

THE CHAINS EXMOOR

Results of a Walkover Survey



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The Chains, Exmoor

Results of a Walkover Survey

For

The Exmoor Mires Project

By



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Summary

South West Archaeology Ltd. was engaged by the Historic Environment Officer of the Exmoor Mire Project to undertake a non-intrusive walkover survey of the proposed mire restoration area on the Chains, Exmoor (NGR: SS 7324 4254). The results of this walkover survey will help to mitigate the threats that the proposed drainage-ditch blocking may pose to the historic environment. The survey also aimed to identify archaeological features which might require further mitigation work prior to the blocking of drainage ditches.

In total 101 features were recorded during this walkover survey, including: mounds, platforms, extraction works, field boundaries, potential stone rows and individual stones. A number of these were unknown prior to this survey and several are deserving of further recording prior to any ditch blocking activity.

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1.0 Introduction

Location: The Chains
Parish: Exmoor
Authority: Exmoor National Park (ENPA)
District: West Somerset
County: Somerset

1.1 Project Background

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was engaged by the Historic Environment Officer (HEO) of the Exmoor Mire Project (EMP), a project funded by South West Water (SWW), to undertake a non-intrusive walkover survey of the proposed mire restoration area on The Chains, Exmoor (NGR: SS7324.4254). The purpose of this walkover was to acquire as complete a picture possible of the historic environment and any visible archaeology within the areas to be affected by the restoration works. The walkover survey will help to mitigate the threats that the proposed drainage ditch blocking may pose to the historic environment. The survey also aimed to identify archaeological features which might require further mitigation work prior to drainage ditch blocking.

1.2 Site Description

The Chains is a remote area of open moorland in the north-west corner of Exmoor Parish (Figures 1 and 2). The area rises to a height of 487m at Chains Barrow and is immediately to the south of the Somerset-Devon border.

The underlying bedrock is comprised of Kentisbury and Combe Martin slates (British Geological Survey 2012), overlain by peaty soils of the Crowdy 2 and Altcar 2 Associations (SSEW 1983).

1.3 Objectives

The objectives of the walkover can be summarised in four main points:

1. To identify archaeological features within the areas.
2. Artefact recovery from areas of erosion.
3. Identify any areas which may require further detailed surveying.
4. Make recommendations as to appropriate actions to mitigate the potential damage caused by drainage blocking to visible archaeological features.

1.4 Methodology

The walkover survey of the EMP restoration area on the Chains was undertaken by SWARCH personnel (Dr Bryn Morris, Dr. Samuel Walls and Nicola Rohan) over the course of several days in late February 2012. The walkover was carried out to the standards laid out in the brief supplied by the EMP HEO (Appendix 3).

The walkover survey included surveying 5m transects along each side of the 17,900m of drainage ditch targeted for blocking. In addition to these transects, proposed traffic and access

routes were also examined (15.25ha). Areas of high archaeological potential (as defined by the EMP HEO and shown on Figure 2) covered 44.25ha and were surveyed using transects with a 10m spacing.

Tracks and areas of erosion due to vehicular and animal traffic within these areas were closely examined for artefacts, but none were recovered. The extensive peat cuttings which cover much of the area were not recorded by the survey as the ENPA has adequate information derived from aerial photography and LiDAR analysis.

The data for each feature identified during the survey was recorded in the field and a photographic record made. The location of each feature was recorded using the Magellan GPS system provided by the EMP.

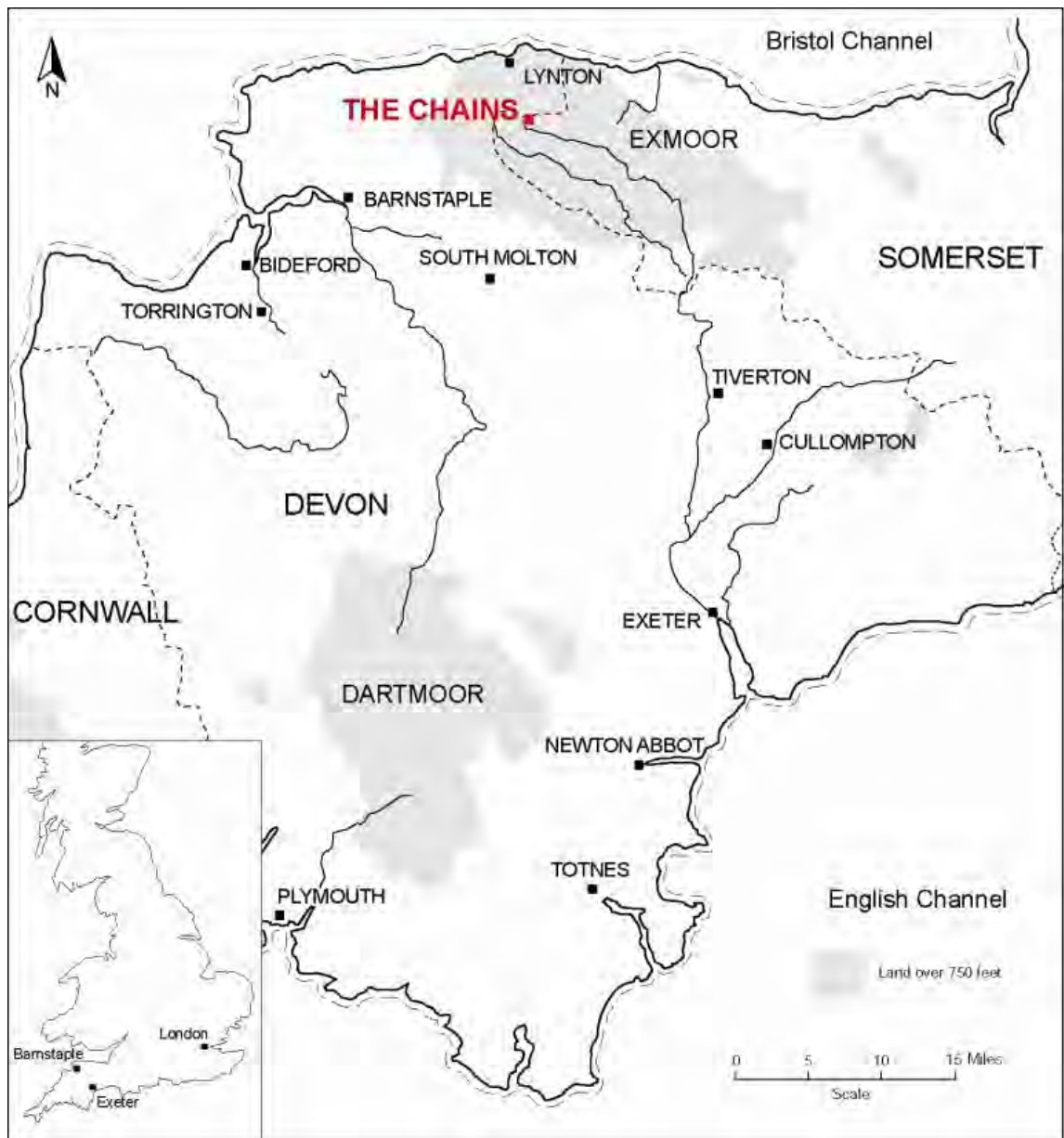


Figure 1: Site Location.

