

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WALKOVER SURVEY: WALLOVER
DOWN, SOUTH REGIS COMMON, CASTLE
COMMON AND FULLAFORD DOWN

Exmoor Mires Partnership
CWD17, CSR17, BCC17, BFD17
PROJECT REPORT

By Hazel Riley



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By Hazel Riley

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Hazel Riley BA (Hons), ACIFA, FSA
Consultant in Landscape History, Management and Conservation Grazing
The Furley Herd of Dexter Cattle
New House Cottage
Furley
Axminster
Devon
EX13 7TR
01404 881330
hazelfurleydexter@btinternet.com

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OASIS PROJECT NO 305770

ABBREVIATIONS

EH English Heritage

EMP Exmoor Mires Partnership

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

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 Wallover Down, South Regis Common, Castle Common and Fullaford Down, SW of Challacombe, Exmoor, was carried out in November and December 2017 in advance of mire restoration to be carried out by the Exmoor Mires Partnership. The work was carried out in order to characterise, quantify and locate known and unknown heritage assets within the defined survey areas. The area contains features which relate to the late 19th-century enclosure and improvement of common land which borders Exmoor Forest, as well as several unrecorded medieval hollow ways and a Bronze Age cairn.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 This report sets out the results of an archaeological walkover survey on land on Wallover Down, South Regis Common, Castle Common and Fullaford Down, in the parishes of Challacombe and Brayford, Exmoor, in advance of mire restoration work carried out by the Exmoor Mires Partnership (Gillard 2017a&b).

2.2 The survey considered land in four areas: Wallover Down, Goat Combe and Hunger Gate, west of Shoulsbarrow Common, centred at SS 695 392; South Regis Common and Weirs Combe, SE of Challacombe, centred at SS 705 403; Castle Common, SW of Mole's Chamber, centred at SS 708 391 and Fullaford Down, NW of Five Cross Way, centred at SS 699 386 (Figs 1 and 2). Wallover Down, Castle Common and Fullaford Down occupy west and SW facing slopes between 300-400m OD, drained by tributary streams of the River Bray. South Regis Common and Weirs Combe lie on NW facing slopes between 320-420m OD, drained by the headwaters of the River Bray (Fig 2). The survey areas lie within land which is reclaimed or partially reclaimed moorland, with poorly drained, peaty soils supporting rough grazing interspersed with areas of rushes (*Juncus* sp) (Front cover). The underlying geology of the survey areas comprises Devonian slates of the Morte Slates Formation; the northern tip of South Regis Common comprises Devonian slates of the Kentisbury Slates Member (bgs.ac.uk).

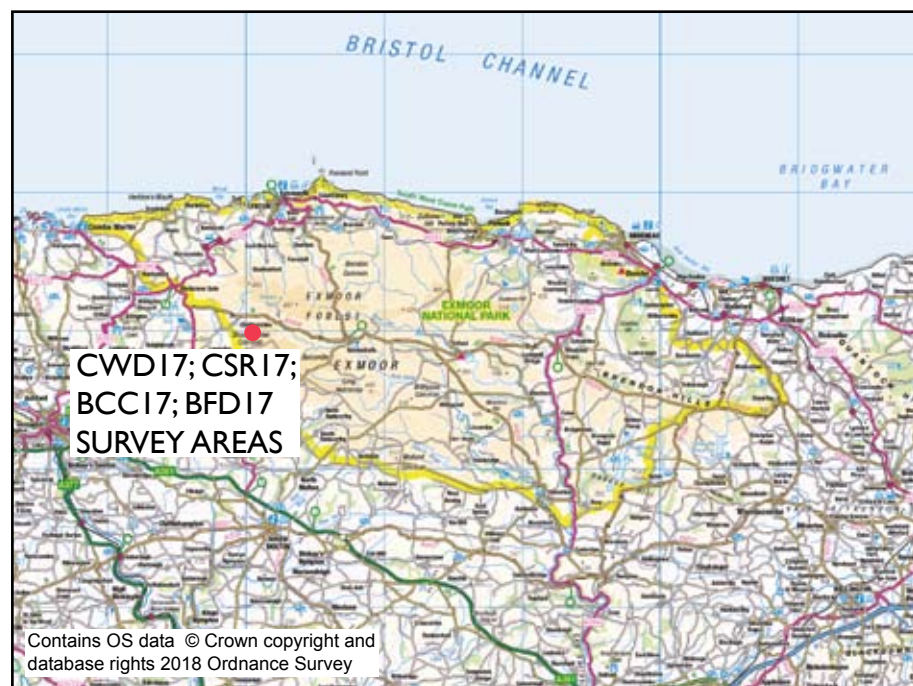


Fig 1 Location map

2.3 At the end of the 18th century, Castle Common, Fullaford Down, South Regis Common and Weirs Combe were all unenclosed moorland; the western part of Wallover Down was enclosed (OS Map 1804 Barnstaple bl.ac.uk) (Fig 3). The tithe map for Challacombe shows that the west part of Wallover Down was enclosed by 1840. It was part of Wallover Barton and the fields were used for pasture and arable cultivation (Challacombe tithe map 1840 and award 1839) (Fig 4). South Regis Common and Weirs Combe were common land, part of Regis Common South; the eastern part of Wallover Down was common land, Challacombe South Common, owned by Earl Fortescue and used for pasture. Castle Common and Fullaford Down were common land, part of the glebe and used for pasture (Challacombe tithe map 1840 and award 1839; High Bray tithe map and award 1838). The commons were enclosed by the end of the 19th century (OS 1st edition 6" map Devon IO.NE; II.NW surveyed 1887, published 1888) (Fig 5).

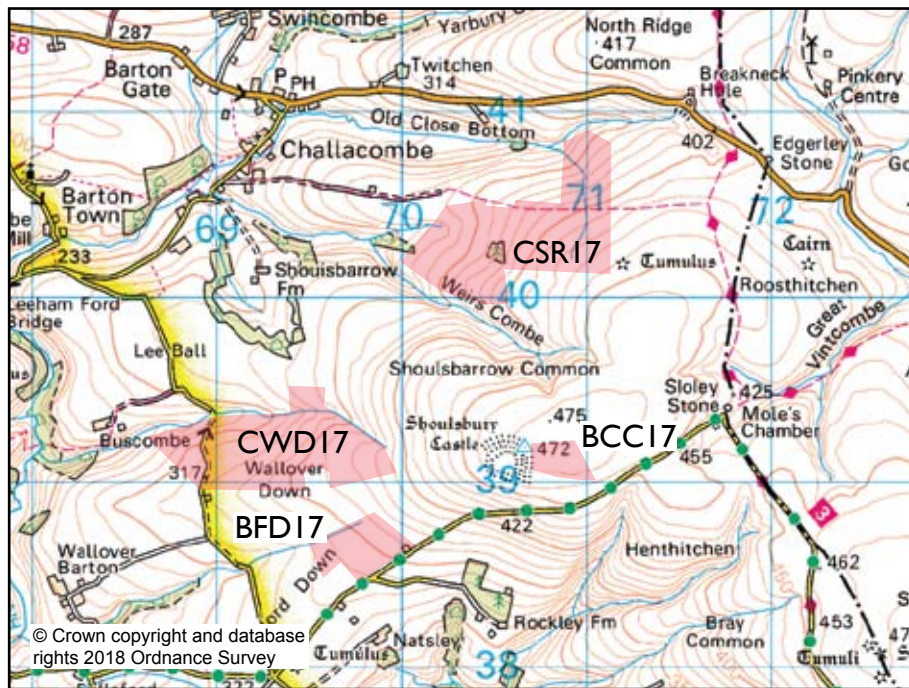


Fig 2 (left) Survey area location and topography

Fig 3 (above left) Extract from OS map 1804, Barnstaple (bl.ac.uk). The extract covers approximately the same area as Fig 2

2.4 The RCHME carried out archaeological fieldwork across the area in the early 1990s (Riley and Wilson-North 2001; HE NMR records) and the EH NMP project for Exmoor mapped the archaeological and historic landscape features for the whole of the National Park from air photographs (Hegarty and Toms 2009; Hegarty and Wilson-North 2014). The NMP transcription recorded some of the disused quarries, relict field systems and hollow ways on Wallover Down, together with possible cairns and a hut platform on Weirs Combe and South Regis Common.

3.0 OBJECTIVES

3.1 The principal aim of the survey work was to characterise, quantify and locate known and unknown heritage assets within the defined survey areas (Fig 6).

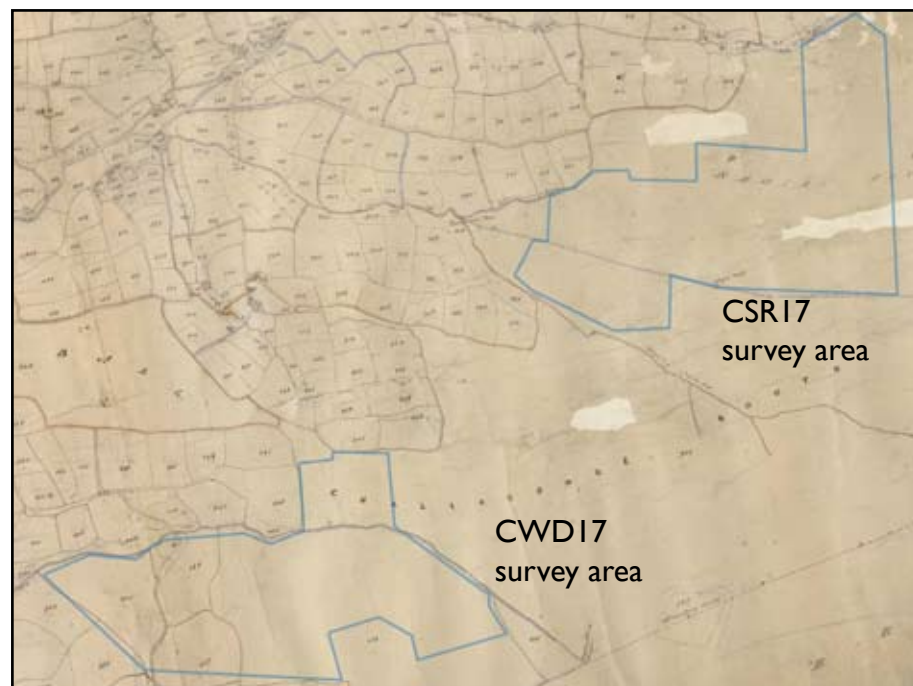
4.0 METHODOLOGY

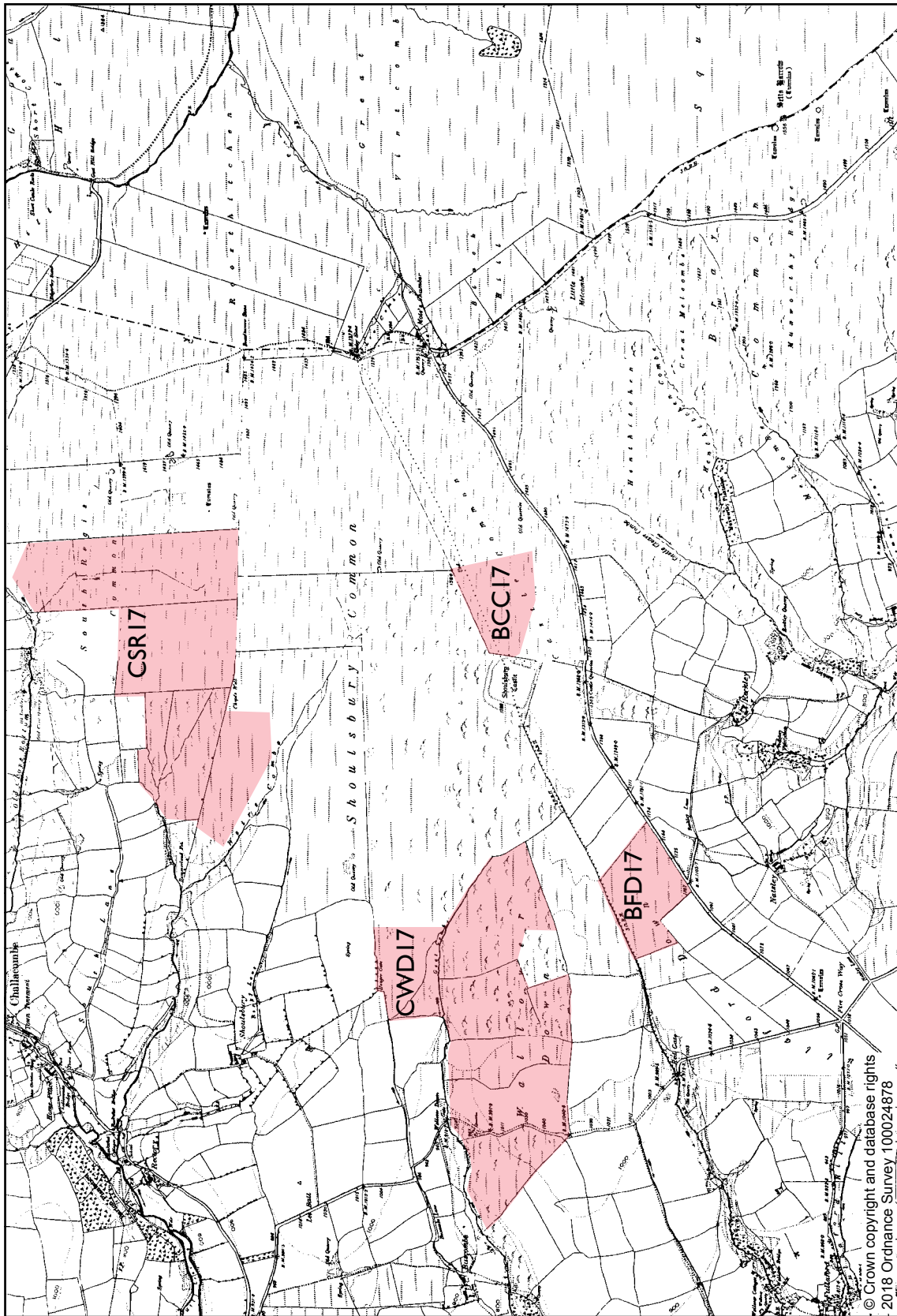
4.1 A walkover survey was undertaken across the areas set out in the brief (Fig 6). The survey was informed with reference to sites recorded in the Exmoor HER (this included the results of the EH NMP transcription); the 1947 RAF air photographs; the Lidar data for the area (held by the ENPA) and to the tithe map and OS 1st and 2nd edition 6" maps (Challacombe tithe map 1840 and award 1839; High Bray tithe map and award 1838; OS 1st and 2nd edition 6" maps: Devon 10.NE, 11.NW surveyed 1887 and 1903, published 1888 and 1905). The OS 1st and 2nd edition maps 25" maps for the areas were also consulted as appropriate.

4.2 All of the drainage ditches and other features identified for blocking were located and examined (Fig 7).

4.3 Areas of erosion and animal activity were examined for artefacts. The main areas were vehicle tracks associated with livestock feeding on the south and west sides of Wallover Down. No artefacts were found during the course of the survey.

Fig 4
Extract from
Challacombe
tithe map
1840 showing
enclosure on
Wallover Down
(Reproduced
with the kind
permission of
Devon Archives
and Local Studies
Service)





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Fig 5 OS 1st edition map 6" Devon 10.NE, 11.NW surveyed 1887, published 1888

4.4 The fieldwork was carried out during November and December 2017. The features recorded in the Exmoor HER were located, photographed and recorded where this was possible (4.5). Several new features were located during the course of the survey and these were recorded in the same way. These detailed descriptions and photographs make up the Site Gazetteer and archive (Section 5). The locations of the features were obtained using the EMP 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.

4.5 Several sites recorded in the Exmoor HER were not located during the course of the survey (below, 6.1.1):

MDE11661 A possible circular enclosure on Wallover Down

MMO2181 A possible hut platform north of Weirs Combe

MMO2183 A possible barrow on South Regis Common

MDE12835 A possible round barrow north of Weirs Combe

MDE12836 A possible round barrow north of Weirs Combe

MDE21186 Chope's Well, marked on the Challacombe tithe map, north of Weirs Combe

MDE20441 Two possible hut circles noted on Castle Common, east of Shoulsbury Castle

MDE20582 A possible enclosed hut circle on Castle Common, east of Shoulsbury Castle

MDE21712 Two small circular features on Fullaford Down

4.6 Each archaeological feature has been given a unique number as follows:

CWD17001-033 Wallover Down, Goat Combe, Hunger Gate

CSR17001-017 South Regis Common and Weirs Combe

BCC17001-007 Castle Common

BFD17001-008 Fullaford Down

These numbers are used throughout this report and are cross referenced to known sites in the Exmoor HER where appropriate (Appendix 8.1).

