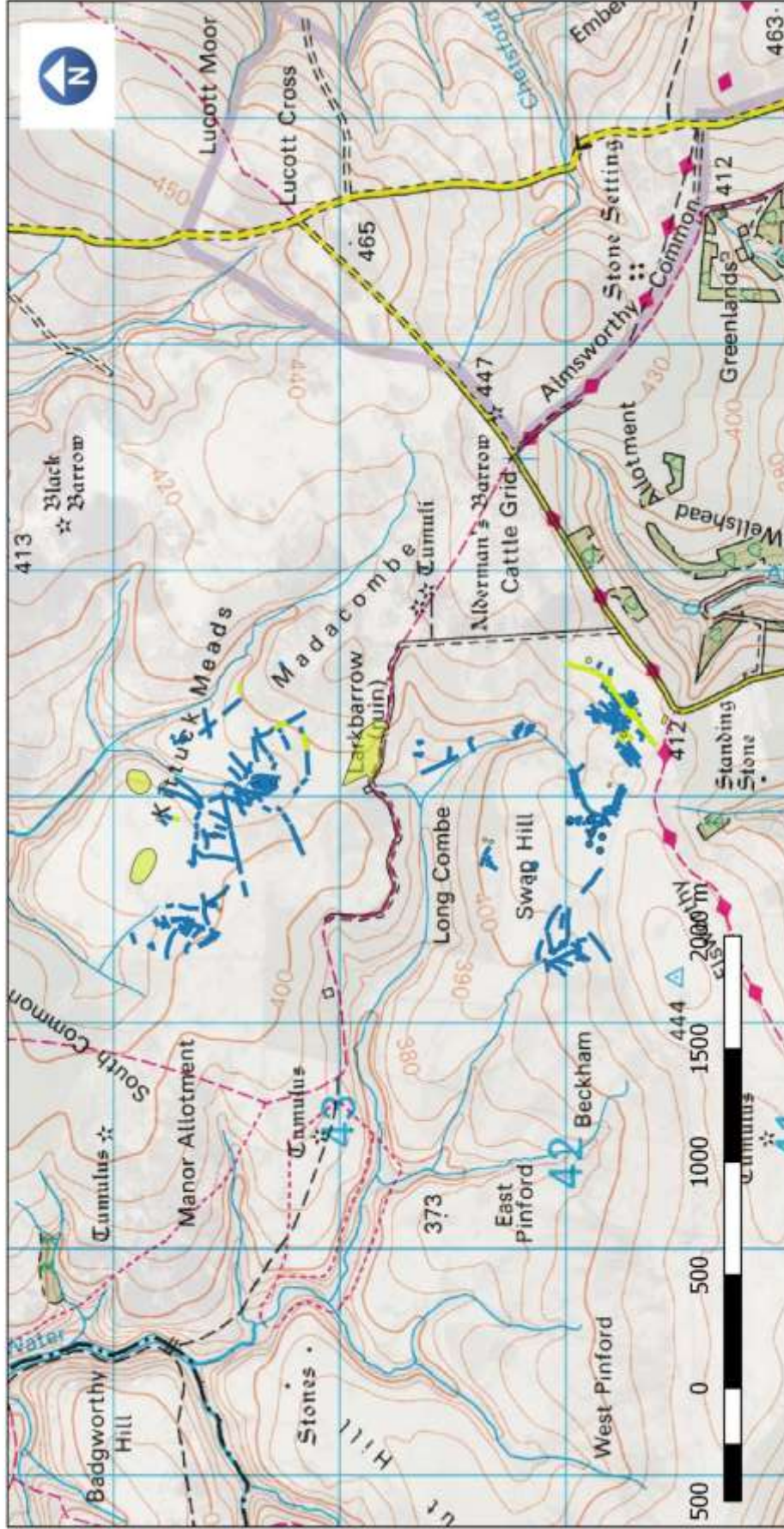
Exmoor National Park Authority
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Tel: 01398 323665
Fax: 01398 323150
E-mail: info@exmoor-nationalpark.gov.uk
Website: www.exmoor-nationalpark.gov.uk



Compiled & Printed by Exmoor National Park Authority

Exmoor National Park Authority

LARKBARROW: Restoration areas



Scale 1:25,000
 Compiled by ferraby
 on 6/12/2016

Legend

- Historic Environment Exclusion Zones
- Historic Environment Excluded Ditches
- Ditches marked for restoration