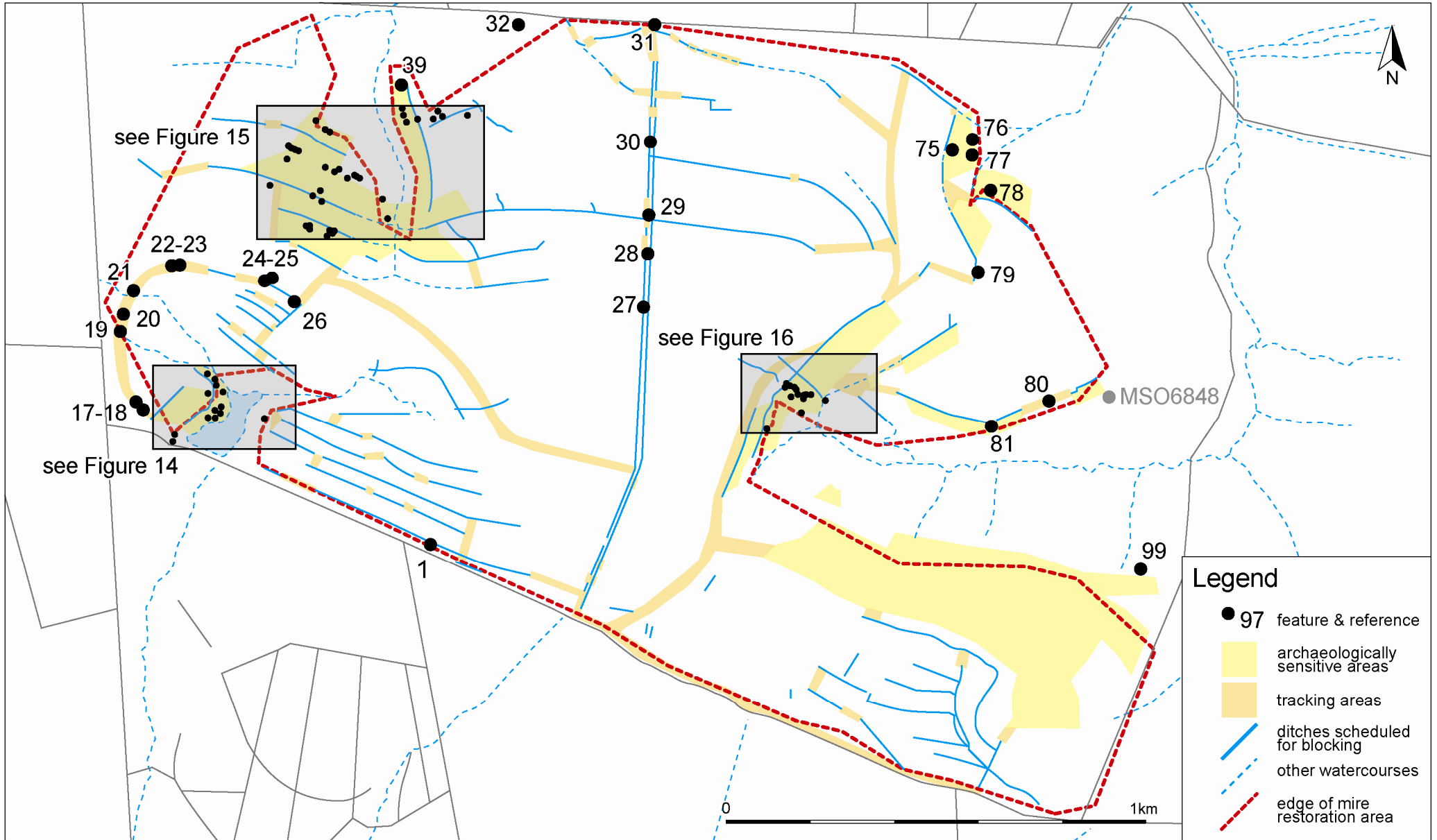


Figure 2: Site plan.

2.0 Results of the Walkover Survey

2.1 General Points

The walkover survey immediately identified that relatively little ground-truthing had taken place at The Chains. Previously unidentified drainage ditches were discovered, and a significant minority of the identified ditches subject to blocking proved on examination to be animal tracks, tyre tracks, peat cuttings and other archaeological features.

Generally, most of the areas examined were concealed beneath deep peat deposits: these were generally between 0.5m and 1.0m deep on the highest areas. These deep deposits of peat meant that no archaeological features, with the obvious exception of peat cutting, were visible in these areas. Given the density of features in areas that have little or no peat cover, it is highly likely these deep peat deposits conceal other archaeological features.

2.2 Orthostats, Stone Rows and Stony Areas

2.2.1 Large Stones/Orthostats

Individual stones (only those larger than 0.3m were recorded) made up the largest proportion of the recorded features identified by this survey. In total 43 stones were recorded (although 13-16 of these formed alignments ECH12.100 and ECH12.101). Many of these stones may simply be natural outcrops, but some could be surviving visible elements of stone rows, hut circles, cairns or other features.

ECH12:80 (Figure 2 & 3) is one of the largest examples (1.0×0.7×0.4m), and appears to have fallen downslope from a socket located immediately south-east of its current position. This large triangular shaped stone is located west of two known cairns (MS06848) and across the Long Chains Combe from two known prehistoric standing stones (MSO6962).



Figure 3: Large stone ECH12:80, viewed from the north by north-west (0.5m scale).

2.2.2 Stone Rows/Alignments

Three possible stone rows (ECH12.33; ECH12.100; ECH12.101) were identified during the survey, all of which were orientated on a north-west to south-east alignment (Figures 15-16). This is a fairly common alignment for Exmoor's stone rows (four of the nine known examples are orientated in this way) and may be related to astronomical alignments (Riley and Wilson-North 2001; Tilley 2010), or place-marking, memorialisation, place-framing and materiality (Gillings *et al.* 2010, 315-6), taking into account the geological strike of the underlying bedrock.

ECH12.33 (Figure 4 & 15) is *c.*15m long and comprises at least four visible large angular stones (approximately 0.4×0.15m) aligned in a single row on the eastern edge of a generally stony area (ECH12.35). This stone row may be part of a wider complex of prehistoric activity, with two possible cists (ECH12.37 and ECH12.41) and two mounds/cairns (ECH12.34 and ECH12.40) nearby. The presence of a wider monumental complex around this stone row adds weight to its interpretation, as the majority of the other known Exmoor examples form part of wider monument groupings (Riley and Wilson-North 2001:24).

ECH12.100 (Figure 15) encompasses seven stones (approximately 0.3×0.2m in size) aligned in a single *c.*30m long row. This length is comparable to most of the other known stone rows on Exmoor, which broadly fall into two distinct groups, with five short examples (12-68m) and 3 longer examples (280-420m). The Warcombe Water Stone Row is the only known example which falls between these categories, being a single row 99m long of 12 stones (9 standing) and a further prone quartz block 43m north-west of this.

ECH12.101 (Figure 16) is comprised of ten stones (approximately 0.45×0.25m in size) in a single *c.*55m long row. One of the stones is quartz, with a further two having notable veins of quartz. Riley and Wilson-North (2001) suggest that “the use of quartz in a stone row is very unusual” although a third of the stones used in the White Ladder are quartz. ECH12.100 also includes several quartz veined stones and the use of these stones may simply reflect the background geology.



Figure 4: Possible stone row ECH12.33 viewed from the south by south-east (2m scale).