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 The detailed results of the walkover surveys are set out in the Site Gazetteers (below, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5) and the location of each site is shown in Figure 6. Sixty five sites were recorded during the course of the survey. The chronology of the archaeological remains in the survey area ranges from a Bronze age cairn and areas of early medieval hollow ways to the remains of enclosure, agricultural improvement and stone extraction carried out in the post-medieval period.

5.2 CWD17 Wallover Down, Goat Combe and Hunger Gate Site Gazetteer

CWD17001 EXMOOR HER MMO333, MDE11656, MDE21210

LOCATION 269334 138953

TYPE QUARRY

PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A small disused quarry on the south side of Wallover Down. The quarry pit is 8m N/S, 5m E/W, 1m deep with a spoil mound to the SW, 4m N/S, 3m E/W and 0.8m high. This quarry is part of a larger area of stone extraction on Wallover Down and probably dates from the 19th century.

REFERENCES CWD17001_N_13NOV17_HRILEY

CWD17002 EXMOOR HER MMO333, MDE11656, MDE21210

LOCATION 269379 138931

TYPE QUARRY

PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A disused quarry on the south side of Wallover Down. The quarry pit is 9m N/S, 16m E/W, 2m deep, with a spoil mound to the SW, 4.4m N/S, 5.6m E/W and 1.5m high. This quarry is part of a larger area of stone extraction on Wallover Down and probably dates from the 19th century.

REFERENCES CWD17002_NW_13NOV17_HRILEY

CWD17003 EXMOOR HER 11657 LOCATION 269295 139008

TYPE FIELD BOUNDARY

PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION Several low, straight, stony banks, 2m wide, 0.8m high, run NE/SW across the south side of Wallover Down. These are relict field boundaries dating from the late 19th century: some are mapped on the mapped on the 1st edition OS map but none are shown on the tithe map (OS 1st edition 25" map Devon 10.8, surveyed 1888; published 1889; Challacombe tithe map 1840).

REFERENCES CWD17003_E_13NOV17_HRILEY

CWD17004 EXMOOR HER MMO333, MDE11656, MDE21210

LOCATION 269288 13983

TYPE QUARRY

PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A small disused quarry on the south side of Wallover Down. The pit is 3.6m N/S, 3.3m E/W and 1m deep and is part of a larger area of stone extraction on Wallover Down and probably dates from the 19th century.

REFERENCES CWD17004_E_13NOV17_HRILEY

CWD17005 EXMOOR HER MMO333, MDE11656, MDE21210

LOCATION 269315 139018

TYPE QUARRY

PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A disused quarry on the south side of Wallover Down is 15.5m N/S, 8m E/W, 1.8m deep, with an access track to the NE. The quarry is marked as disused by the beginning of the 20th century and is part of a

larger area of stone extraction on Wallover Down which probably dates from the 19th century (OS 2nd edition 25" map Devon 10.8, surveyed 1903 published 1904).

REFERENCES CWD17005_E_13NOV17_HRILEY

CWD17006 EXMOOR HER MMO333, MDE11656, MDE21210

LOCATION 269316 139057

TYPE QUARRY

PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A disused quarry on the south side of Wallover Down is 19m N/S, 10m E/W, 1.6m deep, with spoil mounds on the west and east sides. Several scoops in the bottom of the quarry pit illustrate how the quarry was worked. The quarry is marked as disused by the beginning of the 20th century and is part of a larger area of stone extraction on Wallover Down which probably dates from the 19th century (OS 2nd edition 25" map Devon 10.8, surveyed 1903, published 1904).

REFERENCES CWD17006_N_13NOV17_HRILEY

CWD17007 EXMOOR HER MMO333, MDE11656, MDE21210

LOCATION 269288 139054

TYPE QUARRY

PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A disused quarry lies close to an enclosure bank on the south side of Wallover Down. The quarry pit is 13m N/S, 6m E/W, 1m deep, with a small pit and spoil mound to the south; it is part of a larger area of stone extraction on Wallover Down and probably dates from the 19th century.

REFERENCES CWD17007_S_13NOV17_HRILEY

CWD17008 LOCATION 269460 138979

TYPE HAY RAKE

PERIOD AD 20th CENTURY

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION An abandoned, tractor-drawn hay rake lies on the south side of Wallover Down.

REFERENCES CWD17008a_N_15NOV17_HRILEY; CWD17008b_N_15NOV17_HRILEY

CWD17009 EXMOOR HER MDE11657 LOCATION 269819 139170

TYPE FIELD SYSTEM

PERIOD MEDIEVAL; POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A relict field system lies on the south side of Goat Combe, covering an area some 250m NW/SE, 90m NE/SW and defined on its south and east sides by a low bank, 1.4m wide, 0.75m high, with a ditch, 1.5m wide, 0.6m deep. This is not shown on 19th-century maps (OS 1st edition 25" maps Devon 10.8, surveyed 1888, published 1889; Challacombe tithe map 1840) and the presence of narrow ridge and furrow cultivation (CWD17014) suggests that the field system dates from the later medieval/earlier post-medieval periods and represents the piecemeal extension of enclosure and cultivation onto the edges of common land.

REFERENCES CWD17009_W_15NOV17_HRILEY

CWD17010 EXMOOR HER MDEI1657 LOCATION 269880 139144

TYPE PEAT STAND

PERIOD MEDIEVAL; POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A sub-rectangular mound, 5.3m E/W, 4.5m N/S, 0.9m high, at the edge of an area of disused turbarry on the west edge of Shoulsbarrow Common may be the remains of a decayed peat stack or it may simply be an area of uncut peat.

REFERENCES CWD17010_N_15NOV17_HRILEY

CWD17011 EXMOOR HER MDEI1657 LOCATION 269917 139111

TYPE PEAT CUTTING

PERIOD MEDIEVAL; POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION An area of sub-rectangular pits and hollows on the west edge of Shoulsbarrow Common represents an area of disused turbarry. A typical example is 9m N/S, 5.4m E/W and 1m deep.

REFERENCES CWD17011_E_15NOV17_HRILEY

CWD17012 LOCATION 269818 139058

TYPE HOLLOW WAY

PERIOD MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION Several hollow ways on the west edge of Shoulsbarrow Common. A typical example is 6.9m wide, 1m deep and 45m long. The hollow ways run NE/SW from Shoulsbarrow Common towards Wallover Down and are the remains of routes from farms to the west giving access to the main areas of summer grazing in the former Royal Forest and may well date from the early medieval period.

REFERENCES CWD17012_W_15NOV17_HRILEY

CWD17013 LOCATION 269757 139276

TYPE QUARRY

PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A small quarry in the relict field system CWD17009, on the south side of Goat Combe, is 7m N/S, 9.6m E/W and 2m deep. The quarry cuts the ridge and furrow in the relict field system and is part of a larger area of stone extraction on Wallover Down which probably dates from the 19th century.

REFERENCES CWD17013_NE_17NOV17_HRILEY

CWD17014 EXMOOR HER MDEI1657 LOCATION 269735 139276

TYPE RIDGE AND FURROW

PERIOD MEDIEVAL/POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION Faint traces of ridge and furrow are visible as slight earthworks inside the relict field system CWD17009. The ridges are 1.3m wide, 0.5m high, the furrows are 1m wide and 0.5m deep. This is the remains of narrow ridge and furrow cultivation associated with the relict field system and dates from late medieval or early post-medieval period.

REFERENCES CWD17014_W_17NOV17_HRILEY

CWD17015 EXMOOR HER MMO333; MDE21209 LOCATION 269400 139118

TYPE QUARRY

PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A large, disused quarry with spoil heaps on the north and east sides lies on Wallover Down. The quarry pit is 20m N/S, 16m E/W and up to 2m deep; the spoil mound to the north lies at the entrance and is 14.5m E/W, 7.5m N/S and 1.8m high. Working practices are shown in the two access ways around the spoil mound at the entrance, several hollows in the sides and base of the pit, and the rock exposure, 15m long, 1.75m high, at the south of the quarry. The quarry is mapped on the OS 1st edition 25" map, shown as disused on the 2nd edition map (Devon 10.8 surveyed 1888, 1903; published 1889, 1904) and is part of a larger area of stone extraction on Wallover Down which probably dates from the 19th century.

REFERENCES CWD17015a_N_17NOV17_HRILEY; CWD17015b_E_17NOV17_HRILEY

CWD17016 EXMOOR HER MMO333; MDE21209 LOCATION 269429 139122

TYPE QUARRY

PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A large, disused quarry with spoil heaps on the north side lies on Wallover Down. The quarry pit is 9m N/S, 20m E/W and up to 1.8m deep. The quarry is mapped on the OS 1st edition 25" map, shown as disused on the 2nd edition 25" map (Devon 10.8 surveyed 1888, 1903; published 1889, 1904) and is part of a larger area of stone extraction on Wallover Down which probably dates from the 19th century.

REFERENCES CWD17016_E_17NOV17_HRILEY

CWD17017 EXMOOR HER MDE11657 LOCATION 269159 139086

TYPE FIELD SYSTEM

PERIOD MEDIEVAL; POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A relict field system on Wallover Down covers an area 400m N/S and 240m E/W. The western boundary is formed by a substantial, flat-topped bank, 1.2m wide, 1.3m high, with ditches on both sides. The west ditch is 1m wide, 1m deep and takes water south into Goat Combe; the east ditch, 1.2m wide, 1.1m deep, is dry. This is mapped on 19th-century maps (Challacombe tithe map 1840; OS 1st edition 6" map Devon 10.NE, surveyed 1887 and 1903). It marks the western limit of cultivation of Wallover Barton Farm in the mid-19th century and appears to have fallen into disuse by around the mid-20th century (RAF 1947 AP, held at ENPA).

REFERENCES CWD17017_S_13NOV17_HRILEY

CWD17018 EXMOOR HER MDE11657 LOCATION 269889 139186

TYPE PEAT STAND

PERIOD MEDIEVAL; POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A small peaty mound on the west edge of Shoulsbarrow Common, 1.9m in diameter and 0.5m high, in an area of disused turbarry, may be the remains of a decayed peat stack.

REFERENCES CWD17018_SE_17NOV17_HRILEY

CWD17019 LOCATION 269914 139175

TYPE HOLLOW WAY

PERIOD MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A hollow way on the west edge of Shoulsbarrow Common is 6m wide, 1.2m deep and 37.5m long. The hollow way runs NE/SW from Shoulsbarrow Common towards Goat Combe and Hunger Gate and is the remains of a route from the farms to the west giving access to the main areas of summer grazing in the former Royal Forest and may well date from the early medieval period.

REFERENCES CWD17019_NW_17NOV17_HRILEY

CWD17020 LOCATION 269591 139555

TYPE HOLLOW WAY

PERIOD MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION An area of hollow ways on the west edge of Shoulsbarrow Common between Goat Combe and Hunger Gate. A typical example is 50m long, 3.9m wide and 1.1m deep. The hollow ways run SW/NE from Goat Combe and Hunger Gate towards Shoulsbarrow Common and are the remains of routeways from the farms to the west giving access to the main areas of summer grazing in the former Royal Forest and may well date from the early medieval period.

REFERENCES CWD17020_N_17NOV17_HRILEY

CWD17021 LOCATION 269531 139535

TYPE PEAT CUTTING

PERIOD MEDIEVAL; POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION An area of sub-rectangular hollows and pits between Hunger Gate and Goat Combe on the west edge of Shoulsbarrow Common represents the remains of disused turbaries. A typical cutting is 10m N/S, 6m E/W and 0.7m deep. The area contains examples of the processes of working, for example at 269512, 139485, where a ditch around a peat cutting appears to have been dug to drain it so that working could continue. The peat cuttings are later than the hollow ways CWD17020 and earlier than the drainage system CWD17022 which was constructed by the end of the 19th century to take water to Buscombe Farm as well as drain the workings.

REFERENCES CWD17021_E_17NOV17_HRILEY

CWD17022 LOCATION 269504 139497

TYPE DRAINAGE SYSTEM

PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A drainage system on the west edge of Shoulsbarrow Common cut to drain the peat cuttings between Goat Combe and Hunger Gate (CWD17021) and to supply water to Buscombe Farm and its catchwater meadows. The southern part of the drainage system is mapped on the OS 1st edition 25" map which shows the channel taking water from the stream in Goat Combe to Buscombe (Devon 10.4 surveyed 1888, published 1889).

REFERENCES CWD17022_W_17NOV17_HRILEY

CWD17023 EXMOOR HER 11657 LOCATION 269256 139041

TYPE FIELD BOUNDARY

PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A low, stony bank, 1.2m wide, 0.7m high and 15m, long cuts through a post-medieval field boundary. This is probably part of the late 19th-century enclosure on Wallover Down

REFERENCES CWD17023_W_17NOV17_HRILEY

CWD17024 LOCATION 269238 139009

TYPE PEAT CUTTING

PERIOD MEDIEVAL; POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION An area of sub-rectangular pits and hollows represents disused turbarry on Wallover Down. A typical example is 10m N/S, 2m E/W and 0.4m deep. The morphology of the field boundary CWD17017 suggests that the peat cuttings were in existence by the time the bank was constructed, indicating that the turbarry could date from the late medieval/early post-medieval period.

REFERENCES CWD17024_SE_17NOV17_HRILEY

CWD17025 LOCATION 268974 138941

TYPE HOLLOW WAY

PERIOD MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION The earthwork remains of ploughed over hollow ways on the west edge of Wallover Down; an example is 5m wide, 0.9m deep. The hollow ways run SW/NE for some 140m across Wallover Down towards Shoulsbarrow Common and are the remains of routeways from the farms to the west giving access to the main areas of summer grazing in the former Royal Forest and may well date from the early medieval period.

REFERENCES CWD17025_S_21NOV17_HRILEY

CWD17026 LOCATION 269052 138968

TYPE QUARRY

PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION The ploughed over earthwork remains of a quarry with a spoil mound to the north lies on the west side of Wallover Down. The quarry pit is 15m N/S, 31m E/W and 1.5m deep and is mapped on the OS 1st edition 25" map (Devon 10.8, surveyed 1888, published 1889) and is part of a larger area of stone extraction on Wallover Down which probably dates from the 19th century.

REFERENCES CWD17026_E_21NOV17_HRILEY

CWD17027 LOCATION 269109 139240

TYPE HOLLOW WAY

PERIOD MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A ploughed over hollow way on the north side of Wallover Down is visible as a reed-filled hollow, 6m wide, 1m deep. The hollow way runs SW/NE for some 230m from Wallover Down to Goat Combe, towards Shoulsbarrow Common and is the remains of a routeway from the farms to the west giving access to the main areas of summer grazing in the former Royal Forest and may

well date from the early medieval period.
REFERENCES CWD17027_NE_21NOV17_HRILEY

CWD17028 LOCATION 269156 139270

TYPE QUARRY

PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A small quarry pit with a spoil mound on the north side of Wallover Down, close to the west boundary of the relict field system CWD17017. The quarry pit is 4.5m N/S, 5.4m E/W, 1.5m deep; the mound is 2.3m N/S, 5.3m E/W, 1.7m high; the quarry is part of a larger area of stone extraction on Wallover Down which probably dates from the 19th century.

REFERENCES CWD17028_N_21NOV17_HRILEY

CWD17029 EXMOOR HER MDE21208; MMO332 LOCATION 268979 139273

TYPE HOLLOW WAY

PERIOD MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION Two hollow ways cross the NW side of Wallover Down, running SW/NE to Goat Combe for some 300m. The hollow ways are 3.6-4.3m wide and 1-1.7m deep. They are clearly cut by the large quarry and spoil mound CWD17030 and are the remains of routeways from the farms to the west giving access to the main areas of summer grazing in the former Royal Forest and may well date from the early medieval period.