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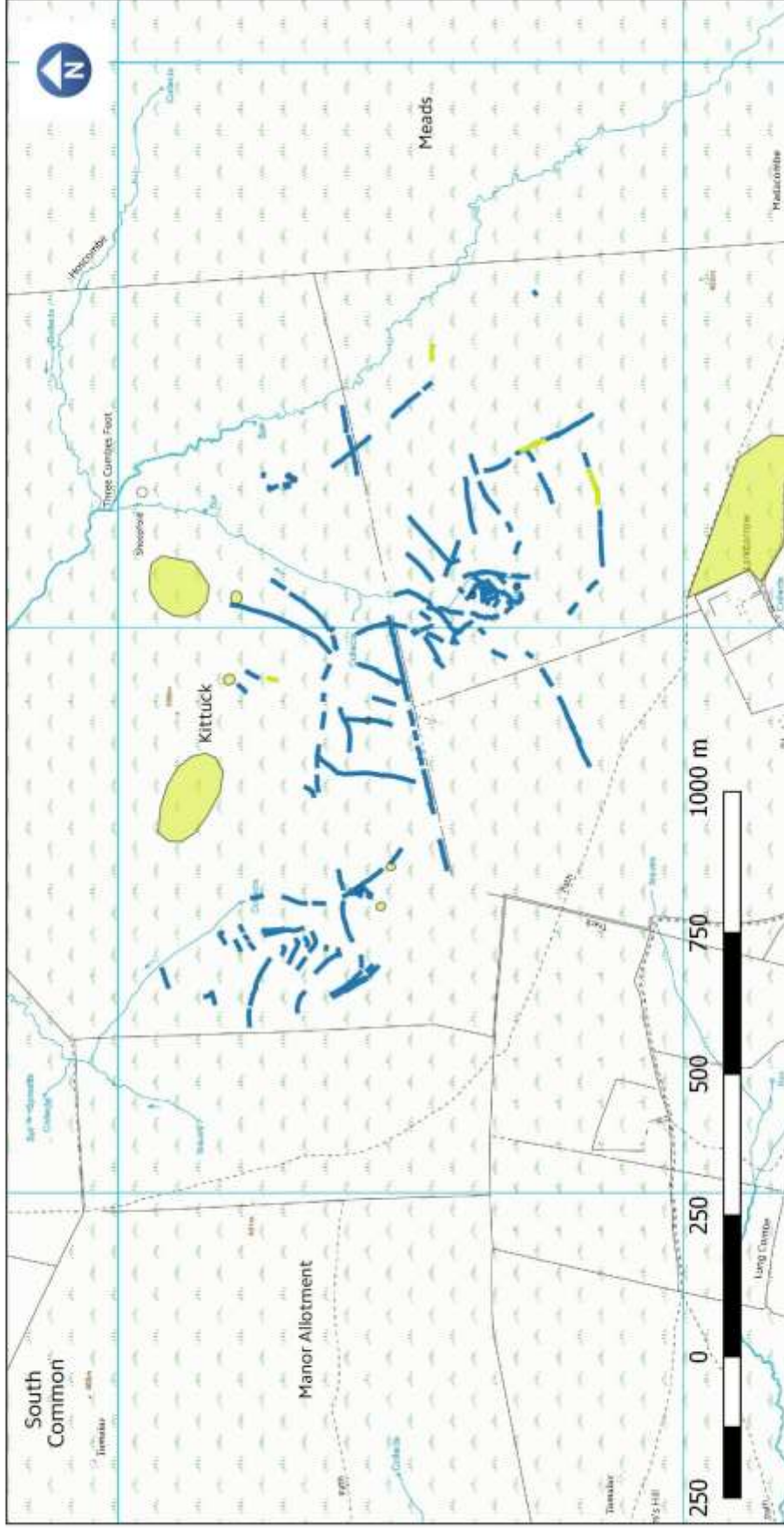


EXMOOR
 NATIONAL PARK

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Exmoor National Park Authority

LARKBARROW: KITTUCK MEADS Ditches marked for restoration and Historic Environment Exclusions



Legend

- Ditches marked for restoration
- Ditches excluded for historic environment
- Exclusion Zones for historic environment