2.2.3 Areas of Scattered Stone

There were three distinct scatters of stones noted during the survey, which all included a range of differently sized stones and occasional quartz. Two of these areas – ECH12.60 and ECH12.73 (Figure 15) – were relatively small in size (15×15m and 25×30m respectively) and may represent natural outcrops of stone. It is not impossible these areas comprise irregular stone settings as seen elsewhere on Exmoor. Area ECH12.35 (Figure 15) is much larger (0.3ha), and although it is most likely to be reflective of geological variation, on aerial photos it appears to form an indistinct sub-circular shape. It may therefore relate to a prehistoric enclosure or settlement. This suggested prehistoric date is supported by the proximity of a possible stone row (ECH12.33) to the east (Figure 4), two indistinct mounds (possible cairns) (ECH12.34 and ECH12.40) to the east and north, and two possible cists (ECH12.37 and ECH12.41) located within ECH12.35.

It should be noted that the known cairns located on the slopes of Hoar Oak Hill (MSO6848) lie within a similar scatter of stones. On this basis it is arguable that these stony scatters were either utilised as a convenient source of freestone, or are themselves derived from derelict structures; in either case they are worthy of further investigation. The work of Gillings *et al.* (2010, 213-6) suggests that these sites were deliberately sought out, imitated, enhanced and restructured in a way that held significance for the agents involved.

It is important to note that ECH12.35 and ECH12.34 are both bisected by a ditch scheduled for blocking and will therefore be directly affected by the proposed works.

2.3 Platforms and Settlements



Figure 5: Platform ECH12.59, viewed from the east north-east (2m scale).

As well as the possible prehistoric settlement/enclosure ECH12.35, two other platforms were identified during this survey. ECH12.74 is approximately 8.0×4.0m, fairly indistinct and

partially obscured by soft rushes; it is probably a natural feature. In contrast, platform ECH12.59 is considerably larger and more distinct level area (approximately 10×10m) cut into a north-facing hill slope (Figures 5 & 15). Three large quartz veined stones (see ECH12.56 and ECH12.57) are set at the rear of the platform and form a possible short north-west to south-east alignment with a fourth (quartz) stone ECH12.58 set upslope (to the north-west).

In addition to these two distinct platforms, there were also four slight hollows (ECH12.49 ECH12.50 ECH12.51 and ECH12.81) of unknown date or origin (Figure 15). ECH12.81 is a sub-ovoid hollow measuring 3.0×2.0m located near the junction of two drainage ditches, and is probably derived from quarrying or mineral exploration. ECH12.49 is a sub-ovoid depression 0.3m deep aligned with the slope and measuring 8.0×1.5m, there is no visible evidence of up-cast from this feature. ECH12.50 (6.0×6.0m) and ECH12.51 (3.0×3.0m) are shallow (0.3m and 0.4m deep respectively) irregular ovoid depressions, which both have hints of raised berms on their lower sides (e.g. Figure 6).



Figure 6: 'Hollow' ECH12.50, viewed from the north-west (2m scale).

2.4 Field Boundaries and Tracks

Three possible former boundaries were noted within the study area. These were ECH12.2 (MSO10889), ECH12.3, and ECH12.36. ECH12.3 was the longest of these, extending for c.200m, and standing 0.5m high with a 2m wide bank with a 1.5m wide and 0.4m deep wet ditch on its upslope side (Figures 7 & 14). This bank and ditch appeared to follow the contour, but the feature does not appear to be a contour leat. ECH12.2 (MSO10889) is almost identical (surviving to a height of 0.4m and with a slightly shallower ditch), and both are clearly truncated by the post-medieval drainage systems.

Field boundary ECH12.36 (Figure 15) survives as a 1.5m wide and 0.3m high bank for approximately 15m on a north-west to south-east alignment. This feature may be associated with the possible prehistoric settlement (ECH12.35), although its date is unknown.



Figure 7: Relict boundary ECH12.3, viewed from the north-west (2m scale).

A single possible holloway was also noted (ECH12.96) leading out of the Long Chains Combe (Figures 8 & 16). A 0.6m wide and *c.*60m long terrace (ECH12.98) appeared to follow one of the contours before running down into and across the base of this same combe (Figure 16).



Figure 8: Holloway ECH12.96, viewed from the south-east (2m scale).

2.5 Mounds and Cists

There were eleven ‘mounds’ identified during the survey (ECH12.6, ECH12.12, ECH12.24, ECH12.25 and ECH12.26 (Figure 14); ECH12.34 and ECH12.40 (Figure 15); ECH12.75, ECH12.78, ECH12.82 and ECH12.99 (Figures 2 & 16). Six of these features are likely to be prehistoric cairns or barrows, five of which are between 3-6m in diameter and 0.3-0.6m in height. For example mound ECH12.6 is a sub-ovoid mound measuring *c.*4.0×3.0m, surviving to a height of 0.5m and has had its centre robbed out. ECH12.6 appeared to have been positioned across a coombe from a similarly sized mound (located outside the survey area), but it should also be noted that it is in close proximity to similarly sized (though slightly smaller) mineral exploration pits (e.g. ECH12.10). Mound ECH12.34 is the largest of these features at *c.*10m in diameter and surviving to a height of 0.5m (Figure 9). This is probably the best example, as it is located close to other possible prehistoric features (i.e. cists, stone row, etc.) and, unlike most of the others, appears to have been constructed primarily from stone.

Mound ECH12.24 was a considerably smaller (1.5m x 1.5m) low (0.3m high) mound, and given its immediate association with a drainage channel, can safely be interpreted as up-cast from this post-medieval feature.



Figure 9: Mound/cairn ECH12.34, viewed from the north-west (2m scale).

Four of the mounds (ECH12.75, ECH12.78, ECH12.82, ECH12.99) were very low (0.3-0.4m high) and indistinct. These were all approximately 6.0m in diameter with the exception of ECH12.75 which was *c.*10m across. They are probably all natural in origin, but both ECH12.78 (Figure 10) and ECH12.82 have notably different vegetation cover to their surrounding, and both are prominently positioned overlooking coombes.



Figure 10: Mound ECH12:78 in the foreground is prominently located, viewed from the south.

Two possible cists (ECH12.37 and ECH12.41, Figure 15) were identified within the survey area. Both were located within stony area ECH12.35, which may suggest that they are simply part of this wider spread of stones. However, ECH12.37 in particular appears too well defined to be random or natural (Figure 11).



Figure 11: Cist ECH12.37, located within stony area ECH12.35, viewed from the west (2m scale).

2.6 Mineral Exploitation

Several features were noted in the western part of the survey area, particularly within the vicinity of Pinkery Pond, which can be attributed to mineral exploitation. These features include a number of stone quarries (ECH12.5; ECH12.7; ECH12.16; and possibly ECH12.39), three linear mineral exploration trenches (ECH12.4; ECH12.13), and seven small (typically 2.0×2.5m) crescentic mounds (e.g. Figure 12) with small (*c.*1.8m diameter) water-filled pits to one side (ECH12.1; ECH12.8; ECH12.9; ECH12.10; ECH12.14; ECH12.15; ECH12.32) (see Figures 14-15).

There is a clear sequence of events in relation to these exploitation features, as two of the liner trenches (listed together as ECH12.13) cut the boundary/leat ECH12.3. ECH12.13 was in turn truncated by the large quarries (ECH12.16) which were presumably associated with the construction of the dam to Pinkery Pond.