REFERENCES CWD17029a_E_21NOV17_HRILEY; CWD17029b_N_21NOV17_HRILEY

CWD17030 EXMOOR HER MDE21208; MMO332 LOCATION 268966 139269

TYPE QUARRY

PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A large quarry pit with a spoil mound to the west lies at the NW side of Wallover Down. The quarry pit is 20m N/S, 12 m E/W and 3-4m deep, the spoil mound is 8m N/S, 6.8m E/W and up to 3m high. The quarry was still in use at beginning of the 20th century, and reached its current extent in the final decade of the 19th century (OS 1st and 2nd edition maps 10.8, surveyed 1888, 1903 published 1889, 1904).

REFERENCES CWD17030_E_21NOV17_HRILEY

CWD17031 LOCATION 268689 139173

TYPE DRAINAGE DITCH

PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A drainage ditch or artificially deepened and straightened stream to the SW of Wallover Down takes water into Goat Combe. The ditch is up 4.5m wide, 1.8m deep and 140m long.

REFERENCES CWD17031_S_21NOV17_HRILEY

CWD17032 LOCATION 268843 139068

TYPE FIELD BOUNDARY

PERIOD MEDIEVAL; POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION The remains of two fragmentary field boundaries lie to the SW of Wallover Down Gate. They are broad, flat-topped stony banks, 1.5 wide, 0.5m high and 28m long, with a clearance cairn at their junction (CWD17033). They are not shown on the 19th-century maps and may date from the late medieval/early medieval periods.

REFERENCES CWD17032_S_21NOV17_HRILEY

CWD17033 LOCATION 268838 139072

TYPE CLEARANCE CAIRN

PERIOD MEDIEVAL; POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION An irregular stony mound, 3m N/S, 2.7m E/W, 0.6m high, at the junction of two relict field boundaries (CWD17032) is a clearance cairn.

REFERENCES CWD17033_S_21NOV17_HRILEY

5.3 CSRI7 South Regis Common and Weirs Combe Site Gazetteer

CSRI7001 LOCATION 271056 140360

TYPE PEAT CUTTING

PERIOD MEDIEVAL; POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A large area of sub-rectangular hollows and pits on the southern side of South Regis Common represents the remains of disused turbaries. A good example lies to the north of the area at 271056 140360 where a sub-rectangular hollow, 15m N/S, 10m E/W, 0.75m deep has internal uncut baulks of peat.

REFERENCES CSRI7001_N_23NOV17_HRILEY

CSRI7002 LOCATION 271060 140349

TYPE PEAT STAND

PERIOD MEDIEVAL; POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A peaty mound on the edge of a peat cutting on the south side of South Regis Common. The mound is 1m N/S, 2m E/W, 0.8m high and is probably the remains of a decayed peat stack.

REFERENCES CSRI7002_E_23NOV17_HRILEY

CSRI7003 LOCATION 271106 140373

TYPE BANK (EARTHWORK)

PERIOD MEDIEVAL; POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A pronounced curvilinear bank lies on the south side of South Regis Common on the edge of a large area of disused turbaries. The bank is 1m wide, 0.4m high, 12m long and composed of peat. This is most likely to be an artefact of the process of peat cutting.

REFERENCES CSRI7003_SE_23NOV17_HRILEY

CSRI7004 LOCATION 270998 140392

TYPE DRAINAGE DITCH

PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A drainage ditch runs N/S down South Regis Common, it is up to 1.8m wide, 0.8-1.5m deep, 650m long, and was probably cut to

drain the disused peat cuttings (CSR17001) on the south side of South Regis Common
REFERENCES CSR17004_E_23NOV17_HRILEY

CSR17005 LOCATION 270965 140565

TYPE HOLLOW WAY

PERIOD MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION The earthwork remains of several hollow ways run E/W across the central part of South Regis Common. A typical example is 3.5m wide, 1.2m deep and some 200m long. Several earthfast boulders lie in the vicinity and it seems that the boulders may have been used to direct the routes across the common up onto the summer grazing on the Royal Forest.

REFERENCES CSR17005_NW_23NOV17_HRILEY

CSR17006 LOCATION 270943 140565

TYPE FIELD BOUNDARY

PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION Several relict field boundaries cross South Regis Common E/W. The boundaries are formed by flat-topped banks, 250 long, 1.2-1.3m wide, up to 1.6m high, with a ditch 1.2m wide and 0.8m deep, and date from the late 19th century (OS 1st edition 25" map Devon 11.1, surveyed 1888, published 1890).

REFERENCES CSR17006_E_23NOV17_HRILEY

CSR17007 LOCATION 270981 140782

TYPE DRAINAGE DITCH

PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION Several silted drainage ditches on the NE side of South Regis Common. A typical channel is 1.2m wide, 0.6m deep and 100m long and cuts the 19th-century relict field boundaries.

REFERENCES CSR17007_N_23NOV17_HRILEY

CSR17008 LOCATION 270969 140872

TYPE HOLLOW WAY

PERIOD MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION The earthwork remains of several hollow ways lie on the north side of South Regis Common. A typical example is 3m wide, 1m deep and 100m long. The hollow ways run N/S to cross Old Close Bottom and were routes across the common up onto the summer grazing on the Royal Forest.

REFERENCES CSR17008_S_23NOV17_HRILEY

CSR17009 LOCATION 270867 140170

TYPE PEAT CUTTING

PERIOD MEDIEVAL; POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION An area of sub-rectangular hollows and pits on the SW side of South Regis Common represents the remains of disused turbaries. A typical example is 4.5m N/S, 10m E/W and 0.8m deep.

REFERENCES CSR17009_N_24NOV17_HRILEY

CSRI7010 LOCATION 270815 140113

TYPE DRAINAGE SYSTEM

PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION Several drainage channels run SE/NW across the SW side of South Regis Common, taking water into a tributary stream of the River Bray. The ditches are substantial features in the landscape: 2m wide, 0.9m deep and some 700m long; in several places mounds and banks of spoil from cleaning them out, lie on the sides of the channels. The ditches to the west have been deepened by erosion. The ditch system cuts the disused peat cutting and is clearly a later feature; it is mapped on the OS 1st edition map (Devon 10.4 surveyed 1888, published 1889).

REFERENCES CSRI7010a_W_24NOV17_HRILEY; CSRI7010b_W_24NOV17_HRILEY; CSRI7010c_N_24NOV17_HRILEY

CSRI7011 EXMOOR HER MMO2180 LOCATION 270568 140449

TYPE FIELD BOUNDARY

PERIOD MEDIEVAL; POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A low, flat-topped bank of stone and earth, 1.7m wide, 1m high, 90m long, lies at the NW corner of South Regis Common. This is part of a more extensive relict field system which has been mapped from APs to the north of the survey area. It pre-dates the late 19th-century enclosure of the common edge and probably dates from the late medieval/early post-medieval period (Challacombe tithe map 1840; OS 1st edition 25" map Devon 10.4, surveyed 1888, published 1889). The field boundary overlies hollow ways of probable medieval date (CSRI7012).

REFERENCES CSRI7011_N_24NOV17_HRILEY

CSRI7012 LOCATION 270580 140449

TYPE HOLLOW WAY

PERIOD MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION Several hollow ways are visible as earthworks on the NW side of South Regis Common. A typical example is 2.7m wide, 0.75m deep and 120m long. The hollow ways run E/W across South Regis Common and were routes across the common up onto the summer grazing on the Royal Forest.

REFERENCES CSRI7012_N_24NOV17_HRILEY

CSRI7013 LOCATION 270514 140341

TYPE BANK (EARTHWORK)

PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A bank and ditch, 130m long, on the north side of Weirs Combe may be a relict field boundary or it could be a small, silted drainage channel. The bank is 0.8m wide, 0.4m high, the ditch is 0.9 m wide, 0.6m deep.

REFERENCES CSRI7013_NE_24NOV17_HRILEY

CSRI7014 LOCATION 270337 140349

TYPE HOLLOW WAY

PERIOD MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION The remains of several hollow ways survive

as earthworks north of Weirs Combe. An example is 2.5m wide, 0.9m deep and 52m long. The features are obscured by gorse and reeds but can be seen on the Lidar images. The hollow ways run NW/SE from the headwaters of the River Bray towards South Regis Common and were routes across the common up onto the summer grazing on the Royal Forest.

REFERENCES CSRI7014_NW_24NOV17_HRILEY

CSRI7015 LOCATION 270327 140296

TYPE MOUND

PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION An amorphous, stony mound, 2.2m N/S, 2.2m E/W and 0.6m high lies between two drainage channels to the north of Weirs Combe. The mound contains quartz and an earthfast quartz boulder lies to the west. This feature is most likely to be upcast from cleaning out the drainage channels.

REFERENCES CSRI7015_W_24NOV17_HRILEY

CSRI7016 LOCATION 270395 140240

TYPE MOUND

PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A stony, sub-rectangular mound, 7.5m N/S, 5m E/W, up to 1m high, on the edge of a drainage channel is most likely to be upcast from cleaning out the channel.

REFERENCES CSRI7016_E_24NOV17_HRILEY

CSRI7017 LOCATION 270296 140054

TYPE DRAINAGE DITCH

PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A drainage channel runs NW/SE for some 350m to the north of Weirs Combe; the ditch is 1.5m wide, 0.9m deep with a bank of spoil 1.1m wide, 0.6m high on its south side; it probably dates from the late 19th or early 20th century.

REFERENCES CSRI7017_W_24NOV17_HRILEY

5.4 BCCI7 Castle Common Site Gazetteer

BCCI7001 LOCATION 270959 139011

TYPE DRAINAGE SYSTEM

PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A drainage system lies on the NW side of Castle Common. A ditch, 1.3m wide, 0.3m deep, with a substantial bank, 1.6m wide, 1.4m high to the south, runs for some 390m E/W across Castle Common; smaller, silted channels to the north drain into this channel; the drainage system probably dates from the late 19th or early 20th century.

REFERENCES BCCI7001_W_29NOV17_HRILEY

BCCI7002 LOCATION 270763 139026

TYPE HAY RAKE

PERIOD AD 20th CENTURY

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION An abandoned, tractor-drawn hay rake lies on the NW side of Castle Common.

REFERENCES BCCI7002_NW_29NOV17_HRILEY

BCCI7003 LOCATION 270691 139068

TYPE PEAT CUTTING

PERIOD MEDIEVAL; POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION An area of sub-rectangular hollows on the north side of Castle Common represents the remains of disused turbaries. A typical cutting is 6m N/S, 2.8m E/W and 0.3m deep. The drainage channels BCCI7001 post-date the turbaries.

REFERENCES BCCI7003_SW_29NOV17_HRILEY

BCCI7004 LOCATION 270688 139127

TYPE PEAT STAND

PERIOD MEDIEVAL; POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION Sub-rectangular, peaty mound, 3.3m N/S, 3m E/W, 0.5m high, within an area of disused turbary on the NW side of Castle Common, may be the remains of a decayed peat stack. It lies close to the Challacombe/Brayford parish boundary and could equally be the remains of a boundary marker.

REFERENCES BCCI7004_SE_29NOV17_HRILEY

BCCI7005 LOCATION 270753 139164

TYPE PEAT STAND

PERIOD MEDIEVAL; POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A sub-rectangular, peaty mound, 2.3m N/S, 2m E/W, 0.4m high, within an area of disused turbary on the NW side of Castle Common, may be the remains of a decayed peat stack. It lies close to the Challacombe/Brayford parish boundary and could equally be the remains of a boundary marker.

REFERENCES BFDI7005_E_01DEC17_HRILEY

BCCI7006 LOCATION 270827 139219

TYPE CAIRN

PERIOD BRONZE AGE

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A stony mound close to the northern boundary of Castle Common is 5.5m N/S, 6m E/W and 0.6m high is probably a prehistoric funerary monument. Alternative explanations could be a boundary mound or marker for the Bray and Challacombe parish boundary or a dump of stone associated with the enclosure boundary, but the size, form and location of the mound, together with the lack of any other stone heaps, suggest that it is of prehistoric origin. It lies just to the north of the Challacombe/Brayford parish boundary and may also have been used as a boundary marker.

REFERENCES BCCI7006_SE_29NOV17_HRILEY

BCCI7007 LOCATION 270933 139251

TYPE PEAT STAND

PERIOD MEDIEVAL; POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A sub-rectangular, peaty mound, 2.6m N/S, 2.2m E/W, 0.5m high, within an area of disused turbary on the NW side of Castle Common, may be the remains of a decayed peat stack. It lies close to the Challacombe/Brayford parish boundary and could equally be the remains of a boundary marker.
REFERENCES BCCI7007_SE_29NOV17_HRILEY

5.5 BFD17 Fullaford Down Site Gazetteer

BFD17001 LOCATION 269800 138659

TYPE FIELD BOUNDARY

PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A relict field boundary runs for some 260m NW/SE across Fullaford Down. The boundary takes the form of an intermittent bank, 2.2m wide, 1.2m high, with grown-out beech hedging, and a silted ditch on each side. The ditch to the south is 2m wide, 0.4m deep; that to the north is 1.8m wide and 0.6m deep. This is part of the late 19th -/early 20th-century enclosure of Fullaford Down (OS 2nd edition 25" map 10.8, surveyed 1903, published 1904).

REFERENCES BFD17001_W_01DEC17_HRILEY

BFD17002 LOCATION 269694 138631

TYPE DRAINAGE DITCH

PERIOD MEDIEVAL/POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A silted drainage channel, 1.5m wide, 0.4m deep, runs N/S across Fullaford Down for some 115m; it drains into the ditch of the relict field boundary BFD17001 and probably dates from the late 19th -/early 20th - century enclosure and improvement of Fullaford Down.

REFERENCES BFD17002_N_01DEC17_HRILEY

BFD17003 LOCATION 269694 138631

TYPE PEAT CUTTING

PERIOD MEDIEVAL/POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION An area of sub-rectangular hollows on Fullaford Down represents an area of disused turbary. A cutting near the SW end of the relict field boundary is 12m NE/SW, 9.8m NW/SE and up to 0.7m deep.

REFERENCES BFD17003_NW_01DEC17_HRILEY

BFD17004 LOCATION 269861 138622

TYPE HAY RAKE

PERIOD AD 20th CENTURY

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION An abandoned, tractor-drawn hay rake lies on the SE side of Fullaford Down.

REFERENCES BFD17004_SE_01DEC17_HRILEY

BFD17005 LOCATION 269856 138624

TYPE DRAIN PIPE

PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION Two scatters of clay field drain pipes lie on the SE side of Fullaford Down. One, close to the hay rake, at 269856 138624, is 1.6m

N/S, 1.5m E/W; the second, at 269954, 138648, is 1.2m N/S, 0.8m E/W.
REFERENCES BFD17005_E_01DEC17_HRILEY

BFD17006 LOCATION 269842 138581

TYPE DRAINAGE SYSTEM

PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A network of regular, low stony banks, 0.7m wide, 0.4m high, are the remains of backfilled trenches for clay field drains, dating from the late 19th-/early 20th-century enclosure and improvement on Fullaford Down.

REFERENCES BFD17006_E_01DEC17_HRILEY

BFD17007 LOCATION 269832 138502

TYPE HOLLOW WAY

PERIOD MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION Several hollow ways lie at the SW side of Fullaford Down. One of the clearest examples is 20m long, 4m wide, 0.9m deep with a U-shaped profile.

REFERENCES BFD17007_SE_01DEC17_HRILEY

BFD17008 LOCATION 270031 138623

TYPE LINHAY

PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A derelict linhay on the SE side of Fullaford Down, built of local stone and brick with lime mortar. The building has external measurements of 12.2m NE/SW, 6.1m NW/SE and walls 0.5m thick, with two openings on the SE side and one on the NW side. It is terraced into the slope and the NE gable end is built into the enclosure bank and is clearly later than that feature. Map evidence indicates that it was built after 1888 but before 1903 and it is a building directly associated with late 19th-century agricultural improvement (OS 1st and 2nd edition maps Devon 10.8 surveyed 1888. 1903; published 1889, 1904).