Scale 1:10,000
 Compiled by rferaby
 on 6/12/2016

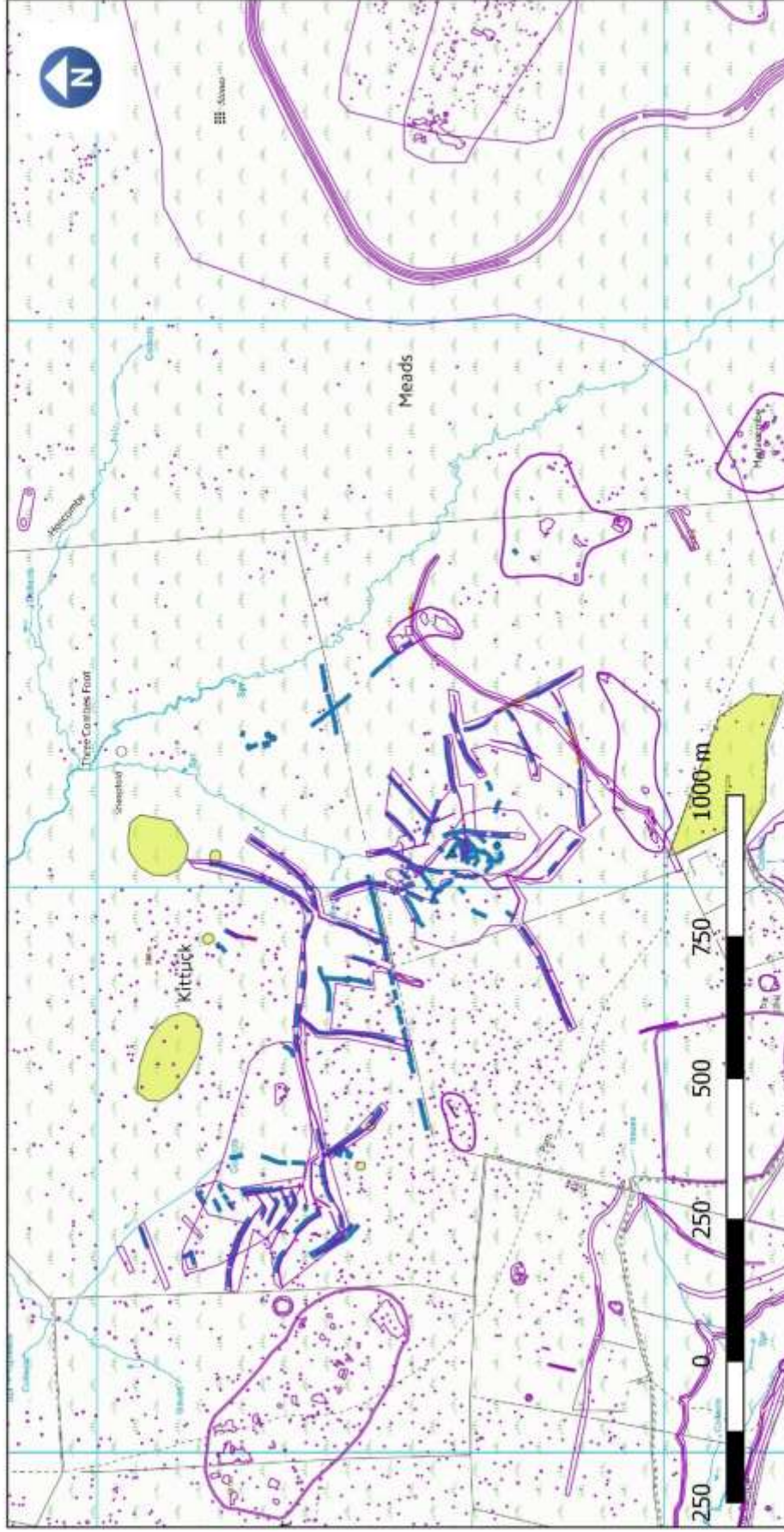
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Exmoor National Park Authority

LARKBARROW: KITTUCK MEADS National Mapping Programme and Ditches for Restoration



Scale 1:10,000
Compiled by rferraby
on 6/12/2016

Legend

- National Mapping Programme
- Ditches marked for restoration
- Historic Environment Exclusion Zones
- Historic Environment Excluded Ditches

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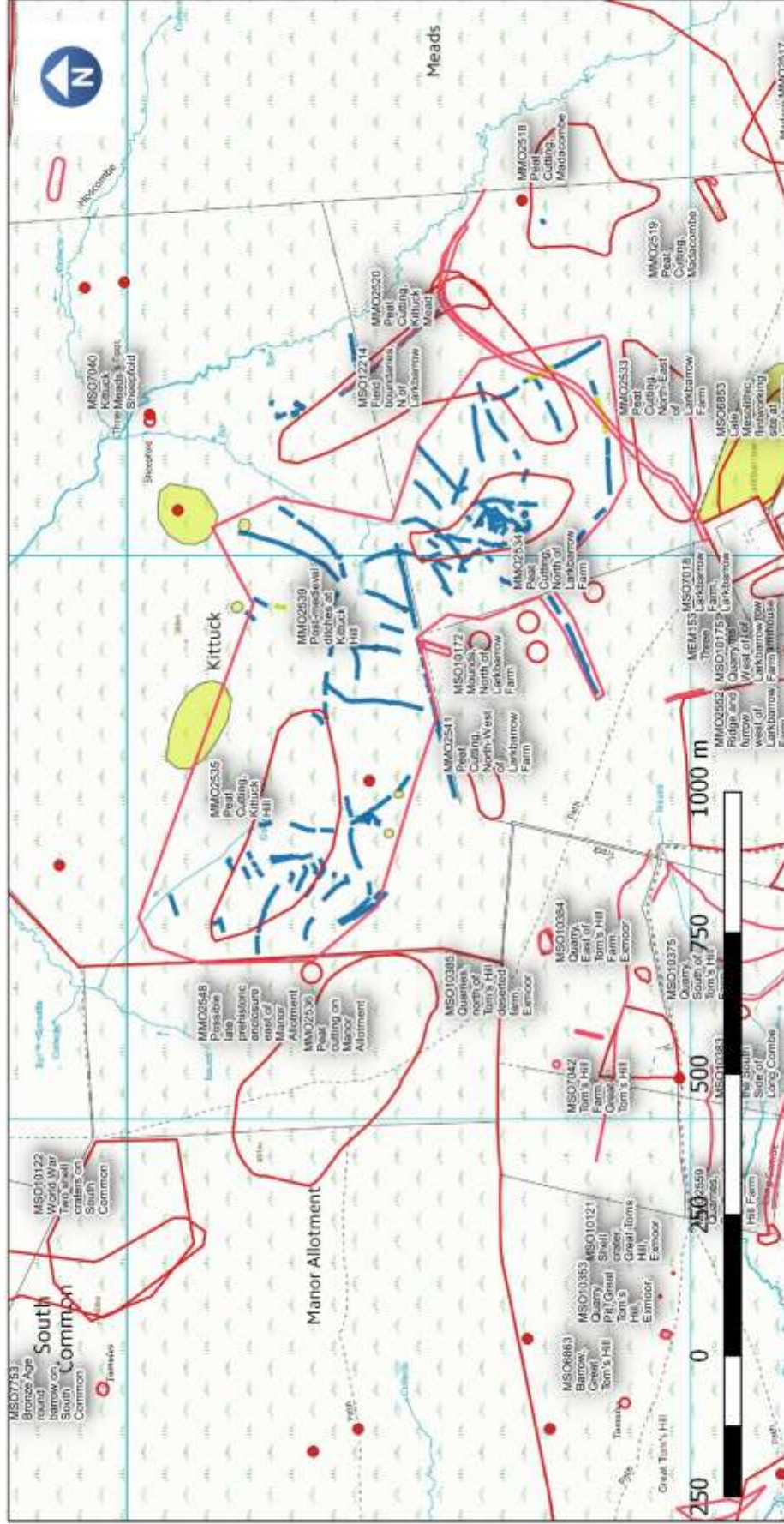