Figure 12: Mineral exploration ECH12.32, viewed from the south-east (2m scale).

2.7 Miscellaneous Features

Although peat cuttings were not part of the remit for this study, three recent cuttings or erosion scars were noted due to their direct relationships with drainage ditches (ECH12.28; ECH12.29; ECH12.31, see Figure 2).

There were three other features which did not fit into these categories and are probably of fairly recent origin. Feature ECH12.79, a *c.*3m diameter peat cutting, which was circular in plan and over a 1m deep, which may be a former dugout/hide for shooting (Figures 2 & 13).

The other two features (ECH12.27 and ECH12.30) are stubs of timber posts located along the course of one of the drainage ditches, which may perhaps have related to the laying out of this ditch, but are more likely to be remnants of later route markers (Figure 2).



Figure 13: ECH12.79 unusual peat-cutting/hide, viewed from the west (2m scale).

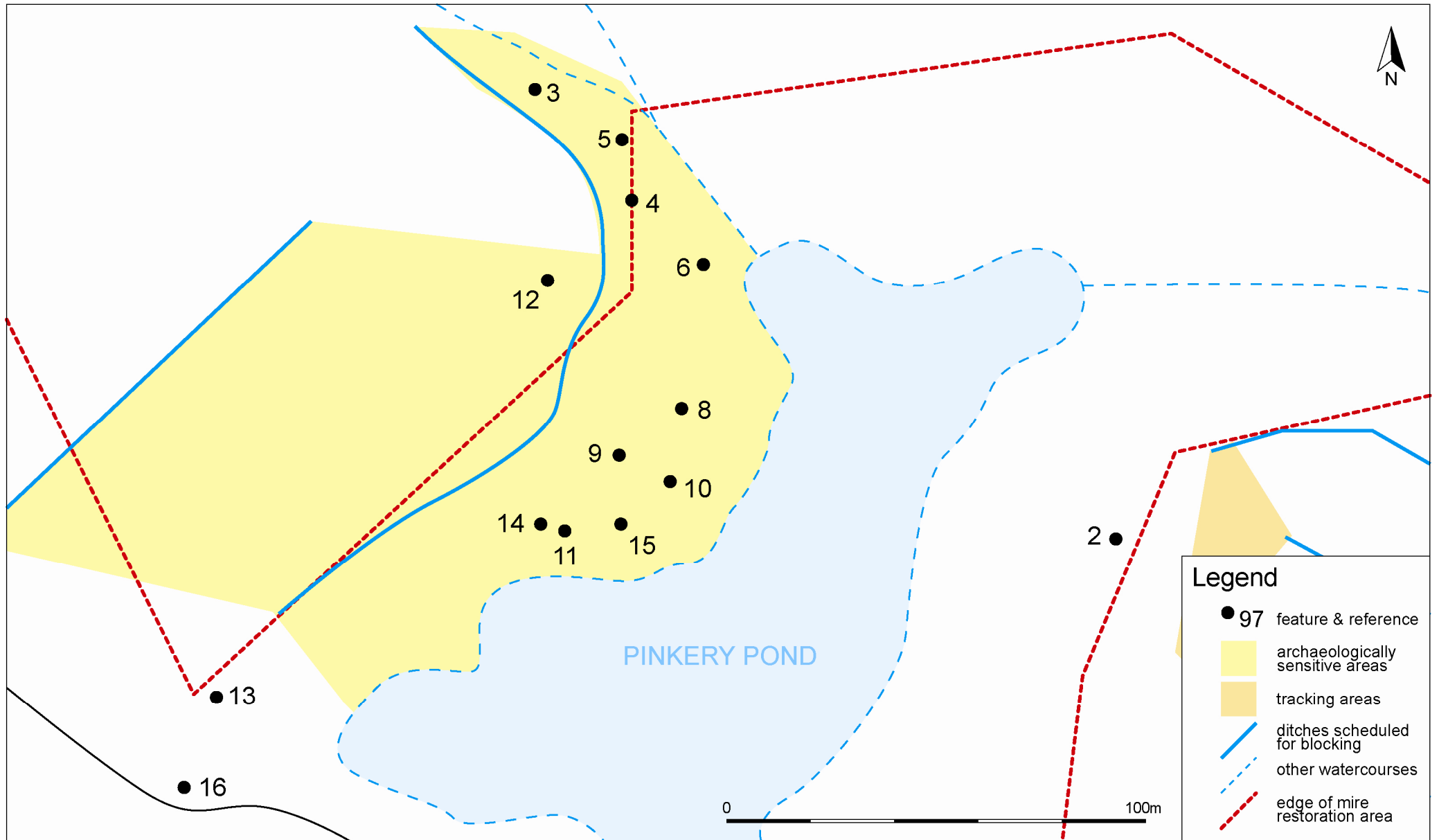


Figure 14: Detail of the south-west portion of the survey area.