REFERENCES BFD17008a_NE_01DEC17_HRILEY; BFD17008b_NW_01DEC17_HRILEY; BFD17008c_NE_01DEC17_HRILEY; BFD17008d_SE_01DEC17_HRILEY; BFD17008e_NW_01DEC17_HRILEY; BFD17008f_SE_01DEC17_HRILEY; BFD17008g_SE_01DEC17_HRILEY; BFD17008h_SW_01DEC17_HRILEY; BFD17008i_NW_01DEC17_HRILEY; BFD17008j_NE_01DEC17_HRILEY

6.0 DISCUSSION

6.1 Before this survey was carried out there were 18 records in the Exmoor HER for the survey areas (including five duplicate records). This survey has recorded a total of 65 archaeological sites within the survey areas.

6.1.1 Nine of the sites in the Exmoor HER were not located during the course of this survey:

MDE11661A possible barrow on Wallover Down, identified on air photographs, is probably a misinterpretation of vegetation marks on the photographs

MMO2183A possible barrow on South Regis Common, identified on air photographs, is probably a misinterpretation of disused peat cutting

MDE2181 A possible hut platform north of Weirs Combe, identified on air photographs, is probably a misinterpretation of vegetation marks on the photographs

MDE12835 A possible round barrow north of Weirs Combe, identified on air photographs, may have been destroyed by agricultural improvement

MDE12836 A possible round barrow north of Weirs Combe, identified on air photographs, may have been destroyed by agricultural improvement

MDE21186 Chope's Well, north of Weirs Combe, shown on the Challacombe tithe map, has probably been destroyed by the enclosure boundary

MDE20441 Two possible hut circles east of Shoulsbury Castle, identified on air photographs, are probably a misinterpretation of vegetation marks on the photographs

MDE20582 A possible enclosed hut circle east of Shoulsbury Castle, is probably a misinterpretation of vegetation marks on the photographs

MDE21712 Two small circular features on Fullaford Down, identified on air photographs, are probably a misinterpretation of disused peat cutting

6.2 Shoulsbarrow Common lies at the heart of the four survey areas and the earthworks of Shoulsbury Castle, a later prehistoric enclosure, dominate the SW side of the common. A large Bronze Age cairn lies inside the enclosure and a prehistoric stone setting was discovered to the north of the site as recently as 2005 (Jamieson 2005). These sites form the Shoulsbury Principal Archaeological Landscape and Shoulsbury Castle is a Scheduled Monument (HE list 1003884) (Balmond 2015, 40).

6.2.1 The scheduled area takes in an area on the western edge of Castle Common, within and to the SW of the restoration area (historicengland.org.uk list entry 1003884.pdf) and this must be taken into account before any blocking work takes place on the ditch (BCCI7001).



Fig 8 Bronze Age cairn (BCCI7006) on Castle Common (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)

6.2.2 The setting of Shoulsbury Castle is the main reason it is included in the PAL with views outwards from the site forming an important aspect of its landscape setting. The mire restoration on the adjacent Castle Common must therefore take into account the impact on the survival of, visibility of, and access to, the monument.

6.2.3 A previously unrecorded probable Bronze Age cairn was discovered on Castle Common during an initial site visit by Martin Gillard, EMP Historic Environment Officer. The site is located close to the 19th-century enclosure boundary, on the edge of disused peat cutting, close to the Challacombe/Brayford parish boundary. The large round barrow in Shoulsbury Castle lies on the parish boundary and it is likely that this new site is a Bronze Age cairn which was also used as a parish boundary marker (Fig 8).

6.2.4 The proposed blocking of the nearby drainage ditch will have an adverse impact on the survival of, visibility of, and access to, the probable Bronze Age cairn BCCI7006. The cairn is also very vulnerable to damage from vehicles and the area should be part of a HE exclusion area on the NE side of Castle Common.

6.2.5 The PAL should be extended to include the cairn BCCI7006.

6.2.6 The cairn BCCI7006 should be put forward for scheduling.

6.2.7 The cairn BCCI7006 should be recorded by large scale metric survey.

6.2.8 Geophysical survey to interpret the cairn BCCI7006 and its immediate environs.

6.3 The earthwork remains of numerous hollow ways lie across the survey areas: on Wallover Down (CWDI7012; 025; 027; 029), Goat Combe and Hunger Gate (CWDI7019; 020), South Regis Common (CSRI705; 08; 012; 014) and Fullaford Down (BFDI707).



Fig 9 Hollow way (CWDI7029) marked for blocking on Wallover Down (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)

The hollow ways represent the survival of routeways from farms in west and north Devon to access the summer grazing areas in the former Royal Forest and may well have their origins in the early medieval period (Riley 2016). In the later medieval and post-medieval periods, the routes across and around the forest provided access on foot and for packhorses to the coastal towns and ports to the north from the hinterland to the south, west and east.

6.3.1 The blocking of the hollow ways on the NW of Wallover Down (CWD17029) will have an adverse impact on the survival of these early medieval features, in terms of their morphology and structure. It will also have an adverse impact on the visibility of, access to, and landscape setting of these archaeological features (Fig 9).

6.3.2 The blocking of the drainage systems CSR17007 and CSR010 on South Regis Common and the field boundary on the west edge of the peat cuttings CWD17011 on Wallover Down will have an adverse impact on the survival of the hollow ways CSR17005; 008; 012; 014 and CWD17012 in terms of their morphology and structure. It will also have an adverse impact on the visibility of, access to, and landscape setting of these archaeological features (Figs 10 and 11).

6.3.3 The deliberate degradation of part of Exmoor's early medieval landscape should be avoided. If this is not possible then appropriate mitigation measures should be put in place for each blocked feature/area: metric and geophysical surveys, photographic survey and excavation as appropriate for preservation by record.



metric and geophysical surveys, photographic survey and excavation as appropriate for preservation by record.

6.3.4 None of the early medieval routeways on Exmoor are scheduled and consideration should be given to this (Riley 2016, 68).



Fig 10 (above left) Hollow way (CSR17005) on South Regis Common (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)

Fig 11 (left) Hollow way (CSR17008) on north side of South Regis Common (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)

6.4 Wallover Down preserves a landscape of relict fields which date from the late medieval/early post- medieval period to the late 19th century.

6.4.1 The blocking of the field boundary CWD17009 and the drainage ditch to the south, and the field boundary CWD17017 on Wallover Down, will have an adverse impact on the survival of these medieval/early post-medieval features, in terms of their morphology and structure. It will also have an adverse impact on the visibility of, access to, and landscape setting of these archaeological features (Figs 12 and 13).

6.4.2 The blocking of the ditch CSR17010 will have an adverse impact on the survival of the relict field boundary CSR17011 in terms of its morphology and structure. It will also have an adverse impact on the visibility of, access to, and landscape setting of this archaeological feature.

6.4.3 The deliberate degradation of part of Exmoor's later medieval and early post-medieval landscape should be avoided. If this is not possible then appropriate mitigation measures should be put in place for each blocked feature/area: metric/geophysical surveys, photographic survey and excavation as appropriate for preservation by record.

6.4.4 The context of these relict field systems on former common land is significant. This sort of cultivation probably dates from the 15th-17th centuries and represents the periodic cultivation of moorland for an arable crop, usually rye (Riley 2006, 127-131; 2016, 60; Hegarty and Wilson North 2001).



Fig 12 (above right) Field boundary CWD17009 south of Goat Combe, marked for blocking (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)



Fig 13 (right) Field boundary CWD17017 on Wallover Down, marked for blocking (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)

6.5 Disused turbaries lie on Wallover Down (CWD17011), by Hunger Gate (CWD17020), on South Regis Common (CSR17001; 009), Castle Common (BCC17003) and Fullaford Down (BFD17003).

6.5.1 There are good examples of working practices in the form of the remains of decayed peat stacks and drainage ditches. Mounds within the turbaries on Wallover Down, South Regis Common and Castle Common (CWD17010; 018; CSR17002; BCC17004; 005; 007) (Fig 14) are 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). An excellent example of a ditch cut to drain an individual peat cutting can be seen in the disused turbary between Goat Combe and Hunger Gate. Individual farms or families with common rights went back to the same turbaries every year and draining the working areas was an important part of the process (Fig 15).

6.5.2 The peat cuttings CWD17024 on Wallover Down will be affected by the blocking of the field boundary CWD17017. The peat cuttings CWD17011 will be affected by the blocking of the field boundary on the west edge of the cuttings. The peat cuttings between Goat Combe and Hunger Gate will be affected by the blocking of individual peat cuttings, including the one with the ditch described above (6.5.1). The peat cuttings on the east part of South Regis Common will be affected by the blocking of drainage ditch CSR17004.



6.5.3 The individual peat cutting and ditch south of Hunger Gate should be recorded prior to restoration by metric survey and photographic record.



Fig 14 (above left) Remains of peat stack (CSR17002) on South Regis Common (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)

Fig 15 (left) Ditch cut to drain a peat cutting (CWD17021), Hunger Gate (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)

6.5.4 The disused turbaries in the restoration area are poorly recorded and poorly understood. The extent and morphology of the peat cuttings in the restoration area are not adequately recorded: the EH NMP transcription did not record any of the peat cuttings.

6.5.5 The landscape context and chronology of the peat cutting in the restoration area is poorly understood. The peat cuttings are overlain by the later 19th-century enclosures and by post-medieval drainage ditches and may well represent medieval and early post-medieval turbaries, worked by the farms which border the former commons.

6.5.6 The areas of disused turbarry in the restoration area should be recorded with reference to the Lidar data held by the ENPA. Consideration should also be given to the use of UAVs to record disused peat cuttings.

6.6 The enclosure of South Regis Common, Castle Common, Fullaford Down and much of the east of Wallover Down and the west edge of Shoulsbarrow Common took place in the later part of the 19th century and was complete by 1887 (OS 1st edition 6" maps Devon 10.NE, 11.NW, surveyed 1887, published 1888). Some of these boundaries are still in use, others have fallen into disuse and several are marked for blocking on South Regis Common, Fullaford Down and Wallover Down (Fig 16).

6.6.1 An extensive drainage system lies on the west edge of South Regis Common and north of Weirs Combe (CSR17010) and numerous smaller areas of drainage ditches occur across the study area. A channel takes water from Goat Combe to Buscombe Farm, the water was probably used to provide power at the farm as well as feed the catchwater meadows below it. None of these phases of drainage are documented in easily accessible sources; it is assumed here that they relate to the later 19th-century enclosure of the area (2.3) (Fig 17).



Fig 16 (above right) Relict field boundary (BFD17001) on Fullaford Down, marked for blocking (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)



Fig 17 (right) Drainage ditch (CSR17010) on South Regis Common, marked for blocking (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)

6.6.2 The landscape of 19th-century enclosure is a familiar part of Exmoor and has been documented for Exmoor Forest and the allotments associated with that (Orwin 1929); the enclosure of Exmoor's commons has also been recently addressed (Hegarty and Wilson-North 2014).

6.6.3 Documentary research should be carried out to clarify the chronology and social context of the enclosure of the commons considered for restoration here.

6.6.4 Blocking these 19th-century enclosure boundaries and drainage systems will have an adverse impact on the survival of these features, in terms of their morphology and structure. It will also have an adverse impact on the visibility of, access to, and landscape setting of, these archaeological features. The field boundaries and drainage systems marked for blocking should be recorded by photographic survey and written description before any restoration takes place.

6.7 Twelve quarries were recorded in the survey areas, all of them on Wallover Down. Map evidence suggests that they date from the later part of the 19th century and most were disused by the beginning of the 20th century, with the exception of the large quarry by the road south of Wallover Down Gate which was extended between 1887 and 1903. Several quarries have evidence for working practices such as the large spoil mounds at the entrances, access tracks and exposed rock faces (Figs 18 and 19).



6.7.1 The large quarry south of Wallover Down Gate and the quarry in the relict field system south of Goat Combe will be affected by blocking. This will have an adverse impact on the survival of these features, in terms of their morphology and structure. It will also have an adverse impact on the visibility of, access to, and landscape setting of, these archaeological features. The quarries CWDI7013 and CWDI7030 should be recorded by metric survey and photographic survey before restoration work takes place.



Fig 18 (left) Disused stone quarry CWDI7015 on Wallover Down (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)

Fig 19 (above left) Rock face in quarry CWDI7015 on Wallover Down (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)

6.7.2 The chronology and social context of extractive industries such as stone quarrying on Exmoor is poorly understood and poorly researched. This sort of small scale stone extraction associated with agricultural improvement on Exmoor is scarcely mentioned in published texts (Bowman and Tilley 1997, 111; Stanier 2003, 24). Documentary research on documents such as the Census and tithe maps and apportionments will provide the social context for the extractive industries associated with 19th-century moorland edge farms on Exmoor.

6.8 A derelict linhay lies at the SE corner of Fullaford Down (BFD17008). The linhay was built between 1888 and 1903 (OS 1st and 2nd edition maps Devon 10.8 surveyed 1888, 1903; published 1889, 1904) and is another aspect of the late 19th-century and early 20th-century enclosure and improvement of former common land. The linhay is built of local stone with brick detailing at the entrances and corners, and evidence for an upper floor, indicating that it was used for livestock shelter and fodder storage (Figs 20, 21). It is larger than the traditional Exmoor field outfarms, such as that at Marshclose Hill, Hawkridge, but without the water power and threshing area in the upper floor at New Barn, Exford, a large field outfarm which was used for fodder processing as well as livestock shelter and storage (Jones 2000a;b).

6.8.1 The linhay is an important feature of the landscape of enclosure and improvement on the western fringes of Exmoor (Front cover) and deserves further study and recording. The building lies at the field entrance and is vulnerable to damage from vehicles if this entrance is used for access for mire restoration work.



Fig 20 (right) The SE side of the linhay (BFD17008) on Fullaford Down (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)



Fig 21 (above right) Interior of the linhay (Hazel Riley)

