

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY: SOUTH REGIS  
COMMON, CHALLACOMBE  
Exmoor Mires Partnership CSR18  
PROJECT REPORT**

**By Hazel Riley**



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## **CONTENTS**

ABBREVIATIONS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

LIST OF FIGURES AND IMAGE ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2.0 INTRODUCTION

3.0 OBJECTIVES

4.0 METHODOLOGY

5.0 RESULTS

6.0 DISCUSSION

7.0 REFERENCES

8.0 APPENDICES

OASIS PROJECT NO 339782

## **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

RCHME Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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

## **LIST OF FIGURES AND IMAGE ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Front cover Abandoned finger bar mower on South Regis Common (Hazel Riley)

Figure 1 Location map (© Crown copyright and database rights 2019 Ordnance Survey)

Figure 2 Location of survey areas (© Crown copyright and database rights 2019 Ordnance Survey 100031673)

Figure 3 Extract from the OS map Barnstaple, 1804 (bl.ac.uk)

Figure 4 Extract from Challacombe tithe map 1840 showing Regis Common South and North (Devon Heritage Centre DEX/4/a/TM Challacombe) (Reproduced with the kind permission of the South West Heritage Trust)

Figure 5 OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition map 25" Devon 11.1 surveyed 1888, published 1890 (© Crown copyright and database rights 2019 Ordnance Survey 100024878)

Figure 6 Survey areas and site locations (Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database rights 2019 Ordnance Survey 100024878 and data © Exmoor National Park Authority 2019)

Figure 7 Blocking sites with archaeology (Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database rights 2019 Ordnance Survey 100024878 and data © Exmoor National Park Authority 2019)

Figure 8 CSRI8018 Disused stone quarry (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)

Figure 9 CSRI8019 Disused stone quarry (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)

Figure 10 CSRI8020 Round barrow (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)

Figure 11 CSRI8021 Site of alleged ring marks identified on aerial photographs (Hazel Riley)

Figure 12 CSRI8022 Large round barrow (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)

Figure 13 CSRI8023 Drainage system (Hazel Riley)

Figure 14 CSRI8024 Large disused stone quarry (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)

Figure 15 CSRI8025 Drainage ditch (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)

Figure 16 CSRI8026 Hollow way overlain by enclosure boundary (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)

Figure 17 CSRI8027 Relict field boundary on northern side of South Regis Common (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)

Figure 18 CSRI8028 Natural feature misinterpreted as possible prehistoric site from aerial photographs (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)

Figure 19 CSRI8029 Drainage ditches (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)

Figure 20 CSRI8030 Small extractive pit (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)

Figure 21 CSRI8031 Northern side of enclosure (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)

Figure 22 CSRI8032 Drainage ditch (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)

Figure 23 CSRI8033 Land drive finger bar mower (Hazel Riley)

Figure 24 CSRI8034 Relict field boundary (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)

Figure 25 CSRI8035 Relict field boundary (Hazel Riley)

Figure 26 CSRI8036 Enclosure on South Regis Common (Hazel Riley)

Figure 27 E/W internal field boundary CSRI7006 (Hazel Riley)

Figure 28 Gateway through E/W field boundary CSRI8034 (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)

Figure 29 The enclosure road in Richard Ridd's allotment on South Regis Common (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)

## I EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 A walkover survey of land on South Regis Common, west of Challacombe, Exmoor, was carried out in December 2018 in advance of proposed mire restoration works to be undertaken by the Exmoor Mires Partnership. The survey work was carried out in order to characterise, quantify and locate known and unknown heritage assets within the defined survey area. Recording and research work on the drainage systems and field boundaries on South Regis Common was also carried out. The survey areas contain features which relate to the late 19<sup>th</sup>-century enclosure and improvement of common land which borders Exmoor Forest, as well as several medieval hollow ways and two Bronze Age barrows.

## 2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 This report sets out the results of an archaeological walkover survey and recording and research work on 19<sup>th</sup>-century field boundaries and drainage systems on land on South Regis Common, Challacombe, Exmoor, in advance of proposed mire restoration work to be carried out by the Exmoor Mires Partnership (Gillard 2018).

2.2 South Regis Common lies to the west of Challacombe, on NW facing slopes between 320-420m OD, drained by the headwaters of the River Bray (centred at SS 710 405) (Figs 1 and 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 (Front cover). The underlying geology of the survey areas comprises Devonian slates of the Morte Slates Formation to the south, and Devonian slates of the Kentisbury Slates Member to the north (bgs.ac.uk).

2.3 At the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, South Regis Common was unenclosed moorland (OS Map 1804 Barnstaple bl.ac.uk) (Fig 3). The tithe map for Challacombe shows that South Regis Common was common land, part of Regis Common South (Challacombe

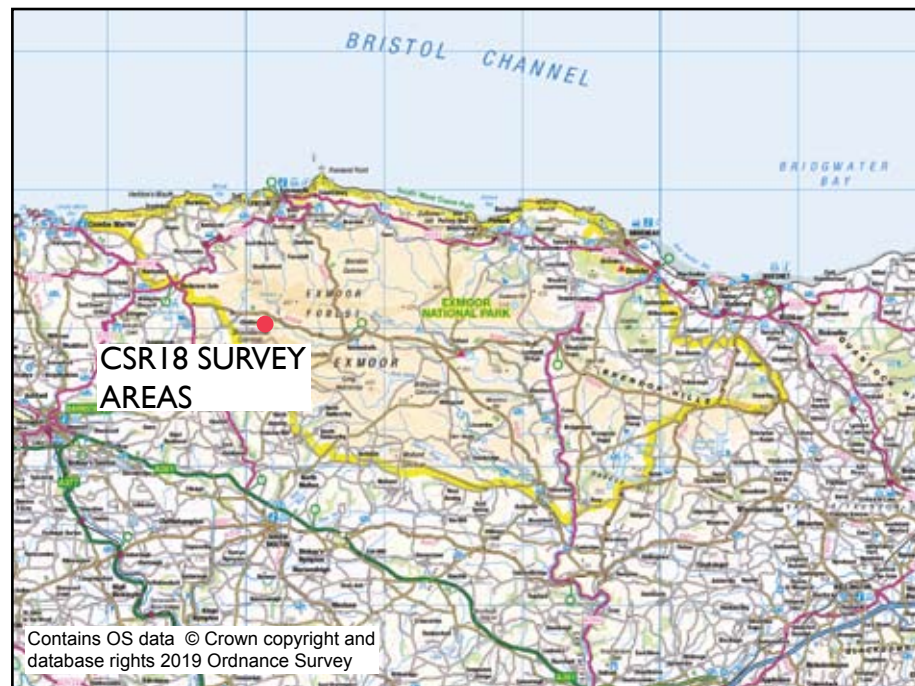


Fig 1 Location map

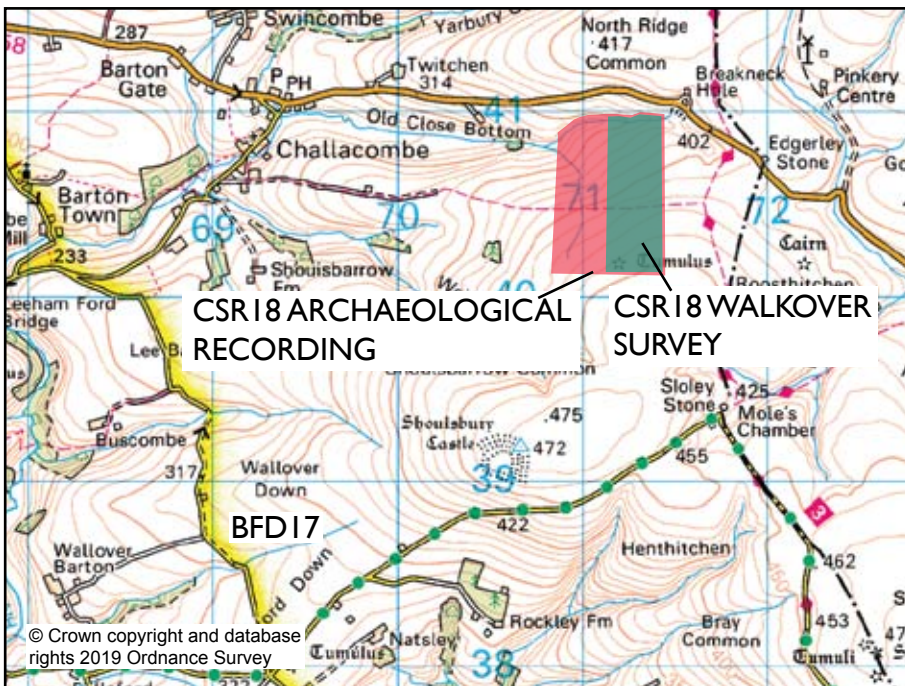
tithe map 1840 and award 1839) (Fig 4). The common was enclosed in 1862 (below, 5.4.6); the 1<sup>st</sup> edition map shows the extent of the enclosures (OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition 6" map Devon IO.NE; 11.NW surveyed 1887, published 1888) (Fig 5).

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 disused quarries (MMO2185; MMO2230); a drainage system (MMO2228), and possible prehistoric cairns and a hut platform (MMO2184; MMO2186; MMO2229). A large cairn (MMO22300) was discovered by R Wilson-North during a field visit in 2005. The western part of the survey area was considered as part of an archaeological walkover survey in advance of proposed mire restoration work in 2017 (Riley 2018).



Fig 2 (below) Location of survey areas

Fig 3 (left) Extract from OS map Barnstaple 1804 (bl.ac.uk). South Regis Common lies to the east (right) of Challacombe.



### 3.0 OBJECTIVES

3.1 There were two aims to the survey work: firstly a walkover survey of the eastern part of the survey area in order to characterise, quantify and locate known and unknown heritage assets and secondly to undertake a photographic and descriptive record of the field boundaries and drainage systems across both of the blocks of land in the survey area (Fig 6).