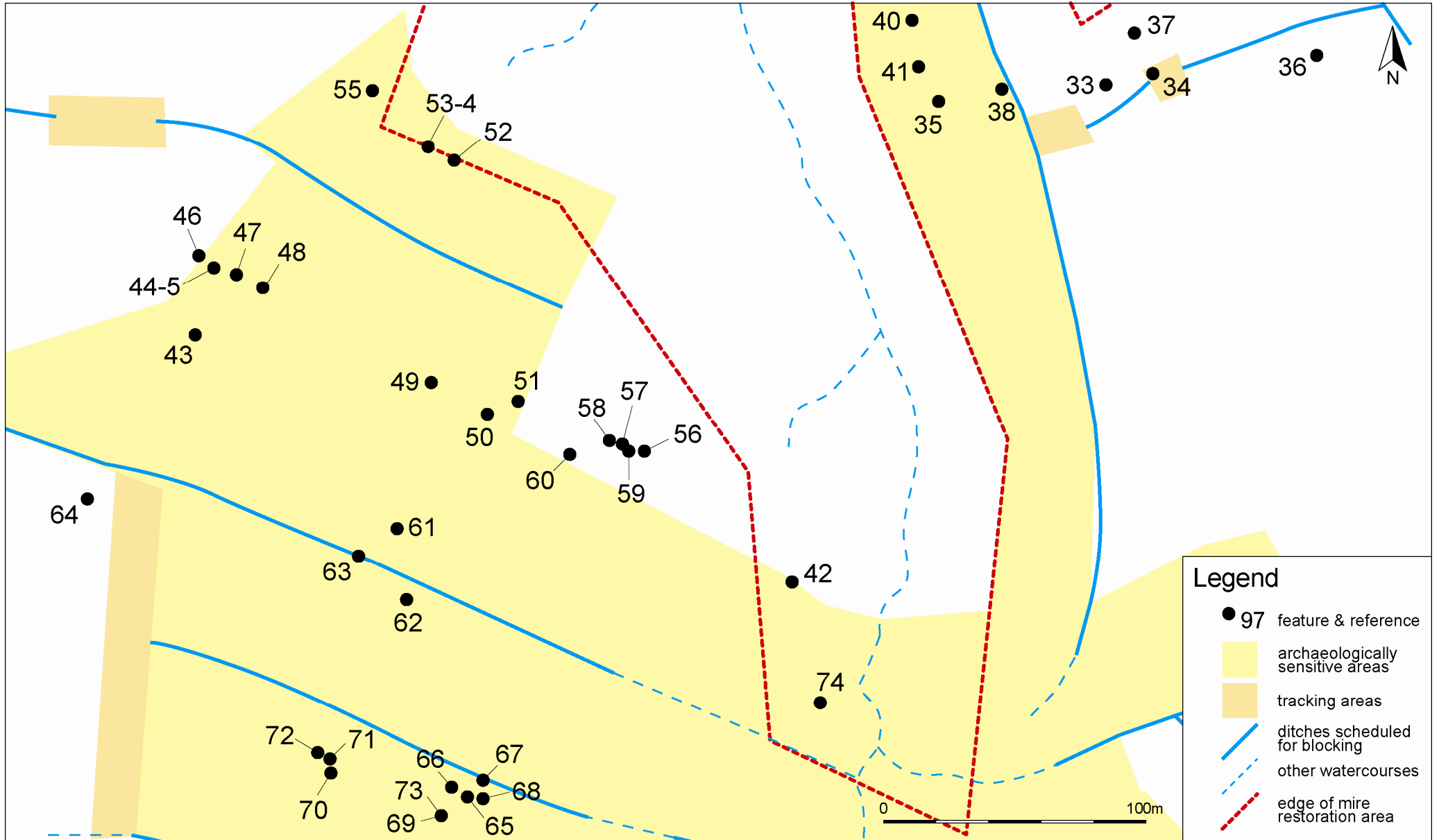


Figure 15: Detail of the north-west portion of the survey area.

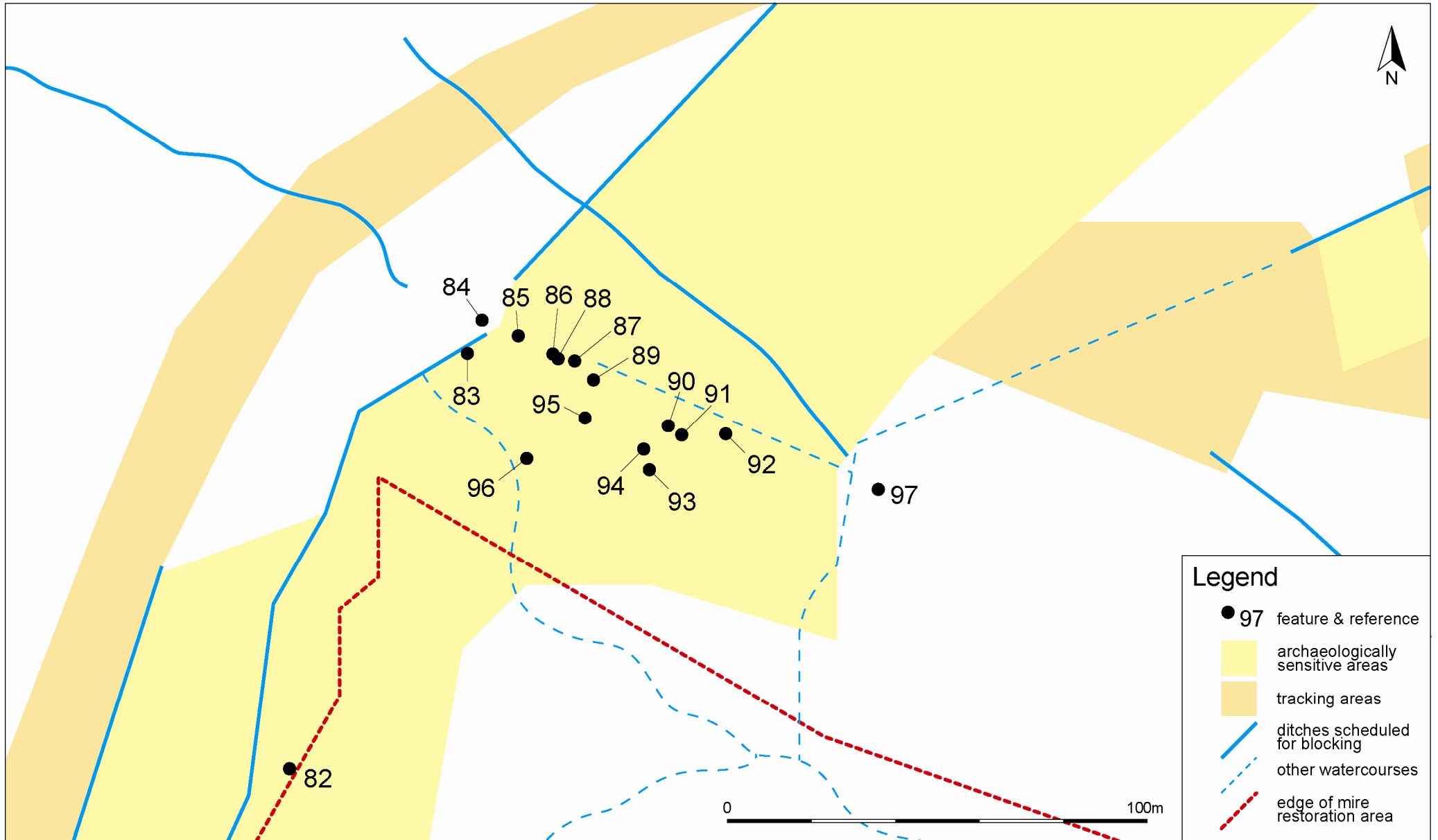


Figure 16: Detail of the eastern portion of the survey area.

3.0 Discussion

The walkover survey undertaken at The Chains identified a number of previously unknown archaeological monuments, ranging from possible stone rows, to funerary monuments and post-medieval mineral exploration pits (see Appendix 1). These monuments, particularly the Prehistoric examples, are generally small, unassuming and easily overlooked. Based on the results of the survey, a number of conclusions can be drawn, and recommendations made:

1. Firstly, a wide variety of different features have been selected for blocking as part of the mire restoration work. For the most part drainage ditches have been selected, but in a number of cases animal tracks and archaeological features have been identified for blocking. For example, ECH12.3 is a relict boundary with a wet ditch, but is not clearly a drainage ditch, and many of the individual components within the network of ditches identified in the south-east part of the site are actually the edges of large rectangular peat cuttings. This leads to a more important point: the variety of features identified for blocking suggests no real attempt has been made to understand the nature of these drainage systems, how they were designed to function and whether more than one phase of drainage is present. This has clear implications for determining the correct level of recording required – these drainage networks form important archaeological complexes in their own right – and has clear implications for the success or failure of attempts to block them.
2. In general, most of the area surveyed is covered with a good depth of peat (*c.*0.5-1.0m). Only peat cuttings and post-medieval drainage ditches were observed in these areas, but the peat may conceal other, Prehistoric, archaeological features. While this is a matter of probability rather than certainty, a relatively large number of monuments were identified in those areas where the peat was thin or absent. Therefore, the apparent lack of archaeological monuments within the areas of deep peat does not mean archaeological features or deposits are not present, only that they are not visible. It should be noted that some of the known and recorded areas of peat cutting were found to be considerably more extensive – e.g. MMO2164 extends to the west beyond the central parallel pair of drainage ditches.
3. There are a number of dubious mounds, which may or may not be remnants of Prehistoric funerary monuments. They raise the question as to why the Chains Barrow is so well-preserved and prominent, especially given that it is the only ancient feature evident within the deep-peat areas.
4. Three (possibly four) potential stone rows (ECH12.33; ECH12.100; ECH12.101) have been identified during this survey, adding substantially to the total number of known examples; as such, they definitely deserve further detailed recording prior to any mire restoration works. It is significant that two of these possible rows lie within broader spreads of stony material, and these may contain other stone features or settings.
5. The possible prehistoric enclosure (ECH12.35) associated with one of these stone rows (as well as two possible cists and cairns (ECH12.34) within/nearby) should also be looked at in more detail, as they are bisected by a ditch scheduled for blocking. Platform ECH12.59 and the associated stones (ECH12.56-ECH12.58) set into the rear of this flat area, are also worthy of attention.
6. Lastly, the scale and morphology of the peat cutting that has taken place in the deep-peat areas differs from that identified in previous mire surveys, implying a different and more industrial scale of production. Further work could be undertaken on these cuttings, especially as some of them (south-east sector of the site) have been interpreted as ditches needing to be blocked.