7.0 REFERENCES

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8.0 APPENDICES

8.1 Summary of heritage assets

8.2 Photographic archive index

8.3 Project brief

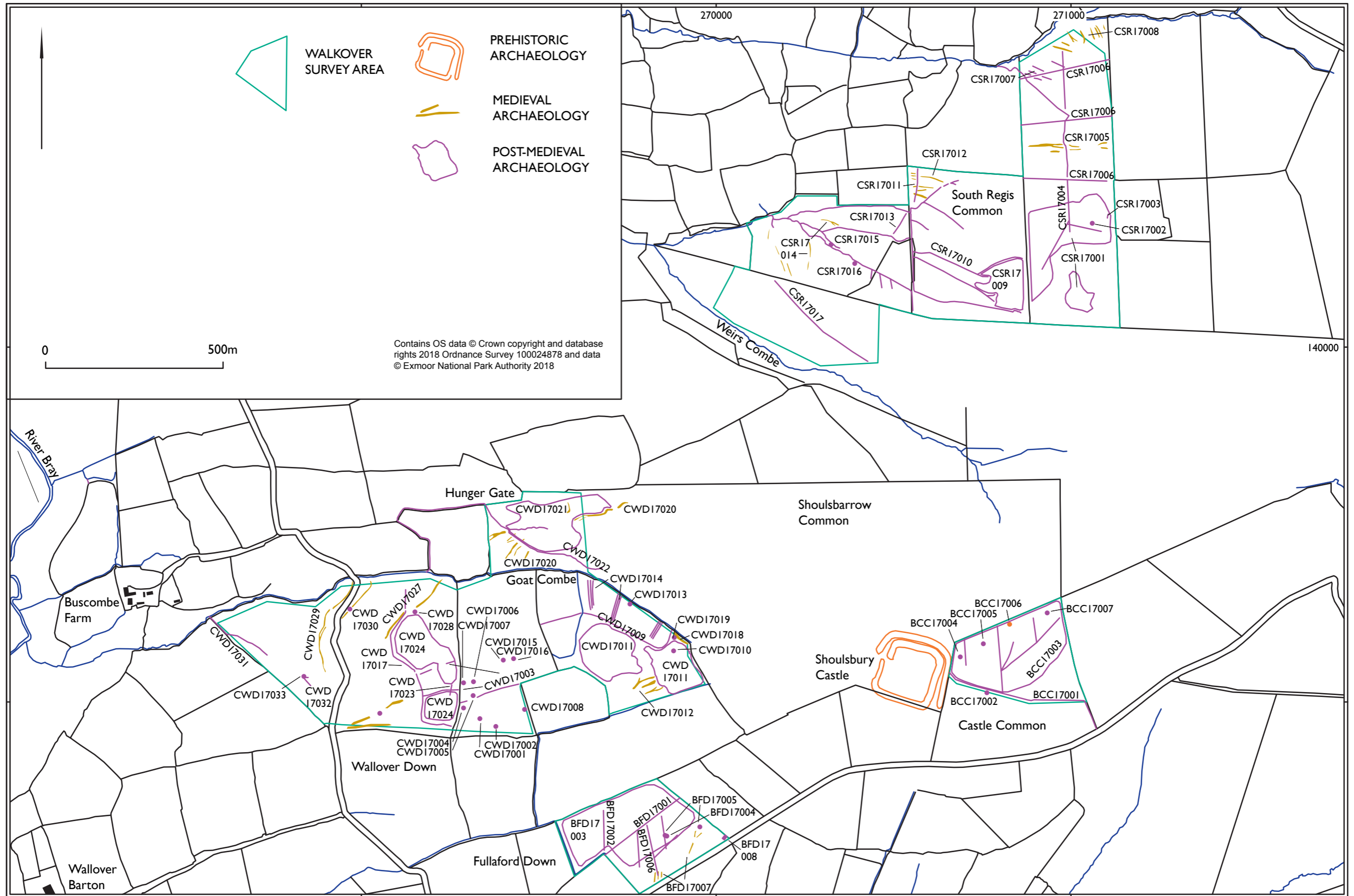


Fig 6 Survey areas and site locations

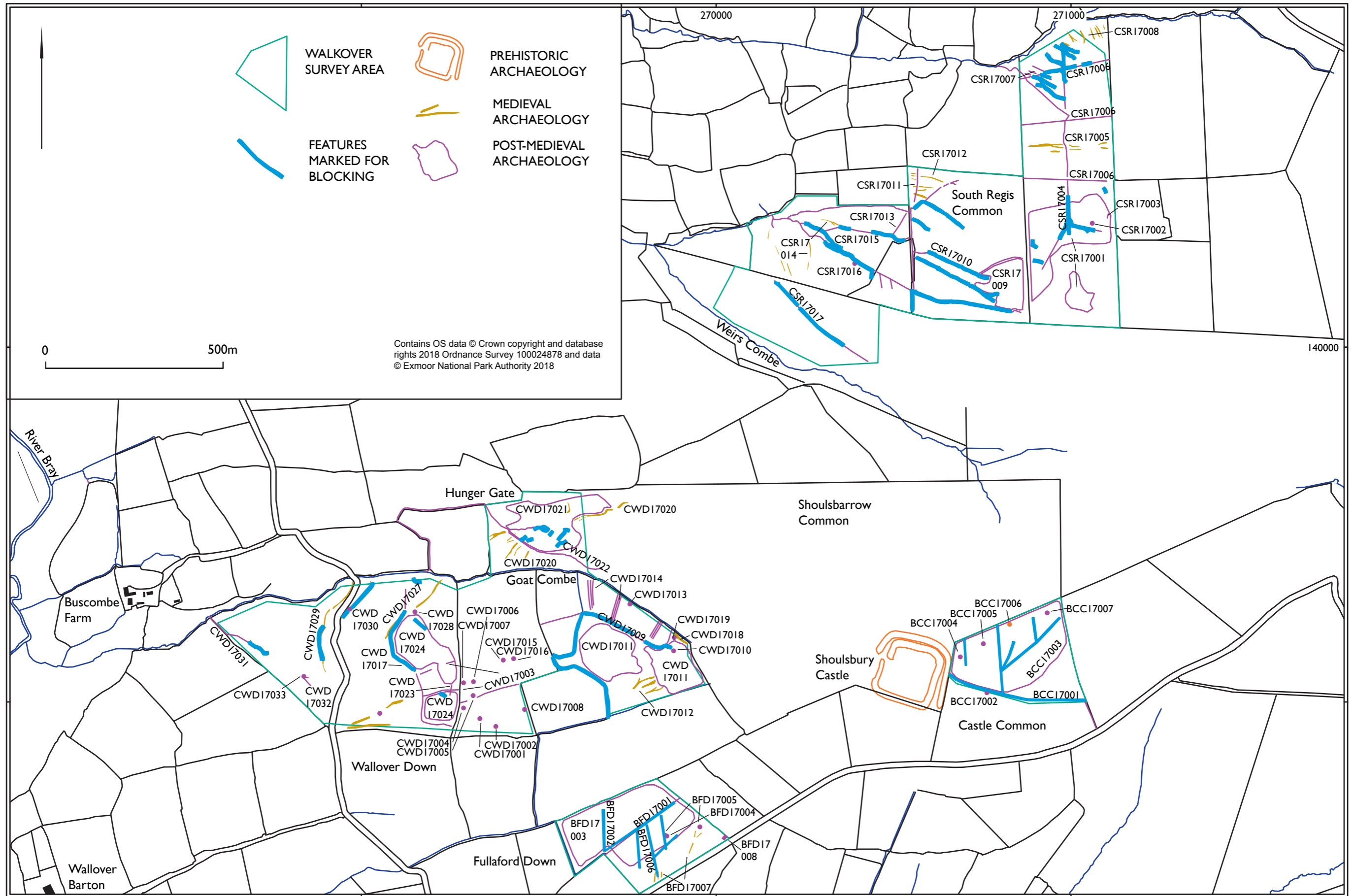


Fig 7 Blocking sites with archaeology

8.1 CWD17; CSR17; BCC17; BFD17 Summary of Heritage Assets

Project reference	HER reference	Eastings	Northings	Site type	Date	Description
CWD17001	MMO333; MDE11656; MDE21210	269334	138953	QUARRY	POST-MEDIEVAL	A small disused quarry on Wallover Down
CWD17002	MMO333; MDE11656; MDE21210	269379	138931	QUARRY	POST-MEDIEVAL	A disused quarry on Wallover Down
CWD17003	MDE11657	269295	139008	FIELD BOUNDARY	MEDIEVAL; POST-MEDIEVAL	Part of a fragmentary relict field system on Wallover Down
CWD17004	MMO333; MDE11656; MDE21210	269288	138983	QUARRY	POST-MEDIEVAL	A small disused quarry on Wallover Down
CWD17005	MMO333; MDE11656; MDE21210	269315	139018	QUARRY	POST-MEDIEVAL	A disused quarry on Wallover Down
CWD17006	MMO333; MDE11656; MDE21210	269316	139057	QUARRY	POST-MEDIEVAL	A disused quarry on Wallover Down
CWD17007	MMO333; MDE11656; MDE21210	269288	139054	QUARRY	POST-MEDIEVAL	A disused quarry on Wallover Down
CWD17008		269460	138979	HAY RAKE	AD 20th CENTURY	Abandoned tractor drawn hay rake on Wallover Down
CWD17009	MDE11657	269819	139170	FIELD SYSTEM	MEDIEVAL; POST-MEDIEVAL	Relict field system south of Goat Combe
CWD17010	MDE11657	269880	139144	PEAT STAND	MEDIEVAL; POST-MEDIEVAL	A mound in disused turbary may be remains of a peat stack
CWD17011	MDE11657	269917	139111	PEAT CUTTING	MEDIEVAL; POST-MEDIEVAL	Disused turbary south of Goat Combe
CWD17012		269818	139058	HOLLOW WAY	MEDIEVAL	Hollow ways south of Goat Combe
CWD17013		269757	139276	QUARRY	POST-MEDIEVAL	A disused quarry south of Goat Combe
CWD17014	MDE11657	269735	139276	RIDGE AND FURROW	POST-MEDIEVAL	Narrow ridge and furrow cultivation south of Goat Combe
CWD17015	MMO333; MDE21209	269400	139118	QUARRY	POST-MEDIEVAL	Large quarry and spoil mounds on Wallover Down
CWD17016	MMO333; MDE21209	269429	139122	QUARRY	POST-MEDIEVAL	Large quarry and spoil mounds on Wallover Down
CWD17017	MDE11657	269159	139086	FIELD SYSTEM	MEDIEVAL; POST-MEDIEVAL	Relict field system on Wallover Down
CWD17018	MDE11657	269889	139186	PEAT STAND	MEDIEVAL; POST-MEDIEVAL	A mound in disused turbary may be remains of a peat stack
CWD17019		269914	139175	HOLLOW WAY	MEDIEVAL	Hollow way south of Goat Combe
CWD17020		269591	139555	HOLLOW WAY	MEDIEVAL	Hollow ways between Goat Combe and Hunger Gate
CWD17021		269531	139534	PEAT CUTTING	MEDIEVAL; POST-MEDIEVAL	Disused turbary between Goat Combe and Hunger Gate
CWD17022		269504	139497	DRAINAGE SYSTEM	POST-MEDIEVAL	Drainage system between Goat Combe and Hunger Gate
CWD17023	MDE11657	269256	139041	FIELD BOUNDARY	MEDIEVAL; POST-MEDIEVAL	Part of a fragmentary relict field system on Wallover Down
CWD17024		269238	139009	PEAT CUTTING	MEDIEVAL; POST-MEDIEVAL	Disused turbary on Wallover Down
CWD17025		268974	138941	HOLLOW WAY	MEDIEVAL	Hollow ways on Wallover Down
CWD17026		269052	138968	QUARRY	POST-MEDIEVAL	A disused quarry on Wallover Down
CWD17027		269109	139240	HOLLOW WAY	MEDIEVAL	Hollow way on Wallover Down
CWD17028		269156	139270	QUARRY	POST-MEDIEVAL	A small disused quarry on Wallover Down
CWD17029	MDE21208; MMO332	268979	139273	HOLLOW WAY	MEDIEVAL	Hollow ways south of Wallover Down Gate
CWD17030	MDE21208; MMO332	268966	139269	QUARRY	POST-MEDIEVAL	Large quarry and spoil mound south of Wallover Down Gate
CWD17031		268689	139173	DRAINAGE DITCH	POST-MEDIEVAL	Drainage ditch SW of Wallover Down Gate
CWD17032		268843	139068	FIELD BOUNDARY	MEDIEVAL; POST-MEDIEVAL	Fragmentary relict field system SW of Wallover Down Gate
CWD17033		268838	139072	CLEARANCE CAIRN	MEDIEVAL; POST-MEDIEVAL	Clearance cairn SW of Wallover Down Gate
CSR17001		271056	140360	PEAT CUTTING	MEDIEVAL; POST-MEDIEVAL	Disused turbary on SW side of South Regis Common
CSR17002		271060	140349	PEAT STAND	MEDIEVAL; POST-MEDIEVAL	A mound in disused turbary may be remains of a peat stack
CSR17003		271106	140373	BANK (EARTHWORK)	MEDIEVAL; POST-MEDIEVAL	A curvilinear peaty bank, probably an artefact of peat cutting
CSR17004		270998	140392	DRAINAGE DITCH	POST-MEDIEVAL	A drainage ditch on South Regis Common
CSR17005		270965	140565	HOLLOW WAY	MEDIEVAL	Hollow ways on South Regis Common
CSR17006		270943	140637	FIELD BOUNDARY	POST-MEDIEVAL	Relict field boundaries on South Regis Common
CSR17007		270981	140782	DRAINAGE DITCH	POST-MEDIEVAL	Drainage ditches on NE side of South Regis Common
CSR17008		270969	140872	HOLLOW WAY	MEDIEVAL	Hollow ways on NE side of South Regis Common
CSR17009		270867	140170	PEAT CUTTING	MEDIEVAL; POST-MEDIEVAL	Disused turbary on SW side of South Regis Common
CSR17010		270815	140113	DRAINAGE SYSTEM	POST-MEDIEVAL	Drainage system SW South Regis Common & N Weirs Combe
CSR17011	MMO2180	270568	140449	FIELD BOUNDARY	MEDIEVAL; POST-MEDIEVAL	Part of relict field system west side of South Regis Common
CSR17012		270580	140459	HOLLOW WAY	MEDIEVAL	Hollow ways on east side of South Regis Common
CSR17013		270514	140341	BANK (EARTHWORK)	POST-MEDIEVAL	A low stony bank and ditch may be relict field boundary
CSR17014		270337	140349	HOLLOW WAY	MEDIEVAL	Hollow ways north of Weirs Combe
CSR17015		270327	140296	MOUND	POST-MEDIEVAL	Stony mound is probably spoil from drainage channels
CSR17016		270395	140240	MOUND	POST-MEDIEVAL	Stony mound is probably spoil from drainage channels
CSR17017		270296	140054	DRAINAGE DITCH	POST-MEDIEVAL	A drainage ditch north of Weirs Combe
BCC17001		270959	139011	DRAINAGE SYSTEM	POST-MEDIEVAL	Drainage system on Castle Common
BCC17002		270763	139026	HAY RAKE	AD 20th CENTURY	Abandoned tractor drawn hay rake on Castle Common
BCC17003		270691	139068	PEAT CUTTING	MEDIEVAL; POST-MEDIEVAL	Disused turbary on Castle Common
BCC17004		270688	139127	PEAT STAND	MEDIEVAL; POST-MEDIEVAL	Mound within disused turbary may be remains of peat stack
BCC17005		270753	139164	PEAT STAND	MEDIEVAL; POST-MEDIEVAL	Mound within disused turbary may be remains of peat stack
BCC17006		270827	139219	CAIRN	BRONZE AGE	Probable Bronze Age cairn on Castle Common
BCC17007		270933	139251	PEAT STAND	MEDIEVAL; POST-MEDIEVAL	Mound within disused turbary may be remains of peat stack
BFD17001		269800	138659	FIELD BOUNDARY	POST-MEDIEVAL	A relict field boundary on Fullaford Down
BFD17002		269694	138631	DRAINAGE DITCH	POST-MEDIEVAL	Drainage ditch on Fullaford Down
BFD17003		269651	138568	PEAT CUTTING	MEDIEVAL; POST-MEDIEVAL	Disused turbary on Fullaford Down
BFD17004		269861	138622	HAY RAKE	AD 20th CENTURY	Abandoned tractor drawn side rake on Fullaford Down
BFD17005		269856	138624	DRAIN PIPE	POST-MEDIEVAL	Two scatters of clay field drain pipes on Fullaford Down
BFD17006		269842	138581	DRAINAGE SYSTEM	POST-MEDIEVAL	Remains of field drains on Fullaford Down
BFD17007		269832	138502	HOLLOW WAY	MEDIEVAL	Hollow ways on Fullaford Down
BFD17008		270031	138623	LINHAY	POST-MEDIEVAL	A derelict linhay on Fullaford Down