EXMOOR
NATIONAL PARK

Compiled & Printed by Exmoor National Park Authority

Exmoor National Park Authority

LARKBARROW: KITTUCK MEAD Historic Environment Record Data



Legend

- HER polyline
- HER point
- Ditches marked for restoration
- Historic Environment Exclusion Zones
- Historic Environment Excluded Ditches

Scale 1:10,000
 Compiled by ferraby
 on 6/12/2016



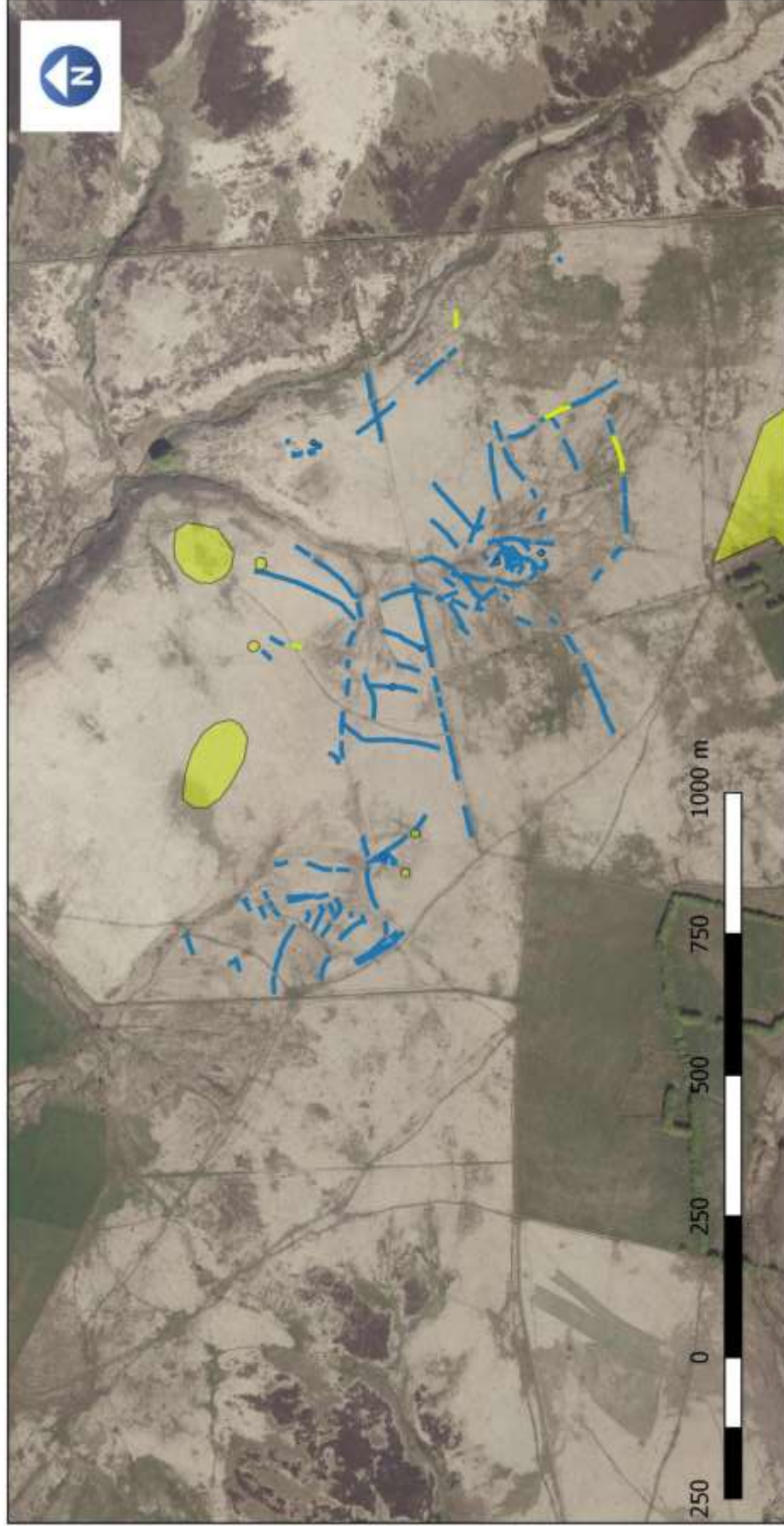
EXMOOR
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LARKBARROW: KITTUCK MEADS Aerial Photography