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Appendix 1

Gazetteer of Sites

Feature Number	Grid Reference		Type	Period	Dimensions (L×W×H)	Description	Photo Reference
ECH12.1	272784.75	142018.11	mineral extraction site	Post-Medieval	3.0×1.4×0.4m	Small crescentic mound 3×1.4m by 0.4m high, with a sub-circular water-filled pit 1.8m across to the south	ECH12_1_NNE_24.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.2	272391.08	142316.67	relict field boundary			Linear bank with dry ditch on upslope side; low bank is c.2m across and 0.4m high; ditch is c.1.4m across and 0.3m deep; appears to run with contour; same as ECH12.3?; this feature is cut by the drainage ditches; already on HER as feature MSO10889	
ECH12.3	272253.79	142423.36	relict field boundary		c.200m	Linear bank with wet ditch on upslope side; low bank is c.2m across and 0.5m high; ditch is c.1.5m across and 0.4m deep; appears to run with contour, but is not clearly a contour leat; same as ECH12.2?; THIS FEATURE IS SCHEDULED FOR BLOCKING	ECH12_3a_SE_24.02.12_SWARCH ECH12_3b_SE_24.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.4	272276.95	142397.72	mineral extraction site	Post-Medieval	10×5.5×1.8m	Linear mineral exploration trench; c.10m long with a trench 2.5m wide and 1.2m deep; bank on south-west side 3m wide and c.0.6m high	ECH12_4a_SE_24.02.12_SWARCH ECH12_4b_NW_24.02.12_SWARCH ECH12_4c_NW_24.02.12_SWARCH ECH12_4d_SE_24.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.5	272274.46	142410.95	stone quarry	Post-Medieval	10×4m	Small quarry cut into south side of combe	ECH12_5a_WNW_24.02.12_SWARCH ECH12_5b_SE_24.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.6	272293.49	142382.01	mound	Prehistoric	4.0×3.0×0.5m	Small mutilated ?burial mound; centre has been dug out/lost; possible mound on opposite side of combe to the north-east	ECH12_6a_NW_24.02.12_SWARCH ECH12_6b_NE_24.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.7	272308.37	142377.87	stone quarry	Post-Medieval	8.0×3.0m	Small quarry cut into south side of combe	ECH12_7_SE_24.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.8	272288.52	142347.27	mineral extraction site	Post-Medieval	2.5×2.0×0.6m	Small mound with sub-circular water-filled pit on upslope side of similar size	ECH12_8a_SE_24.02.12_SWARCH ECH12_8b_E_24.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.9	272273.64	142336.52	mineral extraction site	Post-Medieval	2.5×2.0×0.6m	Small mound with sub-circular water-filled pit on upslope side of similar size	ECH12_9a_SSE_24.02.12_SWARCH ECH12_9b_ESE_24.02.12_SWARCH

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ECH12.10	272285.22	142329.08	mineral extraction site	Post-Medieval	2.5×2.0×0.6m	Small mound with sub-circular water-filled pit on upslope side of similar size	ECH12_10_SE_24.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.11	272260.82	142318.53	drainage ditch	Post-Medieval		Unmarked drainage channel cuts ECH12.3	ECH12_11_NW_24.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.12	272256.27	142377.66	mound	Prehistoric	10×10×0.2m	Low, indistinct mound or pair of mounds; marked by differential vegetation	
ECH12.13	272178.11	142278.83	mineral extraction site	Post-Medieval		Pair of linear mineral exploration trenches; upper trench is c.40m long by 2m wide and 1m deep; lower trench is c.20m long by 2m wide and 1m deep; south-west end of upper trench suffering erosion; bank of lower trench appears cut by ECH12.16	ECH12_13a_NE_24.02.12_SWARCH ECH12_13b_NE_24.02.12_SWARCH ECH12_13c_SW_24.02.12_SWARCH ECH12_13d_SW_24.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.14	272255.44	142320.19	mineral extraction site	Post-Medieval	2.5×2.0×0.6m	Small mound with sub-circular water-filled pit on upslope side of similar size	ECH12_14_SE_24.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.15	272274.05	142320.19	mineral extraction site	Post-Medieval	2.5×2.0×0.6m	Small mound with sub-circular water-filled pit on upslope side of similar size	ECH12_15_SE_24.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.16	272170.67	142258.57	stone quarry	Post-Medieval		Series of large sub-circular quarries on the western side of Pinkery Pond	ECH12_16a_SW_24.02.12_SWARCH ECH12_16b_SW_24.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.17	272101.20	142338.79	drainage ditch	Post-Medieval		Drainage ditch crossing access track; part of HER MMO2634	
ECH12.18	272089.21	142351.20	drainage ditch	Post-Medieval		Drainage ditch crossing access track; part of HER MMO2634	
ECH12.19	272060.67	142524.05	drainage ditch	Post-Medieval		Drainage ditch crossing access track; part of HER MMO2634	
ECH12.20	272067.29	142566.64	drainage ditch	Post-Medieval		Drainage ditch crossing access track; part of HER MMO2634	
ECH12.21	272076.80	142617.92	drainage ditch	Post-Medieval		Drainage ditch crossing access track; part of HER MMO2634	
ECH12.22	272169.84	142684.08	drainage ditch	Post-Medieval		Drainage ditch crossing access track; part of HER MMO2634	
ECH12.23	272186.38	142689.04	drainage ditch	Post-Medieval		Drainage ditch crossing access track; part of HER MMO2634	
ECH12.24	272396.04	142645.63	mound	Post-Medieval	1.5×1.5×0.3m	Small mound, probably upcast from adjacent drainage ditch	
ECH12.25	272405.96	142654.72	mound	Prehistoric	3×3×0.3m	Low, indistinct mound, partly mutilated; marked by differential vegetation	ECH12_25_SE_24.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.26	272460.13	142599.31	mound	Prehistoric	3×3×0.3m	Low, indistinct mound, partly mutilated; marked by differential vegetation	ECH12_26_NE_24.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.27	273292.14	142581.74	post	Post-Medieval		Stub of weathered wooden post; 0.12m high	ECH12_27_N_27.02.12_SWARCH