### 4.0 METHODOLOGY

4.1 A walkover survey was undertaken across the area 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 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> edition 6" maps (Challacombe tithe map 1840 and award 1839; OS 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> edition 6" maps: Devon 10.NE, 11.NW surveyed 1887 and 1903, published 1888 and 1905). The OS 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 tracks associated with the bridleway which runs E/W across the survey area. This is one of the proposed access routes for the restoration works. No artefacts were found during the course of the survey.

4.4 The walkover survey was carried out during December 2018. 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

Fig 4  
Extract from  
Challacombe  
tithe map  
1840 showing  
Regis Common  
South and  
North (Devon  
Heritage Centre  
DEX/4/a/TM  
Challacombe)  
(Reproduced  
with the kind  
permission of  
the South West  
Heritage Trust)



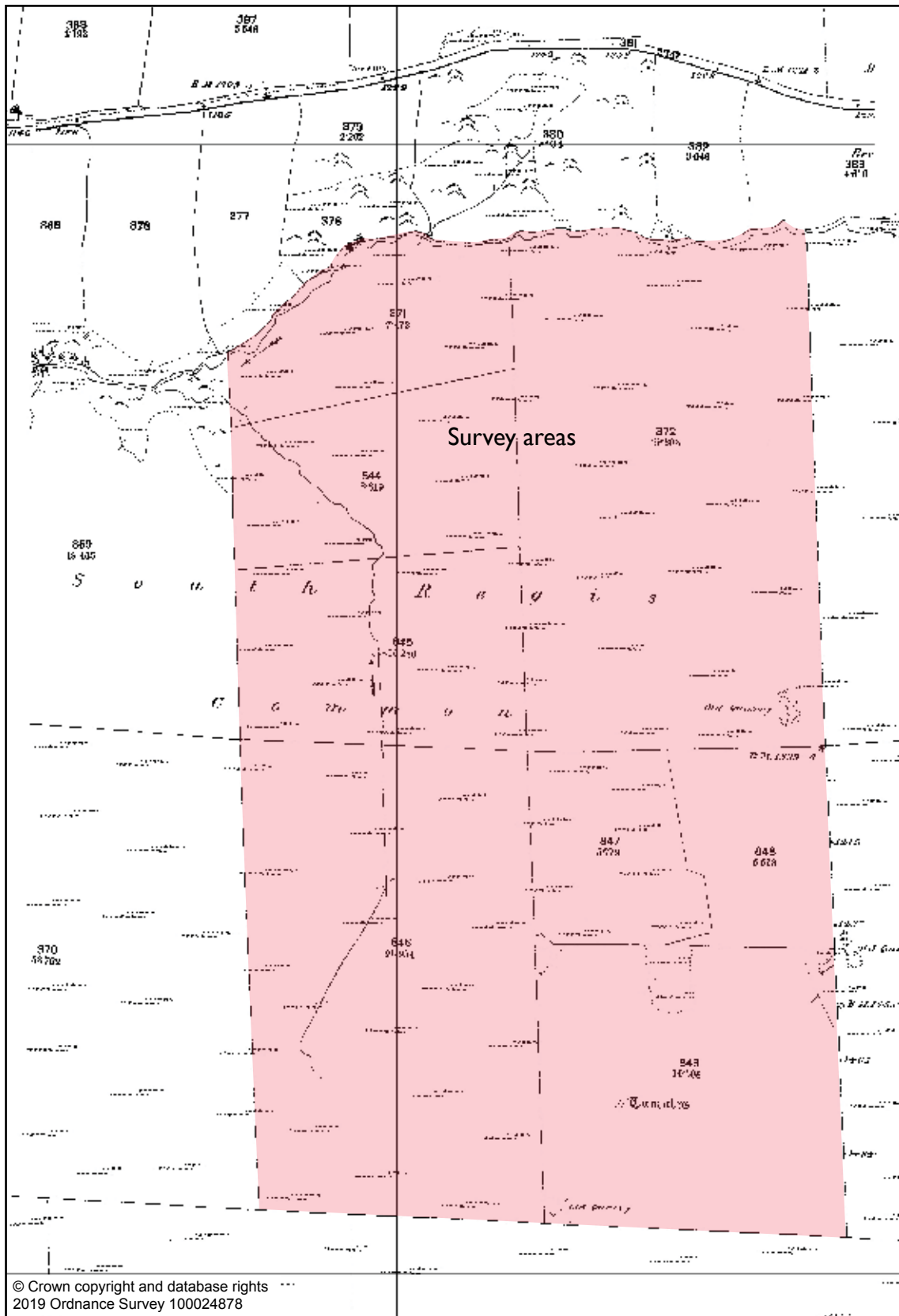


Fig 5 OS 1st edition 25" map, surveyed 1888, published 1890



the Site Gazetteer and archive (Section 5). The locations of the features were obtained with GPS to an accuracy of 1-3m, using a Trimble Yuma 2 rugged tablet PC with enhanced GPS. Smaller features such as cairns were recorded with a single point. Other features were recorded using lines or polygons as appropriate.

4.5 One site recorded in the Exmoor HER was not visible as an extant feature: MDE12841 Two ring marks noted by R McDonnell on 1947 aerial photographs were not identified on the ground.

4.6 Each archaeological feature identified during the walkover survey has been given a unique number as follows: CSR18018-036. These numbers are used throughout this report and are cross referenced to known sites in the Exmoor HER where appropriate (Appendix 8.1). Features on the western part of the survey area are referred to by their CSR17 numbers (Riley 2018).

4.7 A photographic record and description of the field boundaries and drainage systems over the whole survey area affected by the mire restoration works was undertaken. Details of the photographic survey are given in the Photographic archive index (below, 8.2).

4.8 Documentary research of the Fortescue collections held at the Devon Heritage Centre was undertaken.

4.8.1 Online search of following collections:

1407Z Fortescue Estates 17<sup>th</sup> century: nothing relevant

5844M Fortescue Estates 18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century: not catalogued, nothing relevant in the brief description

4.8.2 1262M Fortescue of Castle Hill 158-1957 is the main source of catalogued material. The following documents were examined:

Fortescue of Castle Hill 1<sup>st</sup> deposit: Estate: Challacombe

1262M/0/E/6/1 18<sup>th</sup> century surveys of manors in Challacombe

1262M/0/E/6/2 18<sup>th</sup> century surveys of manors in Challacombe

1262M/0/E/6/3 Value of keeping cattle to tenants of Challacombe Manor on Exmoor 1764

1262M/0/E/6/5 Draft (incomplete) agreement about use of Challacombe Common 19<sup>th</sup> cent NOT FOUND

1262M/0/E/6/15 Account of land apportioned on Regis Common 1862; Copy of Poor Rate 1869 Copy of Poor Rate and Income Tax Rate 1875-76

Fortescue of Castle Hill 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Additional Deposit Estate: Surveys and Valuations

1262M/3&4/E/3/3 Challacombe and Kentisbury – general (4) 1908-1916

Fortescue of Castle Hill 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Additional Deposit Estate: Maps and Plans