8.2 CWD17; CSR17; BCC17; BFD17 Photographic archive index					
Photo reference number	Date taken	Survey reference	HER reference	Description	Scale
CWD17001_N_13NOV17_HRILEY	13/11/2017	CWD17001	MMO333; MDE11656; MDE21210	A small disused quarry on Wallover Down	1m
CWD17002_NW_13NOV17_HRILEY	13/11/2017	CWD17002	MMO333; MDE11656; MDE21210	A disused quarry on Wallover Down	1m
CWD17003_E_13NOV17_HRILEY	13/11/2017	CWD17003	MDE11657	Part of a fragmentary relict field system on Wallover Down	1m
CWD17004_E_13NOV17_HRILEY	13/11/2017	CWD17004	MMO333; MDE11656; MDE21210	A small disused quarry on Wallover Down	1m
CWD17005_E_13NOV17_HRILEY	13/11/2017	CWD17005	MMO333; MDE11656; MDE21210	A disused quarry on Wallover Down	1m
CWD17006_N_13NOV17_HRILEY	13/11/2017	CWD17006	MMO333; MDE11656; MDE21210	A disused quarry on Wallover Down	1m
CWD17007_S_13NOV17_HRILEY	13/11/2017	CWD17007	MMO333; MDE11656; MDE21210	A disused quarry on Wallover Down	1m
CWD17008a_N_15NOV17_HRILEY	15/11/2017	CWD17008		Abandoned tractor drawn hay rake on Wallover Down	1m
CWD17008b_N_15NOV17_HRILEY	15/11/2017	CWD17008		Abandoned tractor drawn hay rake on Wallover Down	
CWD17009_W_15NOV17_HRILEY	15/11/2017	CWD17009	MDE11657	Northern boundary of relict field system S of Goat Combe	1m
CWD17010_N_15NOV17_HRILEY	15/11/2017	CWD17010	MDE11657	A mound in disused turbary may be remains of peat stack	1m
CWD17011_E_15NOV17_HRILEY	15/11/2017	CWD17011	MDE11657	Disused turbary south of Goat Combe	1m
CWD17012_W_15NOV17_HRILEY	15/11/2017	CWD17012		Earthwork remains of former routeways south of Goat Combe	1m
CWD17013_NE_17NOV17_HRILEY	17/11/2017	CWD17013		A disused quarry south of Goat Combe	1m
CWD17014_W_17NOV17_HRILEY	17/11/2017	CWD17014	MDE11657	Narrow ridge and furrow cultivation south of Goat Combe	1m
CWD17015a_N_17NOV17_HRILEY	17/11/2017	CWD17015	MMO333; MDE21209	A large quarry and spoil mound on Wallover Down	1m
CWD17015b_E_17NOV17_HRILEY	17/11/2017	CWD17015	MMO333; MDE21209	Rock exposure in quarry on Wallover Down	1m
CWD17016_E_17NOV17_HRILEY	17/11/2017	CWD17016	MMO333; MDE21209	A large quarry on Wallover Down	1m
CWD17017_S_13NOV17_HRILEY	15/11/2017	CWD17017	MDE11657	Relict field system on Wallover Down	1m
CWD17018_SE_17NOV17_HRILEY	17/11/2017	CWD17018	MDE11657	A mound in disused turbary may be decayed peat stack	1m
CWD17019_NW_17NOV17_HRILEY	17/11/2017	CWD17019		Hollow way south of Goat Combe	1m
CWD17020_N_17NOV17_HRILEY	17/11/2017	CWD17020		Hollow way between Goat Combe and Hunger Gate	1m
CWD17021_E_17NOV17_HRILEY	17/11/2017	CWD17021		Disused turbary between Goat Combe and Hunger Gate	1m
CWD17022_W_17NOV17_HRILEY	17/11/2017	CWD17022		Drainage system between Goat Combe and Hunger Gate	1m
CWD17023_W_17NOV17_HRILEY	17/11/2017	CWD17023	MDE11657	Part of a fragmentary relict field system on Wallover Down	1m
CWD17024_SE_17NOV17_HRILEY	17/11/2017	CWD17024		Disused turbary on Wallover Down	1m
CWD17025_S_21NOV17_HRILEY	21/11/2017	CWD17025		Ploughed over hollow ways on Wallover Down	1m
CWD17026_E_21NOV17_HRILEY	21/11/2017	CWD17026		A disused quarry on Wallover Down	1m
CWD17027_NE_21NOV17_HRILEY	21/11/2017	CWD17027		Ploughed over hollow way on Wallover Down	1m
CWD17028_N_21NOV17_HRILEY	21/11/2017	CWD17028		A small disused quarry on Wallover Down	1m
CWD17029a_E_21NOV17_HRILEY	21/11/2017	CWD17029	MDE21208; MMO332	Hollow way south of Wallover Down Gate cut by quarry	1m
CWD17029b_N_21NOV17_HRILEY	21/11/2017	CWD17029	MDE21208; MMO332	Hollow way SW of Wallover Down Gate	1m
CWD17030_S_21NOV17_HRILEY	21/11/2017	CWD17030	MDE21208; MMO332	Roadside quarry south of Wallover Down Gate	1m
CWD17031_S_21NOV17_HRILEY	21/11/2017	CWD17031		Drainage ditch SW of Wallover Down Gate	1m
CWD17032_S_21NOV17_HRILEY	21/11/2017	CWD17032		Relict field system SW of Wallover Down Gate	1m
CWD17033_S_21NOV17_HRILEY	21/11/2017	CWD17033		Clearance cairn associated with relict field system CWD17032	1m
CSR17001_N_23NOV17_HRILEY	23/11/2017	CSR17001		Disused turbary on SW side of South Regis Common	1m
CSR17002_E_23NOV17_HRILEY	23/11/2017	CSR17002		A mound in disused turbary may be decayed peat stack	1m
CSR17003_SE_23NOV17_HRILEY	23/11/2017	CSR17003		Curved peat bank, probably an artefact of peat cutting	1m
CSR17004_E_23NOV17_HRILEY	23/11/2017	CSR17004		A drainage ditch on South Regis Common	1m
CSR17005_NW_23NOV17_HRILEY	23/11/2017	CSR17005		Hollow way on South Regis Common	1m
CSR17006_E_23NOV17_HRILEY	23/11/2017	CSR17006		Relict field boundary on South Regis Common	1m
CSR17007_N_23NOV17_HRILEY	23/11/2017	CSR17007		Drainage ditch on NE side of South Regis Common	1m
CSR17008_S_23NOV17_HRILEY	23/11/2017	CSR17008		Hollow ways on NE side of South Regis Common	1m
CSR17009_N_24NOV17_HRILEY	24/11/2017	CSR17009		Disused turbary on SW side of South Regis Common	1m
CSR17010a_W_24NOV17_HRILEY	24/11/2017	CSR17010		Drainage ditch on SW side of South Regis Common	1m
CSR17010b_W_24NOV17_HRILEY	24/11/2017	CSR17010		Drainage ditch north of Weirs Combe	1m
CSR17010c_N_24NOV17_HRILEY	24/11/2017	CSR17010		Spoil mound by drainage ditch on South Regis Common	1m
CSR17011_N_24NOV17_HRILEY	24/11/2017	CSR17011	MMO2180	Relict field system on west side of South Regis Common	1m
CSR17012_N_24NOV17_HRILEY	24/11/2017	CSR17012		Hollow ways on west side of South Regis Common	1m
CSR17013_NE_24NOV17_HRILEY	24/11/2017	CSR17013		Relict field boundary north of Weirs Combe	1m
CSR17014_NW_24NOV17_HRILEY	24/11/2017	CSR17014		Hollow way north of Weirs Combe	1m
CSR17015_W_24NOV17_HRILEY	24/11/2017	CSR17015		Spoil mound between two drainage channels	1m
CSR17016_E_24NOV17_HRILEY	24/11/2017	CSR17016		Spoil mound on the edge of a drainage channel	1m
CSR17017_W_24NOV17_HRILEY	24/11/2017	CSR17017		A drainage ditch north of Weirs Combe	1m
BCC17001_W_29NOV17_HRILEY	29/11/2017	BCC17001		Drainage ditch on Castle Common	1m
BCC17002_NW_29NOV17_HRILEY	29/11/2017	BCC17002		Abandoned tractor drawn hay rake on Castle Common	1m
BCC17003_SW_29NOV17_HRILEY	29/11/2017	BCC17003		Disused turbary on Castle Common	1m
BCC17004_SE_29NOV17_HRILEY	29/11/2017	BCC17004		A mound in disused turbary may be decayed peat stack	1m
BCC17005_SE_29NOV17_HRILEY	29/11/2017	BCC17005		A mound in disused turbary may be decayed peat stack	1m
BCC17006_SE_29NOV17_HRILEY	29/11/2017	BCC17006		Probable Bronze Age cairn on Castle Common	1m
BCC17007_SE_29NOV17_HRILEY	29/11/2017	BCC17007		A mound in disused turbary may be decayed peat stack	1m
BFD17001_W_01DEC17_HRILEY	01/12/2017	BFD17001		A relict field boundary on Fullaford Down	1m
BFD17002_N_01DEC17_HRILEY	01/12/2017	BFD17002		Drainage ditch on Fullaford Down	1m
BFD17003_NW_01DEC17_HRILEY	01/12/2017	BFD17003		Disused turbary on Fullaford Down	1m
BFD17004_SE_01DEC17_HRILEY	01/12/2017	BFD17004		Abandoned tractor drawn side rake on Fullaford Down	1m
BFD17005_E_01DEC17_HRILEY	01/12/2017	BFD17005		Two scatters of clay field drain pipes on Fullaford Down	1m
BFD17006_E_01DEC17_HRILEY	01/12/2017	BFD17006		Clay field drains on Fullaford Down	1m
BFD17007_SE_01DEC17_HRILEY	01/12/2017	BFD17007		Earthwork remains of former routeways on Fullaford Down	1m
BFD17008a_NE_01DEC17_HRILEY	01/12/2017	BFD17008		Linhay on Fullaford Down	
BFD17008b_NW_01DEC17_HRILEY	01/12/2017	BFD17008		SE side of linhay	1m
BFD17008c_NE_01DEC17_HRILEY	01/12/2017	BFD17008		SW gable end of linhay	1m
BFD17008d_SE_01DEC17_HRILEY	01/12/2017	BFD17008		NW side of linhay	1m
BFD17008e_NW_01DEC17_HRILEY	01/12/2017	BFD17008		Benchmark on SE side of linhay	
BFD17008f_SE_01DEC17_HRILEY	01/12/2017	BFD17008		Linhay cut into the enclosure bank	
BFD17008g_SE_01DEC17_HRILEY	01/12/2017	BFD17008		Detail of entrance gap, SE side of linhay	1m
BFD17008h_SW_01DEC17_HRILEY	01/12/2017	BFD17008		Interior of linhay, SW gable end	
BFD17008i_NW_01DEC17_HRILEY	01/12/2017	BFD17008		Interior of linhay, NW side	
BFD17008j_NE_01DEC17_HRILEY	01/12/2017	BFD17008		Interior of linhay, NE gable end	

South Regis Common, Wallover Down Gate, Goat Combe and Hunger Gate

Brief for Archaeological Walkover Survey

1.0 Aim

- 1.1 This brief has been prepared by the Historic Environment Officer (HEO) for the Exmoor Mires Partnership (EMP) on behalf of Exmoor National Park Authority (ENPA).
- 1.2 The principle aim of the work described in this document is to characterise, quantify and locate known and unknown heritage assets and the historic landscape at South Regis Common, Wallover Down Gate, Goat Combe and Hunger Gate, Exmoor (South Regis NGR SS 7086, 4047; Wallover Down Gate etc SS 6914 3922), within the area defined (see attached maps). They lie largely on enclosed ground, in some cases being improved pasture but in others unimproved rough grazing.
- 1.3 Quotations to be submitted to Martin Gillard, Historic Environment Officer - Exmoor Mires Partnership (referred to in the brief as HEO) either by email to mgillard@exmoor-nationalpark.gov.uk or in writing to Exmoor Mires Partnership, 7-9 Fore Street, Dulverton, Somerset, TA22 9EX. The deadline for submissions is Noon 27th September 2017.
- 1.4 It should be noted that the areas to be surveyed are somewhat scattered across the parish of Challacombe and are held by more than one landowner. The HEO will provide the necessary contact information.

2.0 Background

- 2.1 The aim of the Exmoor Mires Partnership is to restore to healthy condition many of the mires of Exmoor's moorlands, mostly by blocking drainage ditches dug as part of programmes of agricultural improvements in the past. However, other features, such as peat cuttings may also be altered, either to slow drainage or to take advantage of opportunities to improve retention of water in the peat (see Figures 2-3 for features to be blocked). This has a number of benefits for the historic environment, preserving important

palaeo-environmental resources and maintaining the ability of the mires to preserve other archaeological material. However, restoration work also has the potential to damage, destroy or obscure archaeological features either directly or indirectly. In order to mitigate this threat, it is necessary to acquire as complete a view as possible of the historic environment of any given site. Walkover survey will provide an overall view of the archaeology (visible features, overall character and potential, and significance) within each area affected by restoration before it is undertaken, thus informing subsequent mitigation decisions.

- 2.2 This area is targeted for mires restoration works in winter 2017-2018. Although it is intended that more sensitive parts of the proposed scheme will be excluded from any potentially damaging activity a brief survey of the sites by the HEO in August 2017 indicated the possibility of hitherto unknown archaeological features (or the inadequate/inaccurate nature of current records) that could be lost or damaged during rewetting activities. An archaeological survey of the site to inform works is therefore required.
- 2.2 Current knowledge of the archaeological landscape: There are a range of historic features in and around the South Regis Common restoration area (see tables below and figure 2). Mainly, but not solely, located on the higher ground toward the south of the restoration area, are a series of probable Bronze Age barrows or cairns and possible hut circles. Some of these have suffered from ploughing. On the south edge of South Regis Common is the site of a possible medieval well but this is also no longer extant. To the immediate north lies an area of probable medieval field boundaries; these have suffered from ploughing as well.

In terms of later archaeology, there is evidence of a post-medieval quarrying, with several small quarries and a larger area of possible quarry spoil/clearance cairns. There is a high density of ridge and furrow in the fields around Challacombe (to the west of the site – forming the basis of a Principal Archaeological Area) but none is noted as being found in the steeper valleys where restoration is proposed. There is a small area of post-medieval (probably 19th or 20th century) drainage ditches in South Regis Common; this is isolated and does not form part of a wider network of drainage ditches on the site. The other water courses marked to be restored as part of the Mires work appear to be erosion gullies or artificially straightened stream courses.

Around Wallover Down etc. the historic features known in this area take two distinct forms (see tables below and figure 3). Across Goat Combe lies a system of fields including an area of ridge and furrow cultivation. The fields are thought to represent several phases of enclosure that may date back to the medieval period. These seem to have been subject to

some degradation from pasture improvement in recent years. Some elements of this are suggested to be blocked in the restoration proposal.

Scattered across Wallover Down Gate and adjacent to Goat Combe are a series of post-medieval quarries and associated hollow ways. It should be noted that a further quarry (at SS 69743926) was noted during rapid walkover survey by the EMP HEO.

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

3.0 Methodology

- 3.1 Resources will be available to create a DBA prior to the survey, including access to the HER at Exmoor National Park, LiDAR and aerial photographic archives.
- 3.2 Walkover survey will be undertaken within an area defined (see attached maps) according to the methodology described here. The site will be described using the abbreviated site codes CSR17 (Challacombe, South Regis) and CWD17 (Challacombe, Wallover Down). All field notes, finds labelling, reports, communications and other material must contain this code.
- 3.3 A standard data set describing each feature identified by the survey will be captured in the field and is described in Appendix 1 of this brief. This includes the recording of data using a GPS system with an accuracy of 1-3m. A suitable device can be supplied by EMP for this purpose for the duration of the survey, subject to the contractor's signature of an appropriate loan agreement document.
- 3.4 Survey coverage within the restoration area will include:
 - Areas defined as requiring intensive survey by the HEO. These are indicated on the accompanying map and total approx. 100ha; this consists of one area of approx. 53ha on South Regis Common and approx. 47ha on Wallover Down etc. Survey in these areas should not be restricted to the vicinity of the ditches, but should cover the defined area fully.

- One area within Wallover Down contains evidence of peat cutting (MDE11657). Any evidence for methods and processes of working, chronological relationships within peat cuttings and with ditches, or any other aspects of interest should be recorded and discussed in the report.
- However, it is not necessary to replicate information on the extent and form of peat cuttings already held by ENPA and derived from Aerial Photography and LiDAR analysis (to be supplied).
- Tracks and areas of erosion due to vehicle and animal traffic within the areas defined above should be closely examined for artefacts. Any such artefacts should be collected, bagged and labelled appropriately and their location recorded.
- If applicable, the surveyors should identify any areas in which they consider further detailed survey would be beneficial and make appropriate recommendations.

- 3.5 The HEO or project staff will be available for site visits during the survey work to advise on the proposed site works.
- 3.6 Any variation from this methodology should be agreed in writing with the HEO.
- 3.7 Fieldwork should be completed by 24th November 2017 and the HEO informed of the dates of commencement and completion.
- 3.8 It should be noted that the survey area is relatively remote and this should be accounted for in quotations. Access to South Regis Common can be gained via a public footpath from the B3358 road (NGR SS 7177 4084). Access to Wallover Down etc. is from an unclassified public road (NGR SS 6898 3933).
- 3.9 Quotes for this work should include a breakdown of resource and budget allocation and a Gantt chart detailing the anticipated timescale of the work, taking into account possible sources of slippage in the schedule. It should be noted that excepting adverse weather, the deadlines of this project cannot allow for other delays.
- 3.10 Quotes must include short CV's demonstrating the expertise and experience in survey of upland environments (with preferably experience of Exmoor) for those undertaking the survey. These personnel should remain consistent for the duration of the work
- 3.11 The HEO will assess quotations based on a balance between cost, quality and ability to meet the deadlines set.