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ECH12.28	273299.17	142710.34	peat cutting	Modern	10×10×0.6m	Recent circular peat scar or cutting; mineral soil visible	
ECH12.29	273303.71	142798.42	peat cutting	Modern	14×14×0.5m	Recent sub-circular peat cutting with good visible sections	ECH12_29a_SE_27.02.12_SWARCH ECH12_29b_ESE_27.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.30	273309.09	142972.93	post	Post-Medieval		Stub of weathered wooden post; 0.12m high	ECH12_30_N_27.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.31	273318.19	143260.32	erosion scar	Modern	5.0×2.5×1.2m	Erosion scar in peat at access gate; good visible sections	ECH12_30a_ESE_27.02.12_SWARCH ECH12_30b_ESE_27.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.32	272993.58	143252.47	mineral extraction site	Post-Medieval	5.0×5.0×1.4m	Circular mineral exploration pit 2.5m across and 1m deep; crescentic spoil mound on upslope side 2m across and 0.4m high	ECH12_32_NW_27.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.33	272.792.60	143030.41	stone alignment	Prehistoric	c.15m long	At least three angular stones c.0.4m across and 0.15m thick aligned NW-SE; falls within general stony area	ECH12_33_N_27.02.12_SWARCH ECH12_33-35_NE_29.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.34	272810.39	143034.13	mound	Prehistoric	10×10×0.5m	Low, indistinct stony mound; cut by drainage ditch scheduled for blocking ; falls within general stony area	ECH12_33-35_NE_29.02.12_SWARCH ECH12_34_SE_27.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.35	272810.39	143034.13	stony scatter	Prehistoric	0.3ha	General area of scattered sub-angular stone, probably natural; on aerial photographs present as a very indistinct circular feature - possible settlement? cut by drainage ditch scheduled for blocking	ECH12_33-35_NE_29.02.12_SWARCH ECH12_35_NW_27.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.36	272873.65	143041.16	relict field boundary	unknown	c.15m long	Low bank c1.5m wide and 0.3m high; aligned NW-SE	ECH12_36_NE_27.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.37	272803.77	143049.84	cist	Prehistoric	1.2×1.2m	Possible stone-lined cist; falls within general stony area ECH12.35	ECH12_37_E_27.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.38			stone alignment	Prehistoric	c.15m long	SAME AS ECH12.33 - as line on MAP file	
ECH12.39	272715.28	143113.94	quarry		20×15m	Dished concavity in the upper slope, possible quarry	ECH12_39_E_27.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.40	272718.58	143055.63	mound	Prehistoric	6.0×6.0×0.6m	Possible cairn; falls within general stony area ECH12.35	
ECH12.41	272721.07	143037.02	cist	Prehistoric	1.5×1.0m	Possible stone-lined cist; falls within general stony area ECH12.35	ECH12_41_E_27.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.42	272672.99	142839.89	stone		0.8×0.4×0.3	Large quartz rock	ECH12_42a_SSE_27.02.12_SWARCH ECH12_42b_SSE_27.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.43	272445.08	142934.69	stone		0.5×0.5×0.15	Large rock with obvious quartz veins	ECH12_43a_NE_27.02.12_SWARCH ECH12_43b_NE_27.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.44	272452.47	142960.68	stone		0.5×0.3m	Large rock with obvious quartz veins	ECH12_44-45_NE_27.02.12_SWARCH

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ECH12.45	272451.35	142959.34	stone		0.4×0.3m	Large rock	ECH12_44-45_NE_27.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.46	272446.42	142964.72	stone		0.3×0.2m	Large rock	ECH12_46_W_27.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.47	272460.99	142957.99	stone			Group of three rocks; with obvious quartz veins	ECH12_47_SE_27.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.48	272471.30	142952.39	stone		0.2×0.2m	Rock with obvious quartz veins	ECH12_48_SE_27.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.49	272534.72	142916.54	hollow		8.0×1.5×0.3m	Shallow linear depression; aligned with the slope	ECH12_49_S_27.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.50	272556.68	142904.21	hollow		6.0×6.0×0.4m	Shallow irregular ovoid depression; hint of a raised berm on the downslope side	ECH12_50_SE_27.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.51	272568.11	142909.81	hollow		3.0×3.0m	Shallow irregular ovoid depression; hint of a raised berm on the downslope side	ECH12_51a_WSW_27.02.12_SWARCH ECH12_51b_S_27.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.52	272543.91	143001.47	stone		0.8×0.5m	Large rock with obvious quartz veins	ECH12_52a_NE_27.02.12_SWARCH ECH12_52b_NE_27.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.53	272533.88	143006.01	stone		0.4×0.4m	Rock	ECH12_53_NW_27.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.54	272533.99	143005.81	stone		0.4×0.3m	Rock	
ECH12.55	272512.87	143027.97	stone		0.5×0.2m	Large rock with obvious quartz veins	
ECH12.56	272616.38	142890.21	stone		1.2×0.6×0.3m	Large sub-angular rock; appears to tumble down back of platform ECH12.59	ECH12_56a_SW_27.02.12_SWARCH ECH12_56b_NW_28.02.12_SWARCH ECH12_59c_NW_27.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.57	272609.64	142893.14	stone		0.7×0.6×0.3m	Large sub-rounded rock with obvious quartz veins; appears to tumble down back of platform ECH12.59	ECH12_57a_NW_27.02.12_SWARCH ECH12_57b_NW_28.02.12_SWARCH ECH12_59c_NW_27.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.58	272604.08	142894.31	stone		0.5×0.3m	Large quartz rock	ECH12_58_NW_27.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.59	272610.67	142890.06	platform	Prehistoric	10×10m	Probable platform cut into the slope; ECH12.56-7 set at the rear of the platform	ECH12_59a_S_28.02.12_SWARCH ECH12_59b_ENE_28.02.12_SWARCH ECH12_59c_NW_27.02.12_SWARCH ECH12_view_across_combe_from ECH12.5_E_28.02.12
ECH12.60	272588.27	142888.45	stony scatter		15×15m	General area of scattered sub-angular and sub-rounded stone, including quartz; possibly natural	
ECH12.61	272522.09	142860.34	stone		0.4×0.3m	Rock with obvious quartz veins; in upcast spoil for drainage ditch	ECH12_61_S_27.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.62	272525.90	142833.40	stone		0.5×0.5×0.18m	Rock with obvious quartz veins	ECH12_62_S_27.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.63	272507.31	142849.22	stone		0.3×0.25m	Rock with some quartz veins	ECH12_63_NW_27.02.12_SWARCH ECH12_63-64_N_27.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.64	272403.43	142871.47	stone		0.6×0.4×0.2m	Large rock with some quartz veins; within general area of scattered stone ECH12.73	ECH12_64_NW_27.02.12_SWARCH ECH12_63-64_N_27.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.65	272548.64	142757.51	stone		0.5×0.5×0.3m	Large rock; within general area of	ECH12_65_SE_27.02.12_SWARCH