Scale 1:10,000

Compiled by rferraby
on 6/12/2016

Legend

-  Ditches marked for restoration

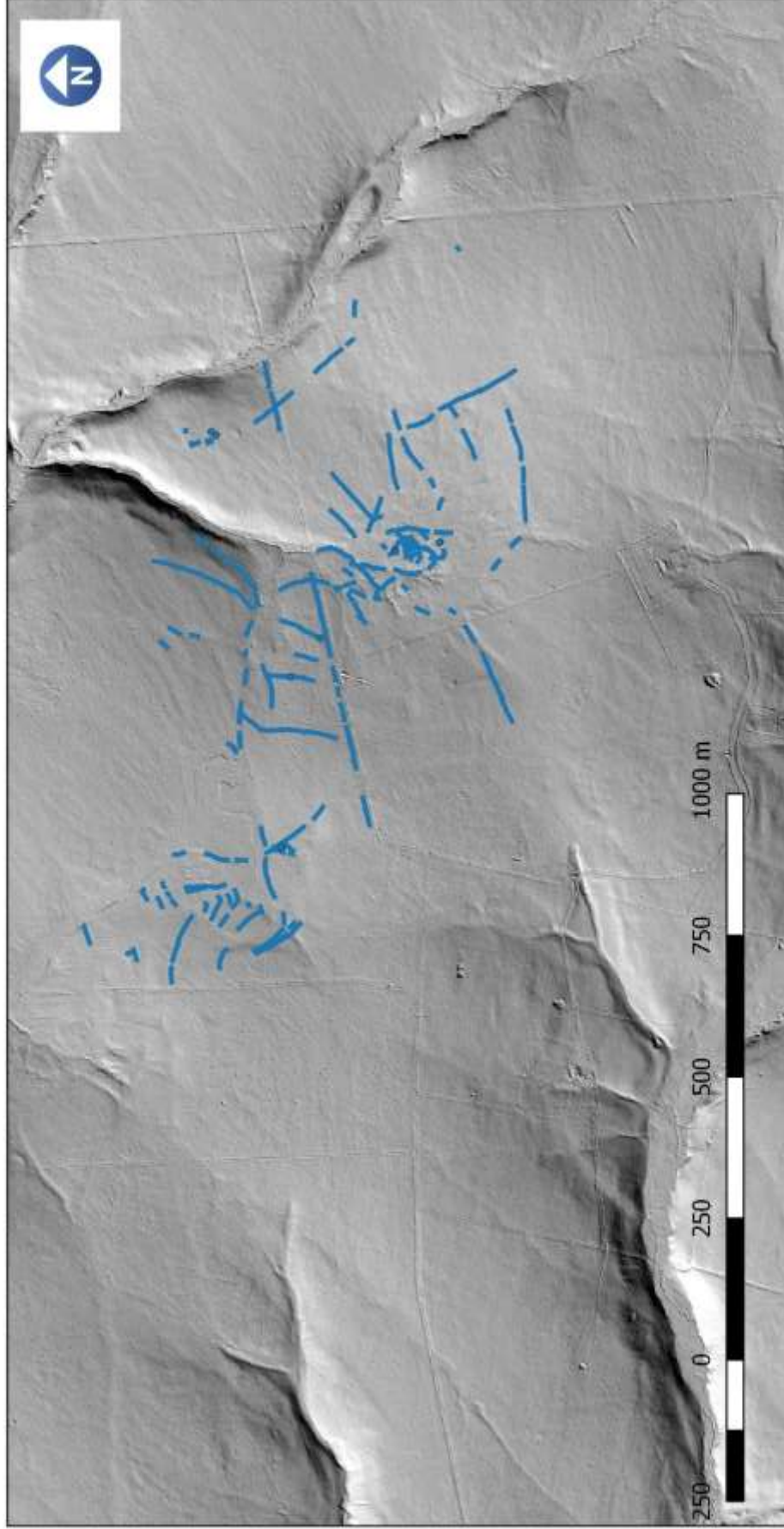
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Somerset, TA22 9HL
Tel: 01398 323665
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E-mail: info@exmoor-nationalpark.gov.uk
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LARKBARROW: KITTUCK MEADS LIDAR