1262M/3&4/E/12/1/5 Challacombe (2) undated

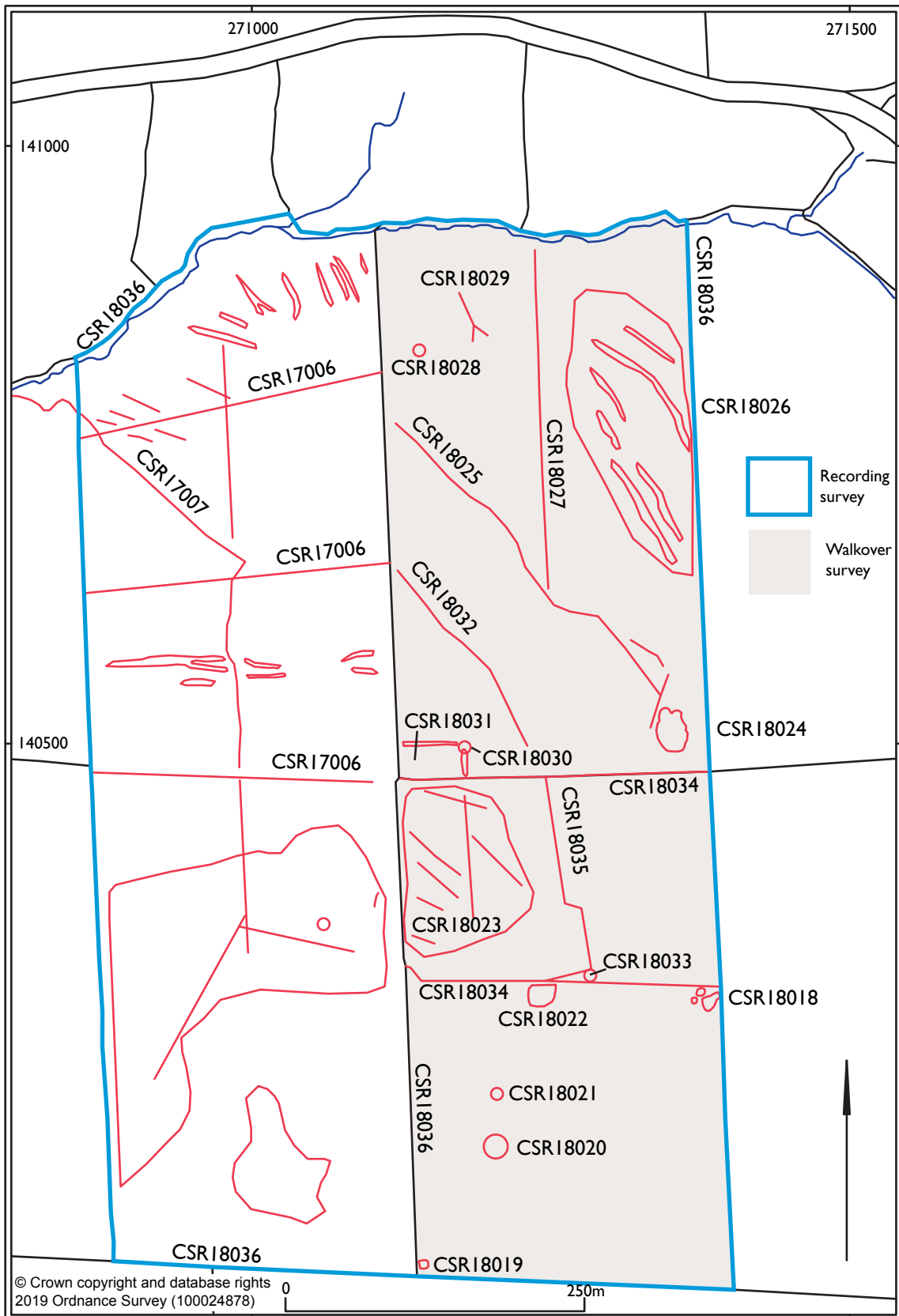


Fig 6 Survey areas and site locations

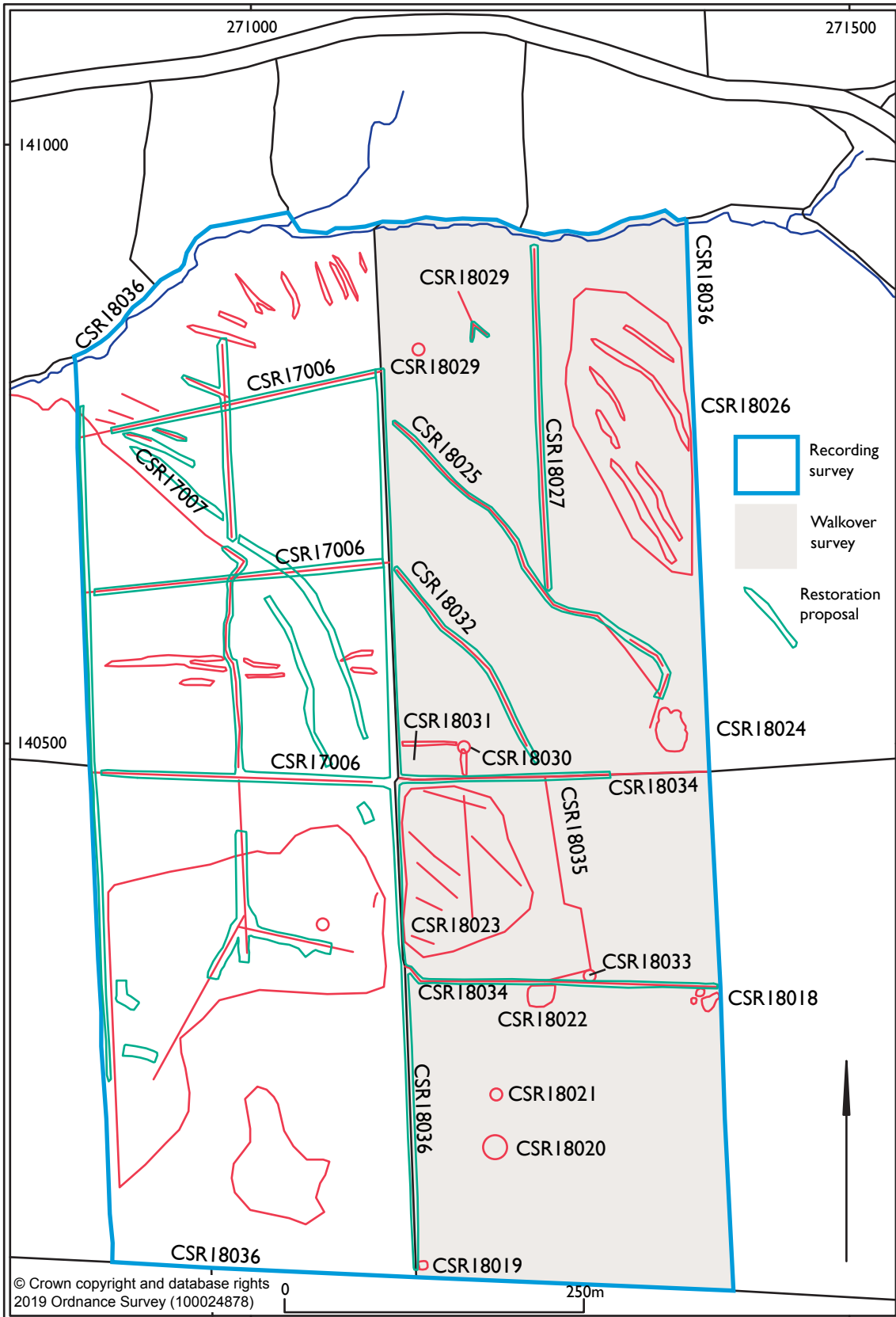


Fig 7 Restoration proposals and archaeology

I262M/3&4/E/12/1/6 Challacombe and Kentisbury c1886  
I262M/3&4/E/12/1/7 Challacombe c1954  
I262M/3&4/E/12/1/8 Challacombe (copy) 1897  
I262M/3&4/E/12/1/9 Challacombe & Exmoor sale 1959  
I262M/3&4/E/12/1/10 Challacombe undated

The results of the documentary research are discussed below (5.4.6).

4.9 The project archive is held at the Exmoor HER, ENPA.

## 5.0 RESULTS

5.1 The detailed results of the walkover surveys are set out in the Site Gazetteer (below, 5.2) and the location of each site is shown in Figure 6. Nineteen sites were recorded during the course of the survey and of these nine were already recorded in the Exmoor HER. The chronology of the archaeological remains in the survey area ranges from Bronze Age cairns 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 CSRI8 South Regis Common Site Gazetteer

CSRI8018 EXMOOR HER MMO2230 MDE21219 (duplicate)

LOCATION 271385 140289

TYPE QUARRY

PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A small, disused quarry lies to the SE side of South Regis Common, close to the junction of two field boundaries (Fig 8). The quarry pit is 12m NE/SW, 9.2m NW/SE and up to 1.5m deep. Two stony mounds to the NW of the pit are probably mounds of spoil from the quarry. To the east of the field boundary is a similar, larger quarry which is shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map (1888) as 'Old Quarry.' The quarries are most likely to be stone quarries associated with the mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century enclosure of the commons.

REFERENCES CSRI8018a\_NE\_1 | DEC18\_HRILEY; CSRI8018b\_NE\_1 | DEC18\_HRILEY



Fig 8 CSRI8018 Disused stone quarry (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)

CSR18019 EXMOOR HER MDE21801  
LOCATION 271145 140066  
TYPE QUARRY

PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND

INTERPRETATION A small quarry lies on the south side of South Regis Common, close to the junction of two field boundaries (Fig 9). The quarry pit is 5.2m N/S, 5m E/W and up to 1.1m deep and is now filled with old fencing wire and stakes. The quarry is shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map (1888) as 'Old Quarry.' It is most likely to be a stone quarry associated with the mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century enclosure of the commons.

REFERENCES CSR18019\_W\_  
11DEC18\_HRILEY



Fig 9 (above) CSR18019 Disused stone quarry (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)

CSR18020 EXMOOR HER MDE1284  
HE LIST ENTRY NUMBER 1003185

LOCATION 271204 140163

TYPE ROUND BARROW

PERIOD BRONZE AGE

DESCRIPTION AND

INTERPRETATION A large barrow lies on the south side of South Regis Common (Fig 10). The barrow comprises a turf-covered, stony mound which appears to have been ploughed over. The mound is 11.3m in diameter and up to 0.9m high; a sheep path clips the south edge of the mound.

REFERENCES CSR18020\_N\_  
11DEC18\_HRILEY



Fig 10 (below) CSR18020 Round barrow (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)

CSR18021 EXMOOR HER MDE12841  
LOCATION 271205 140207

TYPE NON ANTIQUITY

DESCRIPTION AND

INTERPRETATION Two ring marks were identified on aerial photographs dating from 1947; nothing is visible on the ground in the vicinity of the given grid reference (Fig 11).

REFERENCES CSR18021\_NW\_  
11DEC18\_HRILEY



Fig 11 (below) CSR18021 Site of alleged ring marks identified on aerial photographs (Hazel Riley)

CSR18022 EXMOOR HER MEM22300 MMO2229 (duplicate)

LOCATION 271244 140291

TYPE ROUND BARROW

PERIOD BRONZE AGE

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A large round barrow lies on the southern side of South Regis Common; it has been cut by an E/W field boundary on its northern side (Fig 12). The barrow comprises a substantial, grass-covered stony mound, 22m E/W, 17m N/S and up to 0.8m high. The mound is flat-topped with a central hollow, 5.5m E/W, 5.3m N/S and 0.3m deep, indicative of an unrecorded excavation. A large quartz block is incorporated into the western side of the barrow. It is 1m long, 0.6m high and 0.4m thick and may mark part of the barrow's original stone kerb.

REFERENCES CSR18022a\_E\_11DEC18\_HRILEY; CSR18022b\_N\_11DEC18\_HRILEY; CSR18022c\_E\_11DEC18\_HRILEY



Fig 12 (left) CSR 18022 Large round barrow (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)



Fig 13 (below left) CSR18023 Drainage system (Hazel Riley)

CSR18023 EXMOOR HER MMO2228

LOCATION 271148 140362

TYPE DRAINAGE SYSTEM

PERIOD POST-MEDIVAL

DESCRIPTION AND

INTERPRETATION A drainage system

lies on the south side of South Regis.