3.12 Appendix 3 presents a summary of the HER data for the survey areas in question. More detail is available on the online version of the Exmoor HER at www.exmoorher.co.uk. The successful applicant will be provided with full up to date data from the HER.

3.13 The project schedule is summarised in Table 1:

Quote deadline	Noon 27 th September 2017
Successful applicant notified	29 th September 2017
Complete fieldwork	24 th November 2017
Spreadsheet of heritage assets to HEO	15 th December 2017
Draft Report	12 th January 2018
Final Report	2 nd February 2018

Table 1: Project schedule

4.0 Deliverables

- 4.1 The digital files containing the GPS data recorded during the survey will be returned to the HEO with the hand-held GPS device at the conclusion of the survey. Appropriate arrangements should be made with the HEO to facilitate this.
- 4.2 An initial summary of the heritage assets identified by the survey should be made available to the HEO as an Excel spreadsheet by 15th December 2017.
- 4.3 A draft digital copy, in MS Word format, of an appropriately illustrated report of the work should be provided to the HEO by 12th January 2018.
- 4.4 The HEO will return the draft report within two weeks of receipt with appropriate comments.
- 4.5 It is important that the archaeological survey reports commissioned by EMP are produced in a standardised format. Accordingly, the report should be structured in line with the scheme described in Appendix 2 of this brief.
- 4.6 Following any necessary revisions, an unbound hard copy, as well as 2 bound hard copies of the final report will be delivered to the HEO by 2nd February 2018, in addition to digital copies in pdf and MS Word format. The bound copies will be in double-sided A4 format; one will be kept by the Exmoor Mires Partnership and one supplied to the landowner. The unbound copy is supplied on the understanding that this will be deposited for public

reference in the Historic Environment Record (HER). The digital copies will be provided with the understanding that it may in the future be available to researchers via a web-based version of the HER or made available in digital form. An ENPHER deposit form must be completed and provided with the reports.

- 4.7 The digital photographic archive will be delivered on a CD. The name of each image should be in the following format:

Site&FeatureIdentifier_ImageOrientation_Date_ContractorName

- 4.8 Any finds should be delivered to the HEO on conclusion of the survey.
- 4.9 The archaeological consultant shall complete an online OASIS form describing the survey, including a digital copy of the report before the completion of this contract. The report will also contain the appropriate OASIS number.

5.0 Health and Safety at Work

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

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

6.0 Insurance

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

7.0 Termination

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

8.0 Disputes

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

Appendix 1

Data Capture

Location: representative 10 figure National Grid reference

Type : follow Historic England Thesaurus

Period: follow Historic England guidelines

Dimensions

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

Description and interpretation: to include dimensions and heights of feature

Sketch: for complex features

References: list file names of all survey photographs

Appendix 2

Required Outline Report Structure

1.0: *Executive Summary*

2.0: *Introduction*

3.0: *Objectives*

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

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

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

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

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Appendix 3

HER Data Summary: South Regis Common East and West; Wallover Down Gate, Goat Combe and Hunger Gate

South Regis Common East

ENPHER Number	Name	Grid Reference	Summary	Monument Type
MDE1284 <u>Scheduled Monument</u> <u>1003185</u>	Bronze Age Barrow on Shoulsbarrow Common	SS 7120 4016	A Bronze Age bowl barrow is visible as a turf covered mound, 10m in diameter and 0.5m high, on a gentle north facing slope.	BOWL BARROW
MDE12841	Alleged ring ditches on Shoulsbarrow Common	SS 7120 4022	Two vegetation ring marks were noted on aerial photographs taken in 1947 but not located during field investigation in 1995. They may be a misinterpretation of animal erosion around two large quartz boulders in the area.	RING DITCH, NON ANTIQUITY
MDE21801	Post-medieval quarry on South Regis Common	SS 7115 4006	An old quarry is marked on historic mapping.	QUARRY
MDE21219	None	SS 7140 4030	An old quarry is marked on historic mapping. Probably the same site as MMO2230.	QUARRY
MEM22300	Bronze Age round barrow on South Regis Common	SS 7124 4029	A mutilated Bronze Age round barrow, 22m in diameter and 0.7m high. It is not clear whether this is actually the same site as MMO2229.	ROUND BARROW
MMO2183	Bronze Age barrow or burial cairn on South Regis Common	SS 7101 4038	A small circular mound is visible on aerial photographs. Its form and position, in a prominent location above an un-named stream or combe, indicate that it may be a Bronze Age cairn or funerary monument.	MOUND
MMO2184	Bronze Age barrow or burial cairn north of Shoulsbarrow Common	SS 7119 4050	A sub rectangular mound is visible on aerial photographs on moorland. Its form and position indicate that it may be the remains of a Bronze Age funerary monument, possibly a barrow or cairn.	MOUND, BARROW? BURIAL CAIRN?
MMO2185	Post-medieval quarry on eastern edge of South Regis Common	SS 7134 4051	A post-medieval quarry or extractive pit with associated spoil heap is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs. It may have provided building stone or limestone for the Knight family's improvements during the mid-19th Century.	QUARRY, SPOIL HEAP
MMO2186	Bronze Age barrow or burial cairn north of South Regis Common	SS 7112 4083	A roughly circular earthwork is visible on aerial photographs. It resembles a hut circle or building platform, possibly dating to the later prehistoric period or Bronze Age; however, the monument is heavily mutilated.	MOUND
MMO2187	Bronze Age barrow or burial cairn on	SS 7160 4072	A small circular mound is visible on aerial photographs. Its precise date and function are difficult to ascertain from aerial photographs but	MOUND, BURIAL

	South Regis Common		it may be the remains of a Bronze Age cairn or other funerary monument.	CAIRN? BARROW?
MMO2188	None	SS 7158 4024	A number of small circular, stony mounds of probable post medieval date are visible on the eastern edge of Shoulsbarrow Common, Challacombe. They most likely represent spoil and other debris from quarrying activity in the area, although they may also be related to field clearance or peat cutting.	CLEARANCE CAIRN, MOUND, SPOIL HEAP
MMO2228	Post-medieval drainage system on South Regis Common	SS 7116 4039	An area of regular post-medieval drainage ditches is visible on aerial photographs on moorland. They are similar to those cut as part of the Knight family's attempt at improvement and may show an attempt to copy the Knight family techniques.	DRAINAGE SYSTEM
MMO2229	Possible prehistoric ring cairn on Shoulsbarrow Common	SS 7134 4051	A small ring bank is apparently visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs. It appears to be a prehistoric ring cairn, most likely dating to the Bronze Age. It is not clear whether this is actually the barrow recorded in MEM22300.	RING CAIRN?
MMO2230	None	SS 7139 4028	A medieval or post medieval quarry or extractive pit is visible on aerial photographs as an earthwork on Shoulsbarrow Common, Challacombe. It is depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map and annotated as "old quarry" suggesting it had been abandoned prior to publication in 1890. Probably the same site as MDE21219.	QUARRY, EXTRACTIVE PIT
MMO2236	None	SS 7154 4056	A number of small circular, stony mounds of probable post medieval date are visible on aerial photographs on the eastern side of South Regis Common, Challacombe. They most likely represent spoil or other debris from quarrying activity in the area, although they may also be related to field clearance or peat cutting.	CLEARANCE CAIRN, MOUND, SPOIL HEAP
MMO2237	None	SS 7155 4054	An earthwork bank is visible on aerial photographs on the eastern side of South Regis Common, Challacombe. It resembles a field boundary and lies on a similar alignment to the extant boundary which lies 70m to the east. It seems likely that this bank represents the line of the original enclosure boundary of South Regis Common, which was later extended.	BANK, FIELD BOUNDARY

South Regis Common West

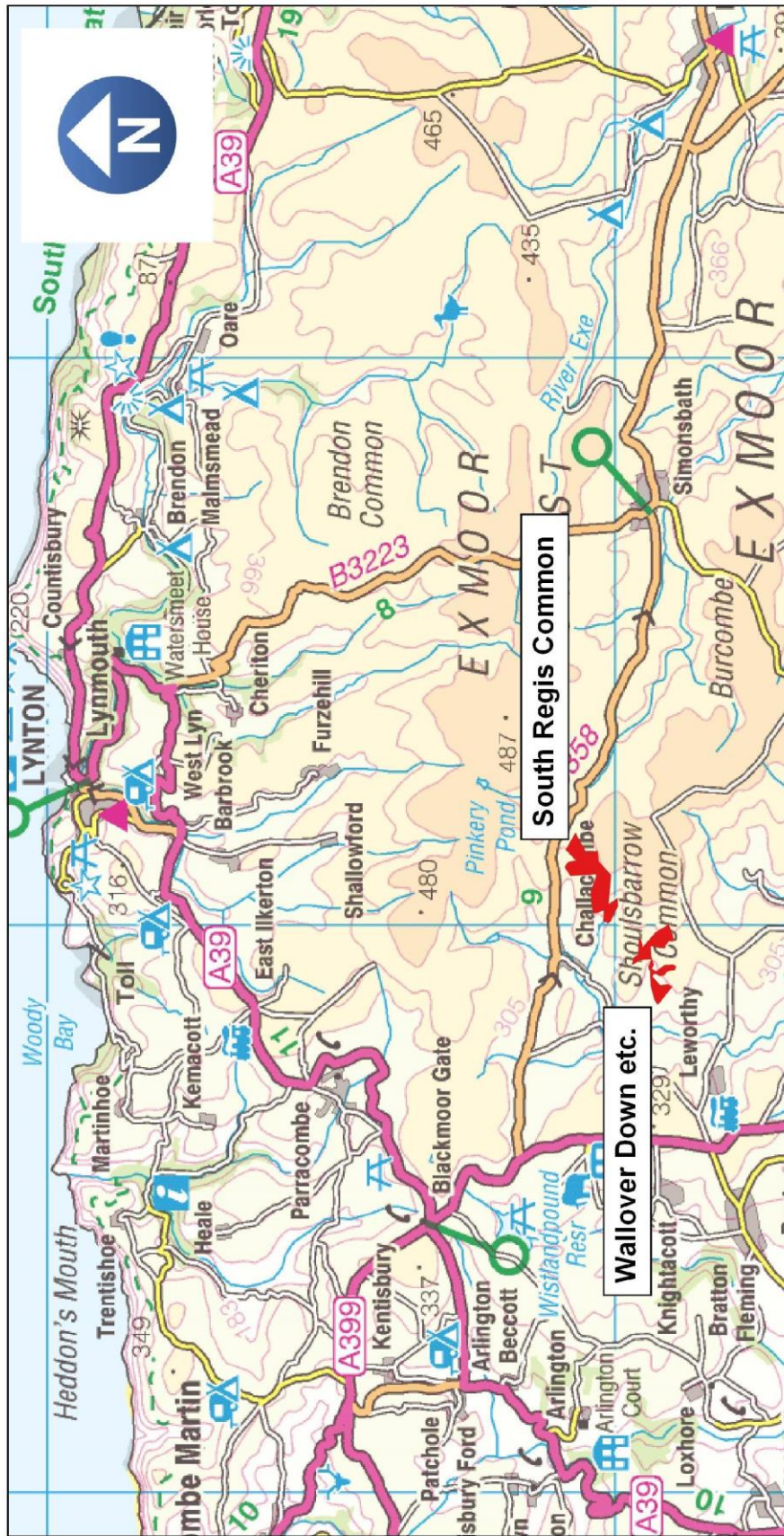
ENPHER Number	Name	Grid Reference	Summary	Monument Type
MDE12836	Bronze Age barrow north of Weirs Combe	SS 7039 4012	A small round mound, possibly a Bronze Age barrow, was noted on aerial photographs taken in 1947. The area has been ploughed and no mound was visible during field investigation in 1995.	BARROW
MDE21186	Chope's Well	SS 7060 4008	A well is shown on 19th Century mapping but has since been removed.	WELL
MMO2180	Medieval or post-medieval field boundaries south of Old Close Quarry	SS 7045 4051	The remains of several medieval or post medieval field boundaries are visible on aerial photographs. They are heavily fragmented, but appear to lie on a different alignment to the extant fields in the area, suggesting they are of an earlier date.	FIELD BOUNDARY
MMO2181	Possible Bronze Age hut circle on Shoulsbarrow Common	SS 7037 4020	The earthwork remains of a possible later prehistoric or Bronze Age hut circle are visible on aerial photographs, terraced into the hillside. It is very similar to other hut circles and settlements elsewhere on Exmoor, and further survey is required.	HUT CIRCLE?

Wallover Down Gate, Goat Combe and Hunger Gate

ENPHER Number	Name	Grid Reference	Summary	Monument Type
MMO332	None	SS 6895 3921	A stone quarry, spoil mound and two hollow ways are visible as earthworks south of Wallover Down Gate, Challacombe. The features most likely date to the medieval or post medieval periods. The quarry is depicted and annotated on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889, suggesting it was in use at this point. However, the quarry cuts through at least one of the hollow ways, and must therefore be later in date. Probably the same as MDE21208.	SPOIL HEAP, QUARRY, HOLLOW WAY
MMO333	None	SS 6936 3903	A series of surface quarries together with associated spoil heaps and access tracks are visible on Wallover Down, Challacombe. They are depicted but not annotated on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889, suggesting they were abandoned prior to this date.	QUARRY, SITE, SPOIL HEAP
MDE11655	None	SS 6895 3930	A stone quarry, spoil mound and hollow ways, south of Wallover Down Gate.	HOLLOW WAY, SPOIL HEAP, QUARRY
MDE11656	None	SS 6930 3904	A series of surface quarries on Wallover Down, with associated access tracks and spoil heaps.	SPOIL HEAP, QUARRY
MDE11657	Field System, Wallover Down.	SS 6949 3914	An area of abandoned field boundaries, covering some 15ha, on the crest and north-facing slopes of Wallover Down. Some are still shown on modern Ordnance Survey maps, and they probably represent several phases of enclosure. There are also traces of narrow ridge & furrow, and an area of irregular peat cutting.	RIDGE AND FURROW, FIELD SYSTEM, PEAT CUTTING
MDE11661	None	SS 6910 3910	A circular feature noted on aerial photographs was identified as a Bronze Age barrow, but it is almost certainly a patch of rushes seen during field investigation in 1993.	CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE?
MDE21208	None	SS 6895 3925	"Quarry" shown on historic mapping. Probably the same as MMO332.	QUARRY, SITE
MDE21209	None	SS 6943 3912	"Old quarries" shown on historic mapping.	QUARRY, SITE
MDE21210	None	SS 6931 3904	"Old quarries" shown on historic mapping.	QUARRY, SITE

Exmoor National Park Authority

Figure 1: Site Locations



Scale 1:100,000
 Compiled by mcgillard
 on 19/9/2017

Exmoor National Park Authority
 Exmoor House, Dulverton
 Somerset, TA 22 9HL
 Tel: 01398 323665,
 Fax: 01398 323150,
 E-mail: info@exmoor-nationalpark.gov.uk,
 Website: www.exmoor-nationalpark.gov.uk