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Legend

- Ditches marked for restoration



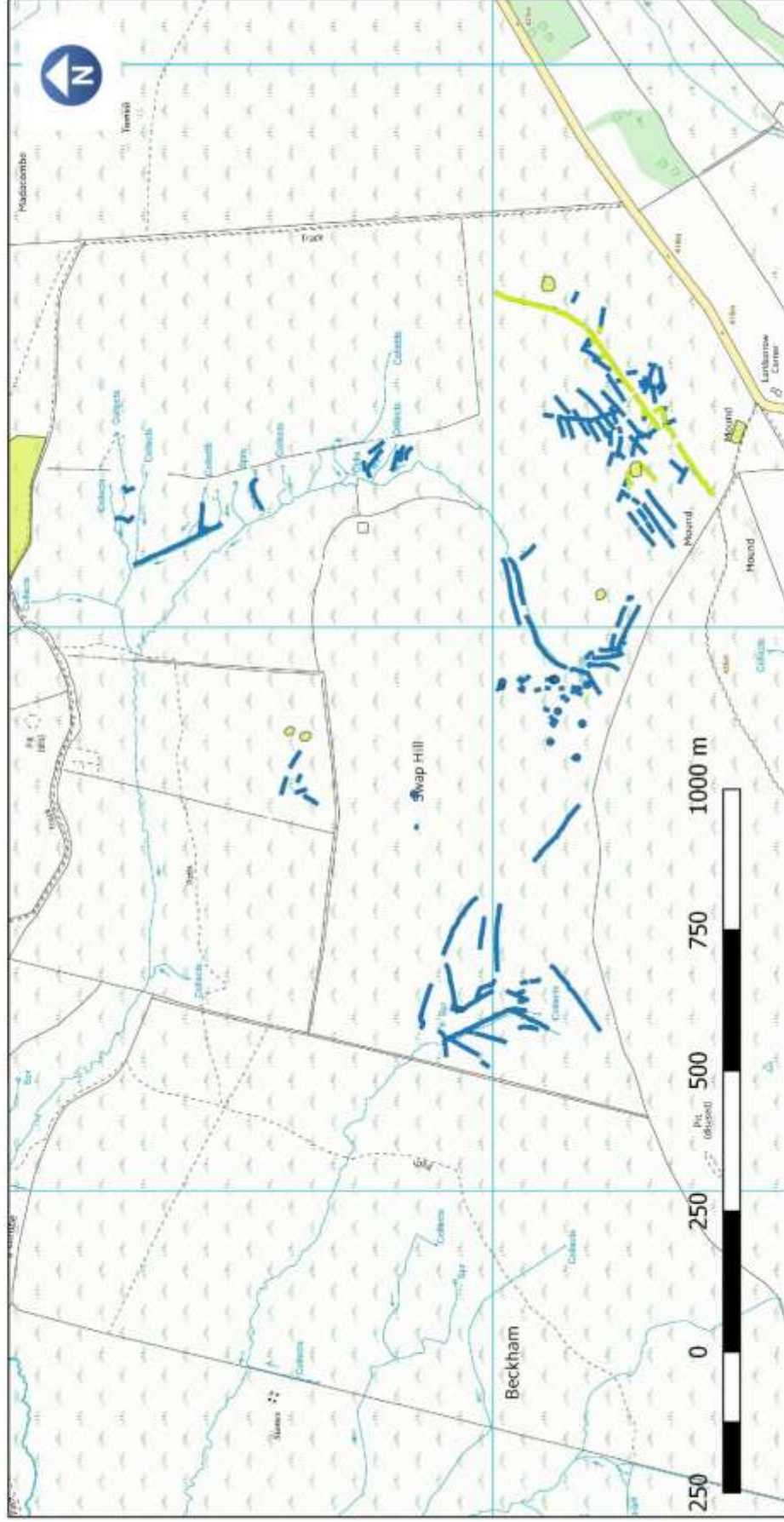
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LARKBARROW: SWAP HILL Ditches marked for restoration and Historic Environment exclusions



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Legend

- Ditches marked for restoration
- Historic Environment Exclusion Zones
- Historic Environment Excluded Ditches