The system is silted up and mostly

obscured by rushes (Fig 13). It is

not clear on the Lidar images but

was recorded from the 1947 aerial

photographs which show that it

covers an area measuring 50m E/W

and 170m N/S and comprises seven drainage ditches oriented NW/SE connected to a

longer channel oriented N/S (HER MMO2228, NMP transcription). The drainage system

was probably dug in the late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century following the enclosure of the commons.

REFERENCES CSR18023\_N\_11DEC18\_HRILEY

CSR18024 EXMOOR HER MMO2185  
LOCATION 271357 140508  
TYPE QUARRY

PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND

INTERPRETATION A large disused quarry lies on the east side of South Regis Common, close to the junction of two field boundaries. The quarry has overall measurements of 21m N/S, 19m E/W and is up to 3m deep, with spoil mounds flanking the entrance at the northern end (Fig 14). The quarry is shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map (1888) as 'Old Quarry.' The quarry is most likely to be a stone quarry associated with the mid- 19<sup>th</sup>-century enclosure of the commons.

REFERENCES CSR18024\_N\_13DEC18\_HRILEY



*Fig 14 CSR18 Large disused stone quarry (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)*

CSR18025 LOCATION 271337 140554

TYPE DRAINAGE DITCH

PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A drainage ditch runs SE/NW across the north side of South Regis Common, from the quarry CSR18024 for some 350m. At its southern end, by the quarry, the ditch is 1.8m wide, 0.8m deep, with a bank 1.3m wide and 0.6m high on its west side (Fig 15). The ditch is obscured by rushes at its NW end. The ditch was probably dug in the late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century following the enclosure of the commons.

REFERENCES CSR18025\_SW\_13DEC18\_HRILEY

CSR18026 LOCATION 271347 140691

TYPE HOLLOW WAY

PERIOD MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION Several hollow ways lie on the NE side of South Regis Common. They are visible as

*Fig 15 (below left)  
CSR18025 Drainage ditch  
Fig 16 (below) CSR18026  
Hollow way (1m scales)  
(Hazel Riley)*



rush-filled hollows, some 3-4m wide and 0.75m deep. The hollow ways are clearly overlain by one of the enclosure boundaries (Fig 16). They run NW/SE from Old Close Bottom across South Regis Common up onto the summer grazing on the Royal Forest and are similar to examples to the west (Riley 2017, CSR17005; 008).

REFERENCES CSR18026a\_NW\_13DEC18\_HRILEY; CSR18026b\_SE\_13DEC18\_HRILEY

CSR18027

LOCATION 271241 140824

TYPE FIELD BOUNDARY

PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A relict field boundary runs N/S for some 300m across the northern part of South Regis Common. It comprises a bank, 1.2m wide, 0.5m high, with a ditch 0.7m wide, 0.3m deep on its east side (Fig 17). The boundary was probably constructed in the later part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century following the enclosure of the commons.

REFERENCES CSR18027\_N\_13DEC18\_HRILEY

CSR18028 EXMOOR HER MMO2186

LOCATION 271140 140829

TYPE NON ANTIQUITY

PERIOD

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A roughly circular earthwork on the north side of South Regis Common was identified on 1947 aerial photographs and interpreted as a possible prehistoric hut circle or building platform. At the given NGR is a natural break of slope which has been misinterpreted as an archaeological feature (Fig 18).

REFERENCES CSR18028\_SE\_13DEC18\_HRILEY

*Fig 17 (below left) CSR18027 Relict field boundary on northern side of South Regis Common (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)*

*Fig 18 (below) CSR18028 Natural feature misinterpreted as possible prehistoric site from aerial photographs (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)*





CSR18029

LOCATION 271186 140843

TYPE DRAINAGE DITCH

PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND

INTERPRETATION Two drainage ditches on the north side of South Regis Common, 0.9m wide, 0.5m deep with banks, 0.8 m wide, 0.4m high on their east sides, channel water towards Old Close Bottom (Figure 19). They were probably constructed in the later part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century following the enclosure of the commons.

REFERENCES CSR18029\_N\_13DEC18\_HRILEY



*Fig 19 CSR18029  
Drainage ditches (1m  
scale) (Hazel Riley)*

CSR18030 EXMOOR HER MMO2184

LOCATION 271178 140497

TYPE EXTRACTIVE PIT

PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A small pit with a spoil heap on its north side lies on South Regis Common, close to a field boundary (Fig 20). The pit is 3.4m N/S, 1.5m E/W and 0.6m deep; the mound is 2m E/W, 1m N/S and 0.7m high. This feature was identified on aerial photographs and interpreted as a prehistoric barrow or cairn but is a small extractive pit, probably for stone, dug in the later part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century following the enclosure of the commons.

REFERENCES CSR18030\_W\_13DEC18\_HRILEY

CSR18031 LOCATION 271157 140502

TYPE ENCLOSURE

PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A small enclosure lies at the junction of two field boundaries on South Regis Common. The enclosure is 25m N/S and 40m E/W and is

*Fig 20 (below left)  
CSR18030 Small  
extractive pit (1m scale)  
(Hazel Riley)*

*Fig 21 (below) CSR18031  
Northern side of enclosure  
(1m scale) (Hazel Riley)*



formed by the field boundaries to the west and south and by flat-topped, stony earthwork banks, 1m wide, 0.75m high, to the east and north (Fig 21). The entrance was probably at the NE corner. The enclosure was probably constructed in the later part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century following the enclosure of the commons.

REFERENCES CSR18031\_W\_13DEC18\_HRILEY

CSR18032

LOCATION 271225 140509

TYPE DRAINAGE DITCH

PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A drainage ditch runs for some 250m SE/NW across South Regis Common. The channel is silted up and rush-filled, it measures some 1.5 m wide and 0.4m deep (Fig 22). It was probably dug in the later part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century following the enclosure of the commons.

REFERENCES CSR18032\_NW\_13DEC18\_HRILEY

CSR18033

LOCATION 271283 140306

TYPE HARVESTING AND MOWING OBJECT

PERIOD MODERN

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION An abandoned agricultural implement lies on the south side of South Regis Common. The implement is a land drive finger bar mower, made by Bamfords (Fig 23).

These mowers were made in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. They were originally intended to be drawn by two heavy horses but were often adapted to be pulled by tractors.

REFERENCES CSR18033a\_NW\_14DEC18\_HRILEY; CSR18033b\_W\_14DEC18\_HRILEY



Fig 22 (above left) CSR18032 Drainage ditch (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)



Fig 23 (left) CSR18033 Land drive finger bar mower (Hazel Riley)

CSR18034

LOCATION 271123 140460

TYPE FIELD BOUNDARY

PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION Two relict field boundaries run E/W across the eastern part of South Regis Common. The one to the south is a broad, stony grass-covered bank, and a ditch on the south side (Fig 24). The bank is 1.3m wide and 1.3m high, the ditch is 1.5m wide and 0.7m deep. Most of the boundary to the north is similar in form, but by the gateway through to the adjoining enclosure on the west the boundary is a stone-faced bank, 1.1m wide, 1.5m high, topped with a beech hedge. The ditch on the south side is 1.1m wide and 0.3m deep. The field boundaries were probably constructed in the later part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century following the enclosure of the commons.

REFERENCES CSR18034\_W\_14DEC18\_HRILEY

CSR18035

LOCATION 271260 140360

TYPE FIELD BOUNDARY

PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION A relict field boundary runs N/S across the north side of South Regis Common, dividing the wetter area occupied by the drainage system CSR18023 from drier ground to the east (Fig 25). The boundary has a pronounced angle at its south end where it turns to join the E/W boundary (CSR18034). The boundary is formed by a flat-topped bank, 1m wide, 1.5m high, with a ditch, 1.1m wide and 0.3m deep on its east side. The field boundary was probably constructed in the later part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century following the enclosure of the commons.

REFERENCES CSR18035\_W\_14DEC18\_HRILEY



Fig 24 (right) CSR18034 Relict field boundary (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)



Fig 25 (above right) CSR18035 Relict field boundary (Hazel Riley)

CSRI8036

LOCATION 271120 140470

TYPE FIELD BOUNDARY

PERIOD POST-MEDIEVAL

DESCRIPTION AND

INTERPRETATION Two large rectangular enclosures on South Regis Common are formed by substantial stone-faced banks, 1.4m wide, 1.4m high, with beech hedge banks topping much of their length. The northern boundary, however, is formed by the steep valley of Old Close Bottom.



These boundaries are the original enclosures of South Regis Common, documented in 1862 (below, 5.4.6).

REFERENCES CSRI8036\_W\_14DEC18\_HRILEY

*Fig 26 CSRI8036  
Enclosure boundary on  
South Regis Common  
(Hazel Riley)*

### 5.3 The drainage systems

5.3.1 There are five drainage systems and drainage ditches in the survey areas (Fig 6). On the western side of the survey areas, a drainage system recorded as part of the 2017 walkover survey, CSRI7007, takes water from the south and SW slopes of South Regis Common down into Old Close Bottom. The drainage system comprises a single channel which runs north across the common, fed by two channels at its south end. The main ditch turns sharply to the NW where it becomes a deeply eroded channel, 2-3m wide and up to 2m deep. Several smaller drainage ditches channel water from the northern slopes of South Regis Common. These are typically 0.7m wide and 0.4m deep; one cuts through the relict boundary CSRI7006.

5.3.2 On the eastern part of the survey area two substantial drainage ditches take water from the NE slopes of South Regis Common. The drainage ditch CSRI8025 runs SE/NW across the north side of South Regis Common, from the quarry CSRI8024 for some 350m. At its southern end, by the quarry, the ditch is 1.8m wide, 0.8m deep, with a bank 1.3m wide and 0.6m high on its west side (Fig 15). The ditch is obscured by rushes at its NW end. A similar ditch, CSRI8032, lies to the SW. It runs for some 250m SE/NW across South Regis Common. The channel is silted up and reed-filled, it measures some 1.5 m wide and 0.4m deep (Fig 22). Two smaller drainage ditches, CSRI8029, on the north side of South Regis Common, 0.9m wide, 0.5m deep with banks, 0.8m wide, 0.4m high, on their east sides, channel water towards Old Close Bottom (Figure 19). A drainage system lies on the south side of South Regis. The system is silted up and mostly obscured by rushes (Fig 13). It is not clear on the Lidar images but was recorded from the 1947 aerial photographs which show that it covers an area measuring 50m E/W and 170m N/S and comprises seven drainage ditches oriented NW/SE connected to a longer channel oriented N/S (HER MMO2228, NMP transcription).