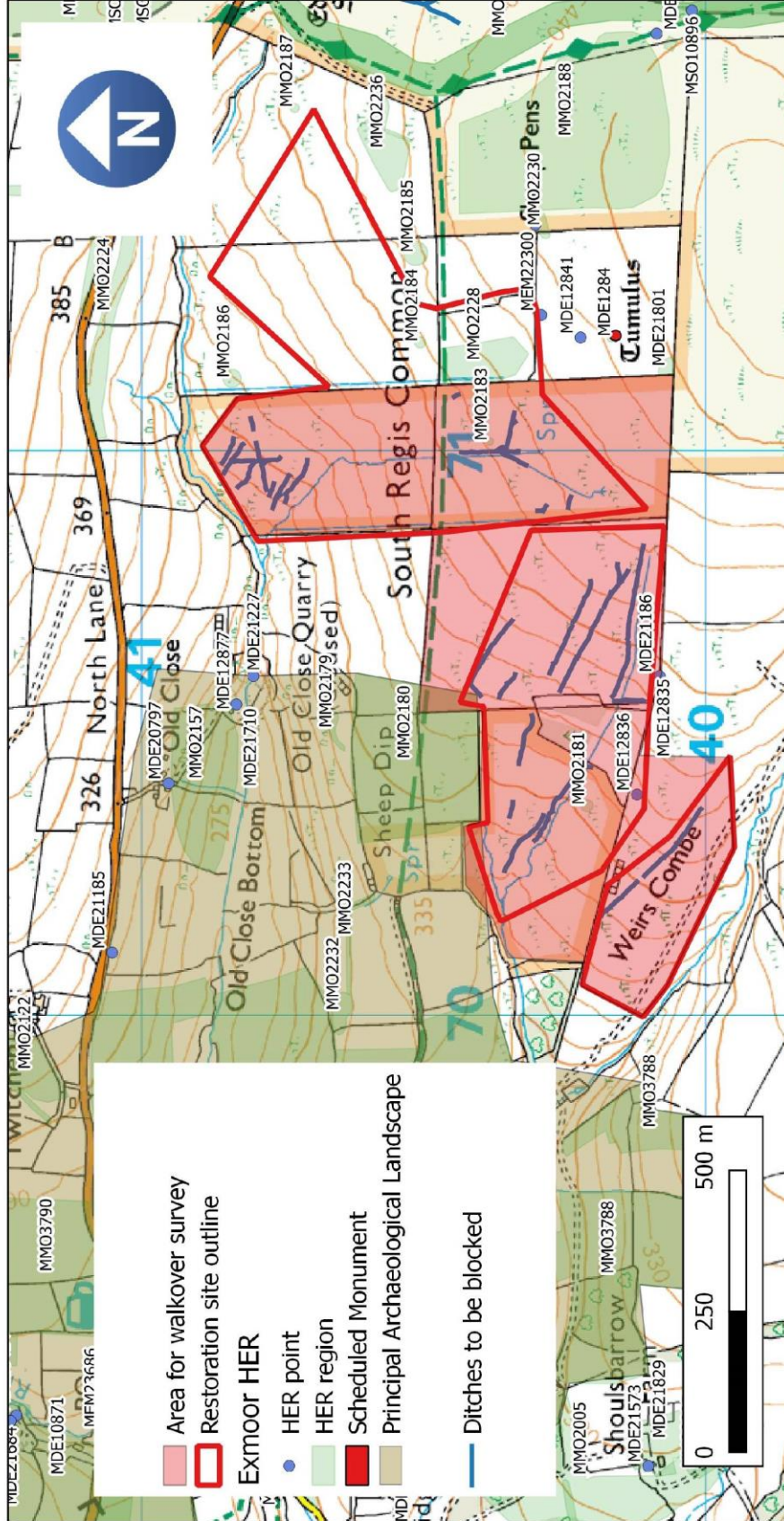


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Exmoor National Park Authority

Figure 2: South Regis survey area



Scale 1:10,000

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Exmoor National Park Authority
Exmoor House, Dulverton
Somerset, TA22 9HL
Tel: 01398 323665,
Fax: 01398 323150,
E-mail: info@exmoor-nationalpark.gov.uk,
Website: www.exmoor-nationalpark.gov.uk.

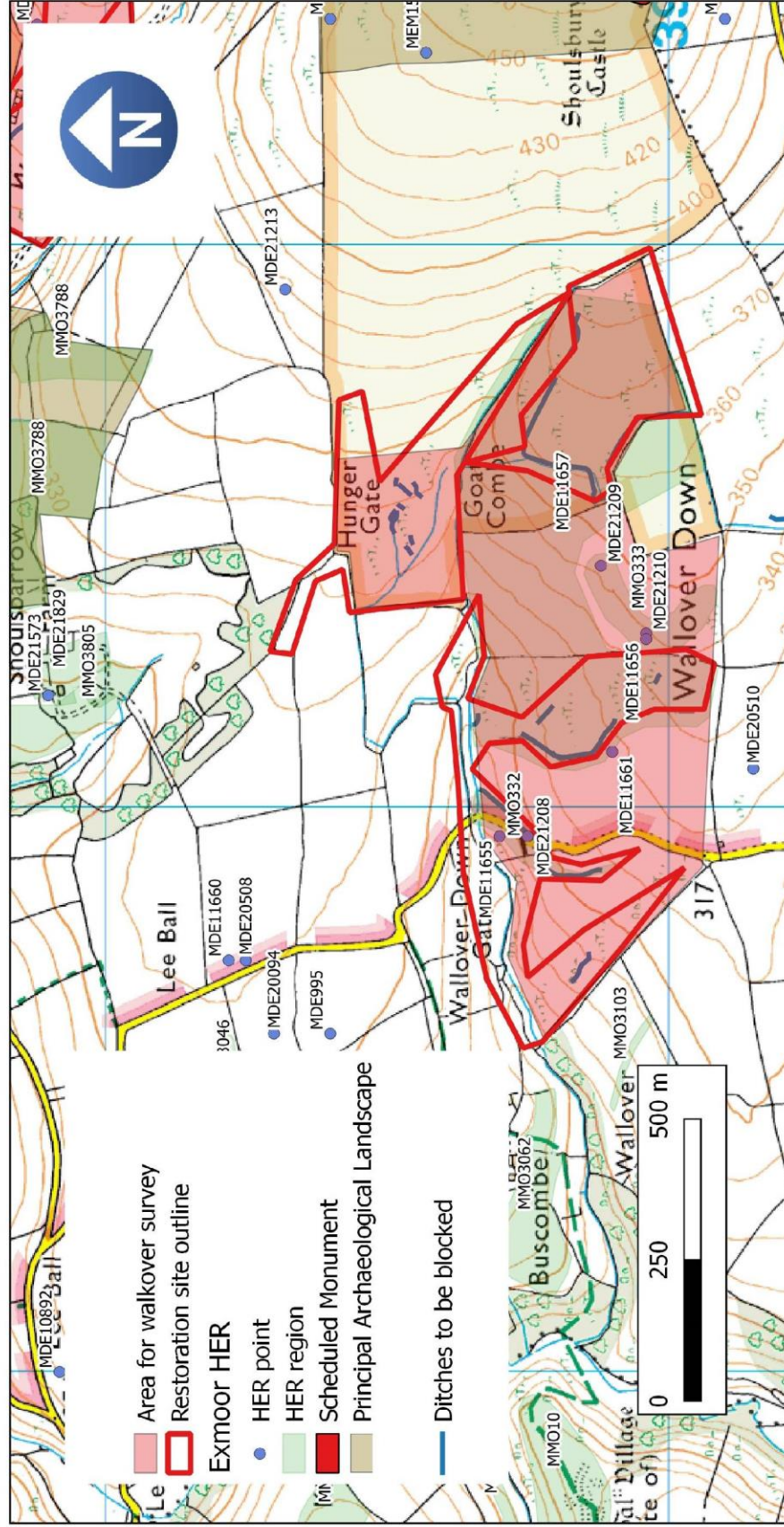


EXMOOR
NATIONAL PARK

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Exmoor National Park Authority

Figure 3: Wallover Down etc. survey area



Scale 1:10,000
 Compiled by mgillard
 on 19/9/2017

Exmoor National Park Authority
 Exmoor House, Dulverton
 Somerset, TA22 9HL
 Tel: 01398 323665
 Fax: 01398 323150
 E-mail: info@exmoor-nationalpark.gov.uk
 Website: www.exmoor-nationalpark.gov.uk



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Castle Common and Fullaford Down, Brayford

Brief for Archaeological Walkover Survey

1.0 Aim

- 1.1 This brief has been prepared by the Historic Environment Officer (HEO) for the Exmoor Mires Partnership (EMP) on behalf of Exmoor National Park Authority (ENPA).
- 1.2 The principle aim of the work described in this document is to characterise, quantify and locate known and unknown heritage assets and the historic landscape at Castle Common (NGR SS 7084, 3013) and Fullaford Down (NGR SS 6977, 3884). See attached figures for precise areas. They lie on enclosed ground, but largely as unimproved rough grazing.
- 1.3 It should be noted that the areas to be surveyed are on separate sites within the parish of Brayford and are held by more than one landowner. The HEO will provide the necessary contact information.

2.0 Background

- 2.1 The aim of the Exmoor Mires Partnership is to restore to healthy condition many of the mires of Exmoor's moorlands, mostly by blocking drainage ditches dug as part of programmes of agricultural improvements in the past. However, other features, such as peat cuttings may also be altered, either to slow drainage or to take advantage of opportunities to improve retention of water in the peat (see attached figures for ditches to be blocked). This has a number of benefits for the historic environment, preserving important palaeo-environmental resources and maintaining the ability of the mires to preserve other archaeological material. However, restoration work also has the potential to damage, destroy or obscure archaeological features either directly or indirectly. In order to mitigate this threat, it is necessary to acquire as a complete a view as possible of the historic environment of any given site. Walkover survey will provide an overall view of the archaeology (visible features, overall character and potential, and significance) within each area affected by restoration before it is undertaken, thus informing subsequent mitigation decisions.
- 2.2 The areas in question are targeted for mires restoration works. Although it is intended that more sensitive parts of the proposed scheme will be excluded from any potentially damaging activity a brief survey of the sites by the HEO in November 2017 indicated the possibility of hitherto unknown archaeological features (or the inadequate/inaccurate nature of current records) that could be lost or damaged during rewetting activities. An archaeological survey of the site to inform works is therefore required.
- 2.3 Current knowledge of the archaeological landscape: There are a range of historic features in and around the Castle Common and Fullaford Down restoration areas (see attached data and maps). By far the most striking feature is the Iron-Age hillfort of Shoulsbury Castle lying on the western edge of Castle Common (MDE1192); it is also a scheduled monument (1003884) and the basis of the Principal Archaeological Landscape of Shoulsbury. In the southern part of the Castle Common survey area are a pair of monuments identified in the HER as possible prehistoric hut circles (MDE20441 and MDE20582); it should be noted that these were only identified from the air and nothing could be seen at these locations during walkover survey by the HEO. The same is the case for MDE21712 – a pair of “circular marks” on Fullaford Down. Similarly, MDE20578 – “banks revealed by ploughing” – just to

the south of the Castle Common survey area, cannot now be identified on the ground. A little further to the south also lies an area of post-medieval quarrying (MMO2755, MDE21217 and MDE21221).

- 2.4 Reconnaissance by the HEO found the ground surface of much of the survey areas (with the exception of the southern part of Fullaford Down) to be somewhat irregular. This was thought to be suggestive of peat cutting (probing showed peat up to 0.3m deep on Castle Common and 1.3m on Fullaford Down) although the clear pits and pools seen elsewhere on Exmoor were rarely in evidence. The National Mapping Programme had not picked up any significant features within the survey areas.
- 2.5 The HEO also identified a probable cairn in the northern part of Castle Common at SS70823921 and a possible peat stack at SS70753915. There are also low, north-south banks of rough ground in the southwest part of the survey area which may be the product of peat cutting. The westernmost of these starts at SS70723904 (see attached figures and photographs).
- 2.6 In the southern field of Fullaford Down there are low, linear features which are thought to be poorly-backfilled clay-pipe trenches. It is proposed to remove these as part of the rewetting process. There are also a manhole with concrete chamber in the eastern part of each field. The north-eastern end of the northern field is very rough – irregular earthworks up to 1.0m high suggestive at least of considerable disturbance if not structures.
- 2.7 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.

3.0 Methodology

- 3.1 Resources will be available to create a DBA prior to the survey, including access to the HER at Exmoor National Park, LiDAR and aerial photographic archives.
- 3.2 Walkover survey will be undertaken within the defined areas (see attached maps) according to the methodology described here. The site will be described using the abbreviated site codes **BCC17** (Brayford, Castle Common) and **BFD17** (Brayford, Fullaford Down). All field notes, finds labelling, reports, communications and other material must contain this code.
- 3.3 A standard data set describing each feature identified by the survey will be captured in the field and is described in Appendix 1 of this brief. This includes the recording of data using a GPS system with an accuracy of 1-3m. A suitable device can be supplied by EMP for this purpose for the duration of the survey, subject to the contractor's signature of an appropriate loan agreement document.
- 3.4 Survey coverage within the restoration area will include:
 - Areas defined as requiring intensive survey by the HEO. These are indicated on the accompanying figures and total approx. 15.8ha; this consists of one area of approx. 7.2ha on Castle Common and approx. 8.6ha on Fullaford Down. Survey in these areas should not be restricted to the vicinity of the ditches, but should cover the defined area fully.
 - As noted above, the rough ground surface of both sites is suggestive of peat cutting. Any evidence for methods and processes of working, chronological relationships within peat cuttings and with ditches, or any other aspects of interest should be recorded and discussed in the report.

- Tracks and areas of erosion due to vehicle and animal traffic within the areas defined above should be closely examined for artefacts. Any such artefacts should be collected, bagged and labelled appropriately and their location recorded.
- If applicable, the survey should identify any areas in which they consider further detailed survey would be beneficial and make appropriate recommendations.

- 3.5 The HEO or project staff will be available for site visits during the survey work to advise on the proposed site works.
- 3.6 Any variation from this methodology should be agreed in writing with the HEO.
- 3.7 Fieldwork should be completed by **December 1st 2017** and the HEO informed of the dates of commencement and completion.
- 3.8 Access to both sites can be had via the unclassified road running between Five Cross Way and Moles Chamber.
- 3.9 It should be noted that excepting adverse weather, the deadlines of this project cannot allow for other delays.
- 3.10 Personnel should remain consistent for the duration of the work
- 3.11 Appendix 3 presents a summary of the HER data for the survey areas in question. More detail is available on the online version of the Exmoor HER at www.exmoorher.co.uk. The HEO will be provide full up to date data from the HER.
- 3.12 The project schedule is summarised in Table 1:

Complete fieldwork	24th November 2017
Spreadsheet of heritage assets to HEO	1 st December 2017
Draft Report	12 th January 2018
Final Report	2 nd February 2018

Table 1: Project schedule

4.0 Deliverables

- 4.1 Note: The reporting for these sites should be combined as appropriate with that regarding similar survey in the area at the sites of South Regis Common et al and Wallover Down et al.
- 4.2 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.
- 4.3 An initial summary of the heritage assets identified by the survey should be made available to the HEO as an Excel spreadsheet by **1st December 2017**.
- 4.4 A draft digital copy, in MS Word format, of an appropriately illustrated report of the work should be provided to the HEO by **12th January 2018**.
- 4.5 The HEO will return the draft report within two weeks of receipt with appropriate comments.

- 4.6 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.
- 4.7 Following any necessary revisions, an unbound hard copy, as well as 2 bound hard copies of the final report will be delivered to the HEO by **2nd February 2018**, in addition to digital copies in pdf and MS Word format. The bound copies will be in double-sided A4 format; one will be kept by the Exmoor Mires Partnership and one supplied to the landowner. The unbound copy is supplied on the understanding that this will be deposited for public reference in the Historic Environment Record (HER). The digital copies will be provided with the understanding that it may in the future be available to researchers via a web-based version of the HER or made available in digital form. An ENPHER deposit form must be completed and provided with the reports.
- 4.8 The digital photographic archive will be delivered on a CD. The name of each image should be in the following format:
- Site&FeatureIdentifier_ImageOrientation_Date_ContractorName*
- 4.9 Any finds should be delivered to the HEO on conclusion of the survey.
- 4.10 The archaeological consultant shall complete an online OASIS form describing the survey, including a digital copy of the report before the completion of this contract. The report will also contain the appropriate OASIS number.

5.0 Health and Safety at Work

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

6.0 Insurance

- 6.1 The contractor shall satisfy ENPA that they (the contractor) during the whole period of this Contract, has an insurance policy with an Insurance company of good repute, covering himself and all persons deriving right from him against claims by the owners, his officers and

employees and by third parties. This is in respect of any claim for damages caused by accident or negligence arising out of this Contract, it being understood that the amount of the insurance shall not in any way limit the liability of the contractors to the owners. The contractors shall on request produce for inspection by ENPA the policy and premium receipts.

7.0 Termination

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

8.0 Disputes

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

Appendix 1

Data Capture

Location: representative 10 figure National Grid reference

Type : follow Historic England Thesaurus

Period: follow Historic England guidelines

Dimensions

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

Description and interpretation: to include dimensions and heights of feature

Sketch: for complex features

References: list file names of all survey photographs

Appendix 2

Required Outline Report Structure

1.0: *Executive Summary*

2.0: *Introduction*

3.0: *Objectives*

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

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

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

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

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