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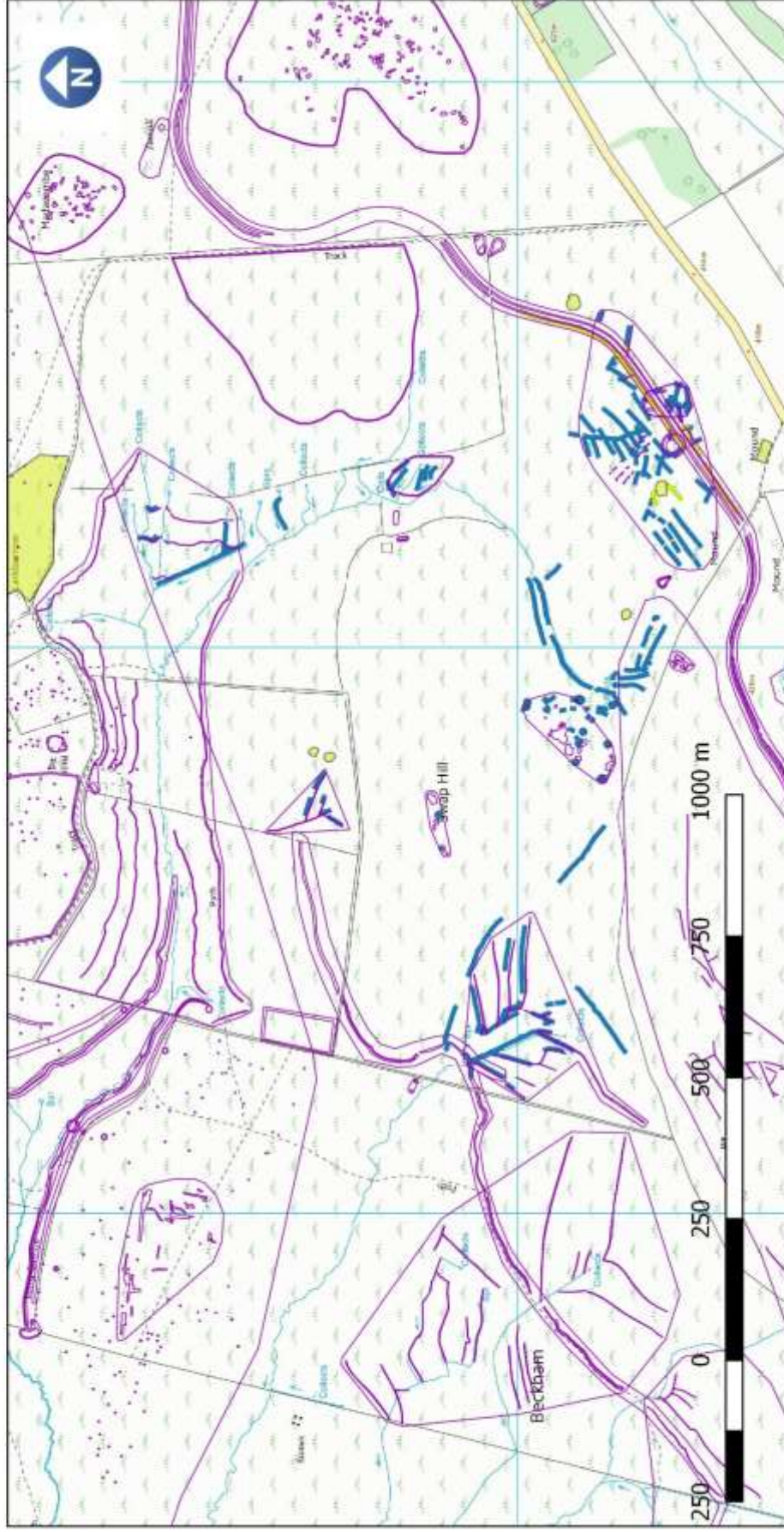


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LARKBARROW:SWAP HILL National Mapping Programme and Ditches for Restoration



Scale 1:10,000

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Legend	
	National Mapping Programme
	Ditches marked for restoration
	Historic Environment Exclusion Zones
	Historic Environment Excluded Ditches

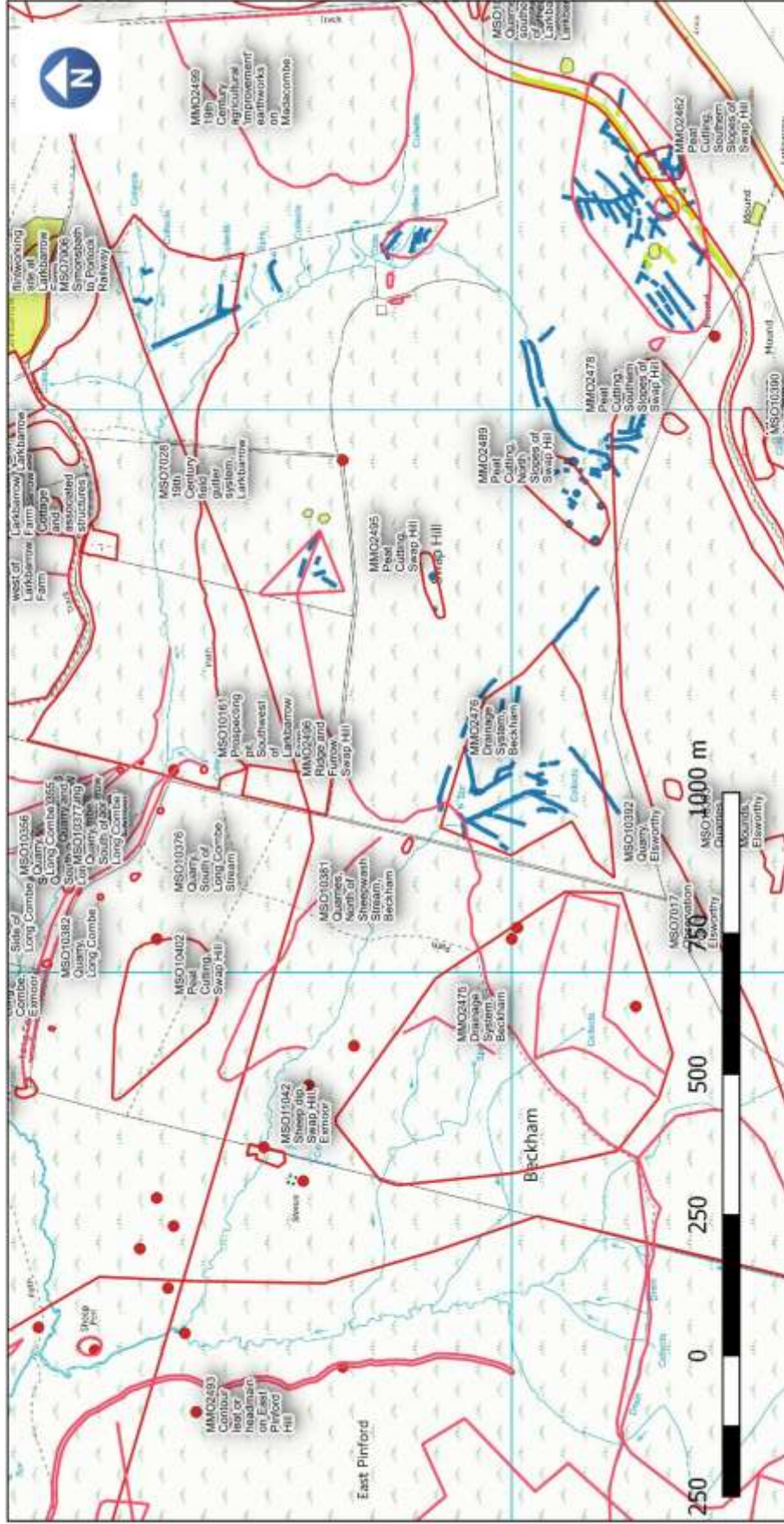
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LARKBARROW:SWAP HILL Historic Environment Record Data