5.3.3 The OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition 25" map (surveyed 1888, published 1890) shows the main components of the drainage system CSRI8007 on the western part of the survey area.

The other drainage features discussed above respect the field boundaries, suggesting that the drainage of the area was undertaken in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, following the enclosure of the commons (below, 5.4.6).

#### 5.4 The field boundaries

5.4.1 The survey area comprises two rectangular enclosures (CSR18036) (Fig 6). The outer boundaries to the east, west and south are still maintained with stock proof fences on both sides (Fig 26). They are formed by substantial, stone faced banks, some 1.4m high and 1.4m deep, topped with hedging trees, with a ditch on the outer side of the enclosures. Most of the trees are beech and they survive best to the north; on the higher, south sides the hedges are sparse with some thorn and beech. On the south side the ditch is 4m wide and 1m deep; on the NW and NE sides the ditches are deeper with erosion gullies in places. The northern boundary is formed by the steep valley of Old Close Bottom.

5.4.2 Both the west and east enclosures contain several internal boundaries. The west enclosure was divided into four rectangular fields by three E/W boundaries; none of these are currently maintained (CSR17006). The two internal boundaries to the north are similar in form. The northernmost boundary is formed by a substantial, turf-covered stony bank, 1.3m wide, 0.9m high, with a ditch 1.3m wide, 0.6m deep to the south. At the western end the boundary is cut by a drainage channel, CSR17007. The boundary to the south of this is formed by a turf-covered, stony bank, 1m wide, 1.6m high, with a ditch, 2m wide, 0.8m deep to the south; it is also cut by the drainage ditch CSR17007 (Fig 27). The southernmost boundary is different in form. It comprises a broad, flat-topped stony bank, 3.4m wide, 0.9m high, with a substantial ditch, 1.7m wide, 1.4m deep and a further intermittent bank, 1m wide, 0.4m high, to the south.

Fig 27  
CSR17006  
E/W internal field  
boundary (Hazel  
Riley)



5.4.3 The eastern enclosure is divided into three rectangular fields and one square field by three internal boundaries (CSR18034; 035). A further boundary (CSR18027) divided the northern side of the enclosure into two long, narrow plots and a small enclosure lies at the junction of two boundaries (CSR18031).

5.4.4 The two E/W internal boundaries are similar in form (CSR18034). Both comprise a turf-covered bank, 1.3m wide, 1.3m high, stone-faced in places, with a ditch, 1.5m wide, 0.7m high, to the south. The northern boundary is topped with a beech hedge at its west end. The boundary which separates the two rectangular enclosures is similar to these E/W boundaries. It is formed by a turf-covered, stony bank, 1.5m wide, 1m high, with stone facing evident in places, and a ditch, 1.5m wide, 0.5m deep, to the east. The bank is topped with a beech hedge at its north end and the ditch is deeper with erosion gullies in places. The boundaries contain several gateways with stone facings, which appear to have been cut through the banks after their construction (Fig 28).

5.4.5 A boundary runs for some 160m N/S dividing the wetter, western portion of the plot which contains the drainage system CSR18023 from drier ground to the east (CSR18035) (Fig 25). The boundary comprises a substantial, turf-covered, flat-topped stony bank, 1m wide, 1.5m high, with a ditch, 1.1m wide, 0.3m deep, to the east. The boundary kinks to the east at its south end, then turns sharply to join the E/W internal boundary at an acute angle (Fig 24). This may be a deliberate feature perhaps to help with stock management.



5.4.6 A document dated February 1862 in the Fortescue Collection, held at the Devon Heritage Centre, gives details of the enclosure of Regis Common (1262M/0/E/6/15 Account of land apportioned on Regis Common 1862). The document refers to a map which could not be located either in the Fortescue collections or in a wider search of collections online (Devon archives and National Archives). However, a comparison of the acreages of the areas enclosed on South Regis



Fig 28 (above left) Gateway through E/W internal field boundary CSR18034 (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)

Fig 29 (left) The enclosure road in Richard Ridd's allotment (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)

Common on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition 25” map with the 1862 apportionment document gives the original 1862 enclosures on South Regis Common as five large enclosures from the Forest boundary on the east to Hammerland Pits on the west. The southern boundary divides Shoulsbury Common from Regis Common. The individual allotments can be identified by the acreages and also by the occupation road which is the road which runs east/west across the common. Individuals responsible for its upkeep are listed. The two enclosures which are the subject of this survey were allotted to Thomas Dallyn (east) and Richard Ridd (west). Thomas Dallyn’s allotment was for 57 acres in exchange for 124 sheep; Richard Ridd’s allotment was for 52 acres in exchange for 142 sheep. They were both responsible for constructing and maintaining fences to the east and south of their allotments, and for a road running E/W across the common through their enclosures. This can be seen on the western part of the survey area where it forms part of the internal division of the enclosure (Fig 29).

5.4.7 The main enclosure boundaries (CSR18036), the internal E/W divisions (CSR17006; CSR18034) and the N/S internal boundary (CSR18035) are all depicted on the OS 1st edition 6” map (surveyed 1887, published 1888), giving a date for their construction between 1862 and 1887. The unmapped boundary and enclosure (CSR18027; 031) were probably constructed after 1887.

## **6.0 DISCUSSION**

6.1 The large prehistoric barrow CSR18022 lies on the edge of the boundary CSR18034 which is included in the restoration proposals (Fig 7). The barrow is an important part of Exmoor’s prehistoric funerary landscape and is vulnerable to damage from the restoration of the boundary. It will have an adverse impact on the survival of the monument 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 site. The boundary should be excluded from the restoration proposals and an exclusion area should be put in place to safeguard the monument.

6.1.1 The barrow should be put forward for scheduling; the barrow CSR18020 some 125m to the SW is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (HE List Entry Number 1003185).

6.1.2 The barrow should be the subject of a metric survey and geophysical survey.

6.2 The hollow ways on the NE of the survey area (CSR18026) are part of Exmoor’s earlier medieval landscape (Riley 2016) and measures should be put in place to safeguard them from damage resulting from the proposed restoration works along the relict field boundary CSR18027 which lies on the west edge of the hollow ways.

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

6.3 The survival of documents relating to the enclosure of South Regis Common gives details of the post-medieval agricultural improvement of the commons; the exclusion of the boundary by the barrow CSR18022 (6.1) will also preserve extant features of this landscape like the possible stock management area.

6.4 Local museums/interest groups should be notified about the abandoned land drive finger bar mower on South Regis Common which is an interesting survival of this type of early mechanised harvesting equipment.

## **7.0 REFERENCES**

Gillard, M 2018 *South Regis Common, Woolhanger Estate. Brief for Archaeological Surveys*

Hegarty, C and Toms, K 2009 *Exmoor National Park NMP Management and Survey Report*

Hegarty, C and Wilson-North, R 2014 *The Archaeology of Hill Farming on Exmoor*

Riley, H 2016 *Exmoor's Ancient Routeways History, Archaeology and Historic Landscape Analysis Exmoor Mires Project*

Riley, H 2018 *Archaeological Walkover Survey: Wallover Down, South Regis Common, Castle Common and Fullaford Down Exmoor Mires Partnership CWD17, CSR17, BCC17, BFD17*

Riley, H and Wilson North, R 2001 *The Field Archaeology of Exmoor*

## **8.0 APPENDICES**

8.1 Summary of heritage assets

8.2 Photographic archive index

8.3 Project brief



8.1 CSR18 Summary of Heritage Assets						
CSR18 reference	HER reference	Eastings	Northings	Site type	Date	Description
CSR18018	MMO2230 MDE21219 (duplicate)	271385	140289	QUARRY	POST-MEDIEVAL	Disused stone quarry on the east side of South Regis Common
CSR18019	MDE21801	271145	140066	QUARRY	POST-MEDIEVAL	Small disused quarry on north side of South Regis Common
CSR18020	MDE1284	271204	140163	ROUND BARROW	BRONZE AGE	Ploughed over round barrow on north side of South Regis Common
CSR18021	MDE12841	271205	140207	NON ANTIQUITY		Ring marks identified on APs not located on the ground
CSR18022	MEM22300 MMO2229 (duplicate)	271244	140291	ROUND BARROW	BRONZE AGE	Round barrow cut by relict field boundary on South Regis Common
CSR18023	MMO2228	271148	140362	DRAINAGE SYSTEM	POST-MEDIEVAL	Drainage system on South Regis Common
CSR18024	MMO2185	271357	140508	QUARRY	POST-MEDIEVAL	Disused stone quarry on the east side of South Regis Common
CSR18025		271337	140554	DRAINAGE DITCH	POST-MEDIEVAL	Drainage ditch on north side of South Regis Common
CSR18026		271347	140691	HOLLOW WAY	MEDIEVAL	Hollow ways on the NE side of South Regis Common
CSR18027		271241	140824	FIELD BOUNDARY	POST-MEDIEVAL	Relict field boundary on north side of South Regis Common
CSR18028	MMO2186	271140	140829	NON ANTIQUITY		Ring bank interpreted as prehistoric site is a natural break of slope
CSR18029		271186	140843	DRAINAGE DITCH	POST-MEDIEVAL	Two drainage ditches on north side of South Regis Common
CSR18030	MMO2184	271178	140497	EXTRACTIVE PIT	POST-MEDIEVAL	Small pit with spoil mound on South Regis Common
CSR18031		271157	140502	ENCLOSURE	POST-MEDIEVAL	Small rectangular enclosure on South Regis Common
CSR18032		271225	140509	DRAINAGE DITCH	POST-MEDIEVAL	Drainage ditch on South Regis Common
CSR18033		271283	140306	HARVESTING AND MOWING OBJECT	MODERN	Abandoned land drive finger bar mower on South Regis Common
CSR18034		271123	140460	FIELD BOUNDARY	POST-MEDIEVAL	Relict field boundaries running E-W on South Regis Common
CSR18035		271260	140360	FIELD BOUNDARY	POST-MEDIEVAL	Relict field boundary on South Regis Common
CSR18036		271120	140470	FIELD BOUNDARY	POST-MEDIEVAL	Enclosure boundaries on South Regis Common

B.2 CSR18 Photographic archive index: walkover survey					
Photo reference number	Date taken	Survey reference	HER reference	Description	Scale
CSR18018a_NE_11DEC18_HRILEY	11/12/2018	CSR18018	MMO2230	Disused stone quarry on South Regis Common	1m
CSR18018b_NE_11DEC18_HRILEY	11/12/2018	CSR18018	MMO2230	Spoil mounds by stone quarry	1m
CSR18019_W_11DEC18_HRILEY	11/12/2018	CSR18019	MDE21801	Small stone extraction pit on South Regis Common	1m
CSR18020_N_11DEC18_HRILEY	11/12/2018	CSR18020	MDE1284	Bronze Age barrow on South Regis Common	1m
CSR18021_NW_11DEC18_HRILEY	11/12/2018	CSR18021	MDE12841	Site of alleged ring marks on South Regis Common	
CSR18022a_E_11DEC18_HRILEY	11/12/2018	CSR18022	MDE22300	West side of Bronze Age barrow by field boundary	1m
CSR18022b_N_11DEC18_HRILEY	11/12/2018	CSR18022	MDE22300	Bronze Age barrow on South Regis Common	1m
CSR18022c_E_11DEC18_HRILEY	11/12/2018	CSR18022	MDE22300	Quartz block forming part of kerb of barrow	1m
CSR18023_N_11DEC18_HRILEY	11/12/2018	CSR18023	MMO2228	Silted drainage system on South Regis Common	
CSR18024_N_13DEC18_HRILEY	13/12/2018	CSR18024	MMO2185	Disused stone quarry on South Regis Common	1m
CSR18025a_SW_13DEC18_HRILEY	13/12/2018	CSR18025		Drainage ditch by quarry on South Regis Common	1m
CSR18026a_NW_13DEC18_HRILEY	13/12/2018	CSR18026		Hollow way on South Regis Common	1m
CSR18026b_SE_13DEC18_HRILEY	13/12/2018	CSR18026		Hollow way overlain by enclosure boundary	
CSR18027_N_13DEC18_HRILEY	13/12/2018	CSR18027		Relict field boundary on north side of South Regis Common	1m
CSR18028_SE_13DEC18_HRILEY	13/12/2018	CSR18028	MMO2186	Site of alleged prehistoric hut circle on South Regis Common	1m
CSR18029_N_13DEC18_HRILEY	13/12/2018	CSR18029		Drainage ditches on north side of South Regis Common	1m
CSR18030_W_13DEC18_HRILEY	13/12/2018	CSR18030	MMO2184	Extraction pit on South Regis Common	1m
CSR18031_W_13DEC18_HRILEY	13/12/2018	CSR18031		North side of small enclosure on South Regis Common	1m
CSR18032_NW_13DEC18_HRILEY	13/12/2018	CSR18032		Drainage ditch on South Regis Common	1m
CSR18033a_NW_14DEC18_HRILEY	14/12/2018	CSR18033		Abandoned finger bar mower on South Regis Common	
CSR18033b_W_14DEC18_HRILEY	14/12/2018	CSR18033		Abandoned finger bar mower on South Regis Common	
CSR18034f_W_14DEC18_HRILEY	14/12/2018	CSR18034		Relict field boundary on south side of South Regis Common	1m
CSR18035b_W_14DEC18_HRILEY	14/12/2018	CSR18035		Relict field boundary on north side of South Regis Common	
CSR18036h_W_14DEC18_HRILEY	14/12/2018	CSR18036		Enclosure boundary on south side of South Regis Common	
CSR18 Photographic archive index: recording drainage and field boundaries					
CSR17007a_NW_14DEC18_HRILEY	14/12/2018	CSR17007		Eroding drainage ditch NW side of South Regis Common	1m
CSR17007b_W_14DEC18_HRILEY	14/12/2018	CSR17007		Drainage ditch cutting field boundary	1m
CSR17007c_S_14DEC18_HRILEY	14/12/2018	CSR17007		Southern end of drainage ditch	1m
CSR18025a_SW_13DEC18_HRILEY	13/12/2018	CSR18025		Drainage ditch by quarry on South Regis Common	1m
CSR18025b_N_13DEC18_HRILEY	13/12/2018	CSR18025		Drainage ditch on South Regis Common	1m
CSR18025c_NW_13DEC18_HRILEY	13/12/2018	CSR18025		Silted drainage ditch on South Regis Common	1m
CSR18029_N_13DEC18_HRILEY	13/12/2018	CSR18029		Drainage ditches on north side of South Regis Common	1m
CSR18032_NW_13DEC18_HRILEY	13/12/2018	CSR18032		Drainage ditch on South Regis Common	1m
CSR17006a_W_14DEC18_HRILEY	14/12/2018	CSR17006		Field boundary and enclosure road on South Regis Common	1m
CSR17006b_E_14DEC18_HRILEY	14/12/2018	CSR17006		East end of E/W internal boundary	1m
CSR17006c_W_14DEC18_HRILEY	14/12/2018	CSR17006		West end of E/W internal boundary	
CSR17006d_E_14DEC18_HRILEY	14/12/2018	CSR17006		East end of E/W internal boundary	
CSR17006e_W_14DEC18_HRILEY	14/12/2018	CSR17006		West end of E/W internal boundary	
CSR17006f_W_14DEC18_HRILEY	14/12/2018	CSR17006		West end of E/W internal boundary	
CSR17006g_E_14DEC18_HRILEY	14/12/2018	CSR17006		East end of E/W internal boundary	
CSR17006h_E_14DEC18_HRILEY	14/12/2018	CSR17006		East end of E/W internal boundary	1m
CSR17006i_W_14DEC18_HRILEY	14/12/2018	CSR17006		Field boundary and enclosure road on South Regis Common	1m
CSR18034a_E_14DEC18_HRILEY	14/12/2018	CSR18034		Internal E/W boundary with beech hedge	1m
CSR18034b_W_14DEC18_HRILEY	14/12/2018	CSR18034		Internal E/W boundary with stone faced gateway	
CSR18034c_NW_14DEC18_HRILEY	14/12/2018	CSR18034		Internal E/W boundary with stone faced gateway	1m
CSR18034d_E_14DEC18_HRILEY	14/12/2018	CSR18034		Internal E/W boundary	
CSR18034e_W_14DEC18_HRILEY	14/12/2018	CSR18034		Internal E/W boundary with 2livestock management area	
CSR18034f_W_14DEC18_HRILEY	14/12/2018	CSR18034		Internal E/W boundary with 2livestock management area	1m
CSR18034g_W_14DEC18_HRILEY	14/12/2018	CSR18034		Internal E/W boundary with stone faced gateway	
CSR18027_N_13DEC18_HRILEY	13/12/2018	CSR18027		Relict field boundary on north side of South Regis Common	1m
CSR18035a_N_14DEC18_HRILEY	14/12/2018	CSR18035		Relict field boundary on south side of South Regis Common	1m
CSR18035b_W_14DEC18_HRILEY	14/12/2018	CSR18035		Relict field boundary on south side of South Regis Common	1m
CSR18036a_W_13DEC18_HRILEY	13/12/2018	CSR18036		Northern enclosure boundary in Old Close Bottom	
CSR18036b_N_13DEC18_HRILEY	13/12/2018	CSR18036		Northern end of internal enclosure boundary	
CSR18036c_E_14DEC18_HRILEY	14/12/2018	CSR18036		Northern end of internal enclosure boundary	
CSR18036d_N_14DEC18_HRILEY	14/12/2018	CSR18036		Internal enclosure boundary	
CSR18036e_N_14DEC18_HRILEY	14/12/2018	CSR18036		Western enclosure boundary	
CSR18036f_N_14DEC18_HRILEY	14/12/2018	CSR18036		Southern end of internal enclosure boundary	
CSR18036g_W_14DEC18_HRILEY	14/12/2018	CSR18036		Stone faced gateway at S end of internal enclosure boundary	1m
CSR18036h_W_14DEC18_HRILEY	14/12/2018	CSR18036		Southern enclosure boundary	
CSR18036i_E_14DEC18_HRILEY	14/12/2018	CSR18036		Southern enclosure boundary	
CSR18036j_N_14DEC18_HRILEY	14/12/2018	CSR18036		Eastern enclosure boundary	
CSR18036k_W_14DEC18_HRILEY	14/12/2018	CSR18036		Eastern enclosure boundary	

# South Regis Common, Woolhanger Estate

## Brief for Archaeological Surveys

### 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 This work has two aims: firstly a walkover survey of an area of South Regis Common not covered in previous archaeological work; and secondly a photographic survey and written description of the 19<sup>th</sup>-century boundaries and drainage systems to be impacted by proposed mires' works.
- 1.3 The walkover survey should characterise, quantify and locate known and unknown heritage assets and the historic landscape on an area of South Regis Common, Challacombe around NGR SS 712404. See attached map below. This lies on enclosed ground, in some cases being improved pasture but in others unimproved rough grazing.
- 1.4 The survey and description of the landscape of nineteenth-century enclosure covers a larger area overlapping that of the walkover survey.
- 1.5 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](mailto: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 5th December 2018**.
- 1.6 The HEO will provide the necessary contact information for the landowner/manager.