Legend

- HER polyline
- HER point
- Ditches marked for restoration
- Historic Environment Exclusion Zones
- Historic Environment Excluded Ditches

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LARKBARROW: SWAP HILL Aerial Photography



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Legend

- Ditches marked for restoration



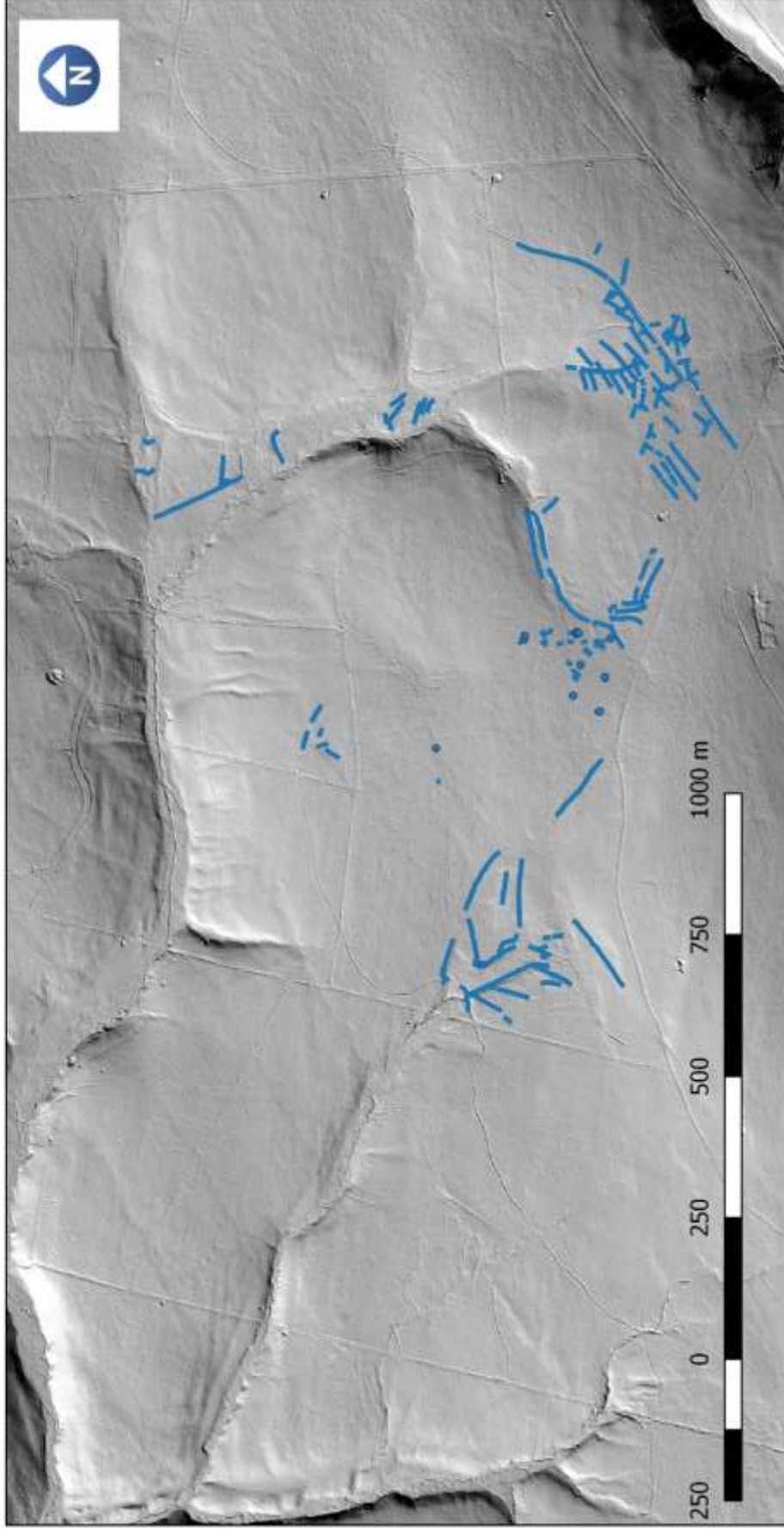
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LARKBARROW: SWAP HILL LIDAR



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Legend
— Ditches marked for restoration

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