### 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. Furthermore, some works are proposed to redirect and slow the flow of water within drainage features so as to reduce erosion (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 2018-2019. 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. Areas

immediately to the west of the current site were surveyed in 2017 but the extent of proposed works has been expanded. An archaeological survey of the site to inform works is therefore required.

- 2.3 Based upon the recommendations of the earlier walkover survey it is also required to carry out a photographic survey and written description of the nineteenth-century boundaries (both relict and extant) as these will be impacted by proposed mires' works.
- 2.4 Current knowledge of the archaeological landscape: There are a range of historic features in and around the South Regis Common restoration area (see tables and figures below). 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.

Previous walkover survey has indicated the presence of hollow ways of probable medieval origin and turbaries that pre-date the landscape of nineteenth-century enclosure

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.

- 2.5 The moorland terrain of Exmoor is often difficult to traverse which, combined with the region's unpredictable weather, can often result in unforeseen delays to work in this environment. As a result, it is advisable to account for this when planning work. Quotes for the work described here must allow an appropriate contingency which will be released at the discretion of the HEO.
- 2.6 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, cartographic and aerial photographic archives.
- 3.2 Walkover survey will be undertaken within the area defined (see attached maps) according to the methodology described here. The site will be described using the abbreviated site code **CSR18** (**C**hallacombe, **S**outh **R**egis). 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.
- 3.4 Walkover 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. 23ha on South Regis Common. Survey in this areas should not be restricted to the vicinity of the ditches, but should cover the defined area fully.

- 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 photographic and written survey covers a larger but overlapping area (see maps below) of approximately 46ha. This survey should make a record and description of enclosure boundaries and drainage ditches within the area. This should pay attention to their morphology and structure as well as any conclusions that can be drawn regarding their categorisation, function, chronology and development. A desk-based assessment of these features should also be made from the LiDAR and cartographic data that the HEO can provide.
- 3.6 The HEO or project staff will be available for site visits during the survey work to advise on the proposed site works.
- 3.7 Any variation from this methodology should be agreed in writing with the HEO.
- 3.8 Fieldwork should be completed by **19th December 2018** and the HEO informed of the dates of commencement and completion.
- 3.9 Access to South Regis Common can be gained via a public footpath from the B3358 road (NGR SS 7177 4084).
- 3.10 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.
- 3.11 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
- 3.12 The HEO will assess quotations based on a balance between cost, quality and ability to meet the deadlines set.
- 3.13 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](http://www.exmoorher.co.uk). The successful applicant will be provided with full up to date data from the HER.

3.14 The project schedule is summarised in Table 1:

<b>Quote deadline</b>	Noon 5 <sup>th</sup> December 2018
<b>Successful applicant notified</b>	7 <sup>th</sup> December 2018
<b>Complete fieldwork</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> December 2018
<b>Spreadsheet of heritage assets to HEO</b>	4 <sup>th</sup> January 2019
<b>Draft Report</b>	11 <sup>th</sup> January 2019
<b>Final Report</b>	18 <sup>th</sup> January 2019

**Table 1:** Project schedule

## 4.0 Deliverables

- 4.1 An initial summary of the heritage assets identified by the survey should be made available to the HEO as an Excel spreadsheet by **4<sup>th</sup> January 2017**. This should include the digital files collected by GPS for the survey – delivered in ‘shape’ or compatible format.
- 4.2 A draft digital copy, in MS Word format, of an appropriately illustrated report of the work should be provided to the HEO by **11th January 2019**.
- 4.3 The HEO will return the draft report within two weeks of receipt with appropriate comments.
- 4.4 It is important that the archaeological survey reports commissioned by EMP are produced in a standardised format. Accordingly, the report should be structured in line with the scheme described in Appendix 2 of this brief.
- 4.5 Following any necessary revisions, an unbound hard copy, as well as 2 bound hard copies of the final report will be delivered to the HEO by **18th January 2019**, 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.
- 4.6 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*
- 4.7 Any finds should be delivered to the HEO on conclusion of the survey.
- 4.8 The archaeological consultant shall complete an online OASIS form describing the survey, including a digital copy of the report before the completion of this contract. The report will also contain the appropriate OASIS number.

## 5.0 Health and Safety at Work

- 5.1 Safety at Work, Etc., Act 1974, and any other Acts, Regulations or Orders pertaining to the health and safety of employees. All personnel will conduct themselves in an appropriate manner in accordance with relevant IFA guidelines (<http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa>).
- 5.2 The HEO shall be empowered to suspend the work or provision of the Service or part thereof in the event of non-compliance by the contractors with this condition or with its legal duties in health and safety matters. The contractors shall not resume provision of the Service or such part until the Authorised Officer is satisfied that the non-compliance has been rectified.
- 5.3 A full risk assessment will be submitted to the HEO and agreed in advance of any fieldwork. Any variation to working practices set out in the risk assessment must be agreed by the HEO.

- 5.4 It is emphasised that conditions on Exmoor's moorlands can be unpredictable and extreme. Accordingly, contractors are expected to be appropriately equipped and have access to a mobile telephone with reasonable coverage in the region if lone working or employ multiple personnel to undertake the work. It will also be advantageous for surveyors to be experienced in working under upland and/or wetland conditions.

## 6.0 Insurance

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

## 7.0 Termination

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

## 8.0 Disputes

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

## **Appendix 1**

### ***Data Capture***

*Location:* representative 10 figure National Grid reference

*Type :* follow Historic England Thesaurus

*Period:* follow Historic England guidelines

*Dimensions*

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

*Description and interpretation:* to include dimensions and heights of feature

*Sketch:* for complex features

*References:* list file names of all survey photographs

## **Appendix 2**

### ***Required Outline Report Structure***

1.0: *Executive Summary*

2.0: *Introduction*

3.0: *Objectives*

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

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

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

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

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



## Appendix 3

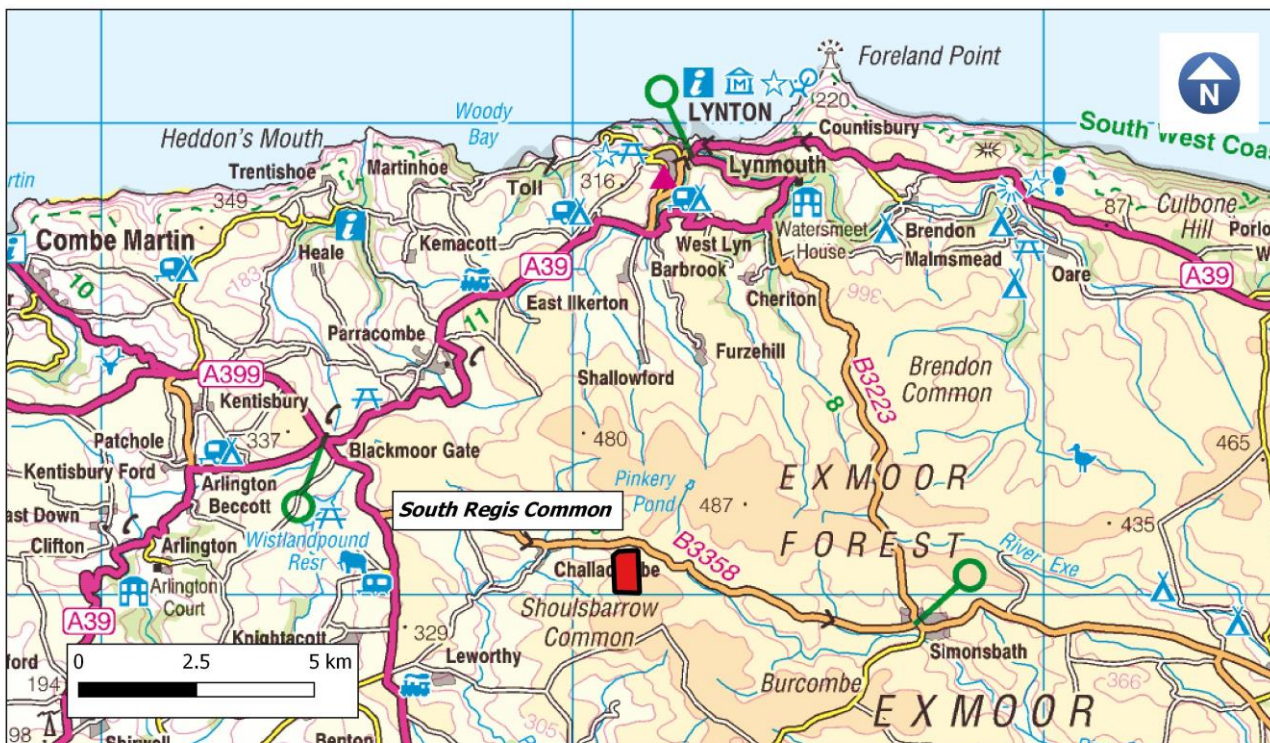
### HER Data Summary: South Regis Common

ENPHER Number	Name	Grid Reference	Summary	Monument Type
<b>MDE1284</b> <b><u>Scheduled Monument</u></b> <b><u>1003185</u></b>	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
<b>MDE12841</b>	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
<b>MDE21801</b>	Post-medieval quarry on South Regis Common	SS 7115 4006	An old quarry is marked on historic mapping.	QUARRY
<b>MDE21219</b>	None	SS 7140 4030	An old quarry is marked on historic mapping. Probably the same site as MMO2230.	QUARRY
<b>MEM22300</b>	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
<b>MMO2183</b>	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
<b>MMO2184</b>	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?
<b>MMO2185</b>	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
<b>MMO2186</b>	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
<b>MMO2187</b>	Bronze Age barrow or burial cairn on South Regis Common	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 it may be the remains of a Bronze Age cairn or other funerary monument.	MOUND, BURIAL CAIRN? BARROW?

<b>MMO2188</b>	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
<b>MMO2228</b>	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
<b>MMO2229</b>	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?
<b>MMO2230</b>	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
<b>MMO2236</b>	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
<b>MMO2237</b>	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

# Appendix 4: Figures

**Figure 1: Site Location**



Scale 1:100,000

Compiled by MJG on 26/11/2018

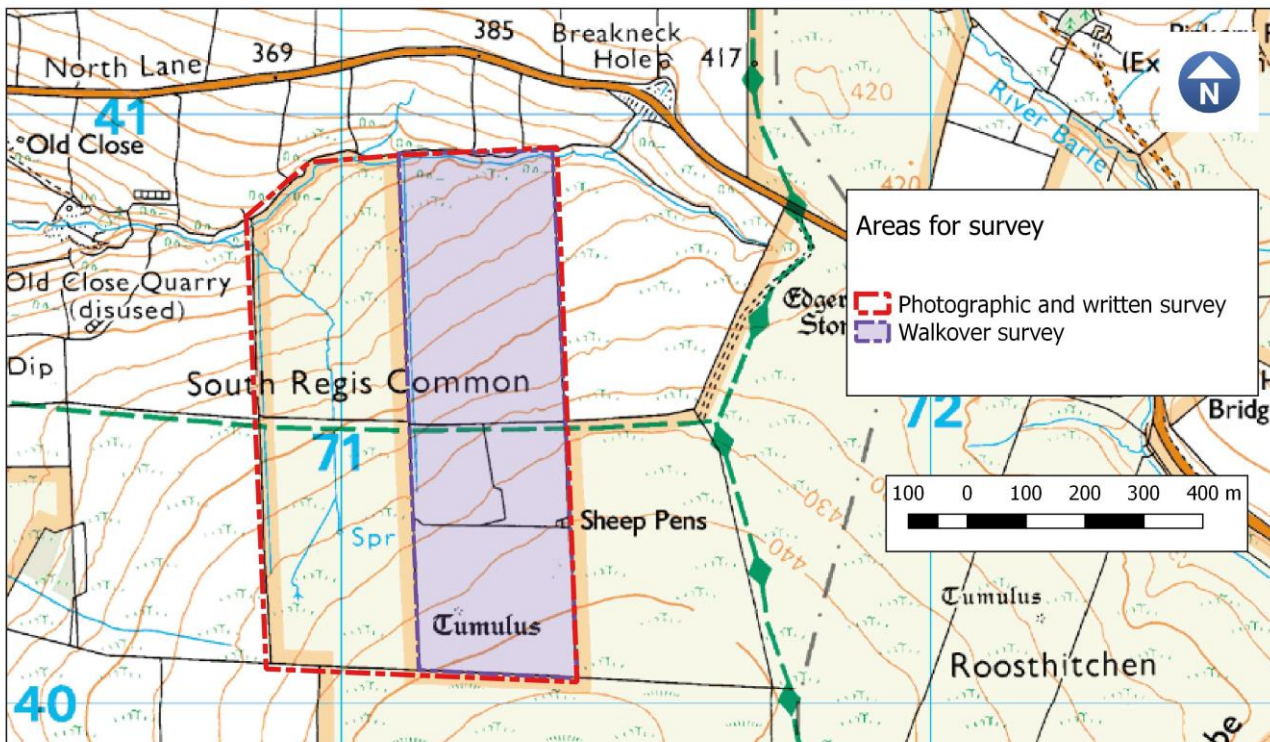
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**Figure 2: Survey Areas**



Scale 1:8,000

Compiled by MJG on 26/11/2018

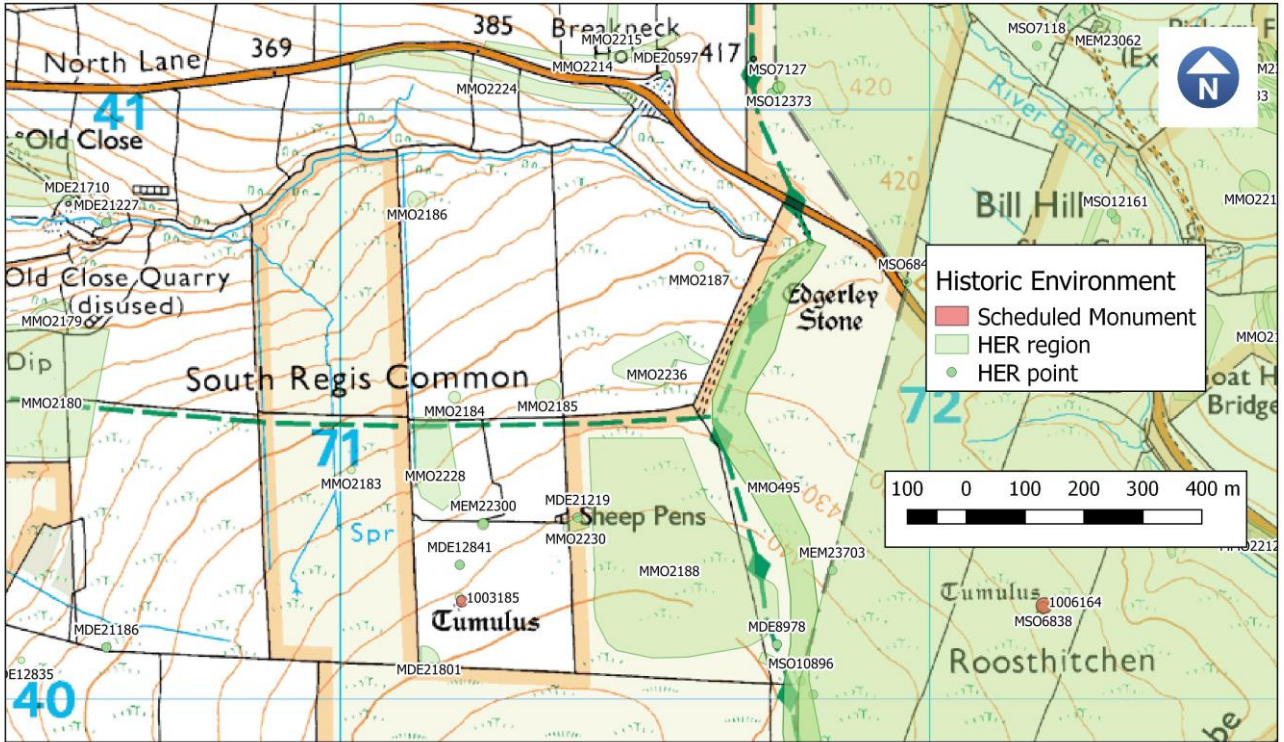
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**Figure 3: Historic Environment Record**

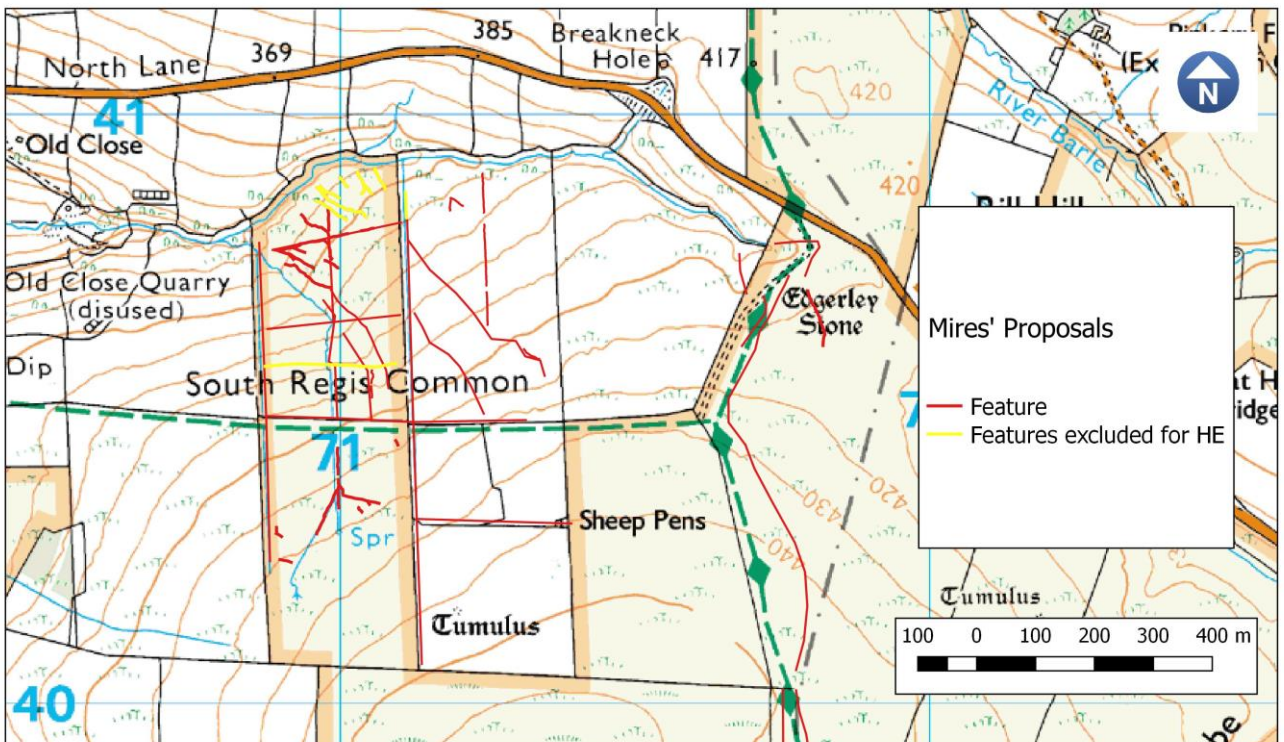


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**Figure 4: Mires Restoration Proposals**



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