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ECH12.66	272542.91	142761.87	stone	1.0×0.7×0.2m	scattered stone ECH12.73 Large rock with obvious quartz veins; within general area of scattered stone ECH12.73	ECH12_66_S_27.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.67	272555.77	142764.04	stone	0.5×0.2×0.1m 0.6×0.4×0.3m	Pair of large rocks; within general area of scattered stone ECH12.73	ECH12_67_NE_27.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.68	272554.58	142757.51	stone	0.4×0.2×0.1m	Large rock	ECH12_68_SW_28.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.69	272536.97	142751.18	stone	0.4×0.3×0.15m	Large rock	ECH12_69_WSW_28.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.70	272496.81	142766.81	stone	0.4×0.3×0.25m	Large rock	ECH12_70_S_28.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.71	272496.61	142772.95	stone	0.35×0.2×0.1m	Rock	ECH12_71_N_28.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.72	272492.46	142774.92	stone	0.45×0.25×0.2m	Large rock	ECH12_72_SW_28.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.73	272546.47	142759.10	stony scatter	25×20m	General area of scattered sub-angular and sub-rounded stone, including quartz; possible natural	ECH12_73_SSW_28.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.74	272684.16	142794.11	platform	8.0×4.0m	Indistinct platform cut into the upper slopes of the combe; concealed beneath soft rushes; possibly natural	
ECH12.75	274024.52	142955.85	mound	10×10×0.4m	Low, indistinct mound; probably natural	
ECH12.76	274072.20	142980.97	stone	0.8×0.25m	Large rock	ECH12_76_S_28.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.77	274071.61	142945.16	stone	0.45×0.45×0.15m	Large rock	ECH12_77_S_28.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.78	274115.13	142860.49	mound	6.0×6.0×0.4m	Low, indistinct mound; marked by differential vegetation; built into a slope below a natural break of slope; probably natural but excellent location overlooking combe	ECH12_78a_SE_28.02.12_SWARCH ECH12_78b_N_28.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.79	274083.28	142665.91	peat cutting	3.0×2.5m	Unusual peat cutting c.0.8m deep; located on top of moor and away from other examples; possible dugout for shooting?	ECH12_79_E_28.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.80	274254.66	142358.45	stone	1.0×0.7×0.4m	Large triangular stone; seemingly toppled down-slope from its socket	ECH12_80a_NNW_28.02.12_SWARCH ECH12_80b_W_28.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.81	274118.35	142294.84	hollow	3.0×2.0m	Irregular depression near junction of two drainage ditches; possible quarry pit?	ECH12_81_W_28.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.82	273585.47	142294.05	mound	6.0×6.0×0.3m	Low, indistinct mound; marked by differential vegetation; probably natural but excellent location overlooking combe	ECH12_82_NE_29.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.83	273627.01	142392.77	stone	1.0×0.55×0.5m	Large rectangular rock with quartz veins; tumbled into side of stream	ECH12_83_E_29.02.12_SWARCH

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ECH12.84	273630.58	142400.29	stone		0.5×0.4×0.35m	Large rock; in base of ditch so unlikely to be in situ	ECH12_84-86_E_29.02.12_SWARCH ECH12_84_E_29.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.85	273638.88	142396.53	stone		0.6×0.5×0.3m	Large rock, mainly quartz	ECH12_84-86_E_29.02.12_SWARCH ECH12_85_SE_29.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.86	273647.19	142392.43	stone		1.2×1.0×0.2m	Large rock with obvious quartz veins	ECH12_84-86_E_29.02.12_SWARCH ECH12_86_SE_29.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.87	273652.24	142390.84	stone		0.3×0.2×0.1m	Rock	ECH12_87_SE_29.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.88	273648.38	142391.34	stone		0.2×0.2m	Rock	ECH12_88_SE_29.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.89	273656.89	142386.39	stone		0.4×0.3×0.3m 0.4×0.1m	Pair of rocks	ECH12_89_SE_29.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.90	273674.40	142375.12	stone		0.6×0.2×0.15m	Rock	ECH12_90_SE_29.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.91	273677.36	142373.63	stone		0.45×0.25×0.05m 0.2×0.2m	Pair of rocks	ECH12_91_SE_29.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.92	273687.85	142373.63	stone		0.4×0.2×0.1m	Rock	ECH12_92_SE_29.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.93	273669.95	142365.22	stone		0.6×0.6×0.3m	Large irregular rock	ECH12_93_SE_29.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.94	273688.76	142370.07	stone		0.5×0.3×0.2m 0.1×0.1m	Pair of rocks; larger rock with obvious quartz veins	ECH12_94_SE_29.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.95	273654.81	142377.39	stone		0.4×0.4×0.15m	Large rock with obvious quartz veins	ECH12_95_E_29.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.96	273641.26	142367.99	hollow way		c.37m	Possible holloway running up the side of the combe; curving, slightly irregular course suggests it is natural	ECH12_96_NW_29.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.97	273723.86	142360.58	stone		0.5×0.35×0.3m	Large rock with quartz veins; on edge of eroding gully	ECH12_97_NW_29.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.98	273663.81	142331.69	terrace		60×0.6×0.2m	Pronounced terracette or drain running with the contour before heading across to base of combe	ECH12_98_NW_29.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.99	274474.16	141957.58	mound		6.0×6.0×0.3m	Low, indistinct mound; probably natural	ECH12_99_NW_29.02.12_SWARCH
ECH12.100	272460.16	142957.85	stone alignment	Prehistoric	c.30m	Possible stone row, comprising ECH12.44-48	
ECH12.101	273644.03	142392.82	stone alignment	Prehistoric	c.55m long	Possible stone row, comprising ECH12.84-91	ECH12_84-86_E_29.02.12_SWARCH

Appendix 2

List of Jpegs on CD to the rear of the report

<i>Photo Reference</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>Scale</i>
ECH12_1_NNE_24.02.12_SWARCH	Small crescentic mound, with a sub-circular water-filled pit	NNE	2m
ECH12_3a_SE_24.02.12_SWARCH	Linear bank with wet ditch on upslope side	SE	2m
ECH12_3b_SE_24.02.12_SWARCH	As above	SE	2m
ECH12_4a_SE_24.02.12_SWARCH	Linear mineral exploration trench	SE	2m
ECH12_4b_NW_24.02.12_SWARCH	As above	NW	2m
ECH12_4c_NW_24.02.12_SWARCH	As above	NW	2m
ECH12_4d_SE_24.02.12_SWARCH	As above	SE	2m
ECH12_5a_WNW_24.02.12_SWARCH	Small quarry cut into south side of combe	WNW	2m
ECH12_5b_SE_24.02.12_SWARCH	As above	SE	2m
ECH12_6a_NW_24.02.12_SWARCH	Small mutilated ?burial mound;	NW	2m
ECH12_6b_NE_24.02.12_SWARCH	As above	NE	2m
ECH12_7_SE_24.02.12_SWARCH	Small quarry cut into south side of combe	SE	2m
ECH12_8a_SE_24.02.12_SWARCH	Small mound with sub-circular water-filled pit	SE	2m
ECH12_8b_SE_24.02.12_SWARCH	As above	E	2m
ECH12_9a_SSE_24.02.12_SWARCH	Small mound with sub-circular water-filled pit	SSE	2m
ECH12_9b_ESE_24.02.12_SWARCH	As above	ESE	2m
ECH12_10_SE_24.02.12_SWARCH	Small mound with sub-circular water-filled pit	SE	2m
ECH12_11_NW_24.02.12_SWARCH	Unmarked drainage channel cuts ECH12.3	NW	2m
ECH12_13a_NE_24.02.12_SWARCH	Pair of linear mineral exploration trenches	NE	2m
ECH12_13b_NE_24.02.12_SWARCH	As above	NE	2m
ECH12_13c_SW_24.02.12_SWARCH	As above	SW	2m
ECH12_13d_SW_24.02.12_SWARCH	As above	SW	2m
ECH12_14_SE_24.02.12_SWARCH	Small mound with sub-circular water-filled pit	SE	2m
ECH12_15_SE_24.02.12_SWARCH	Small mound with sub-circular water-filled pit	SE	2m
ECH12_16a_SW_24.02.12_SWARCH	Series of large sub-circular quarries	SW	-
ECH12_16b_SW_24.02.12_SWARCH	As above	SW	-
ECH12_25_SE_24.02.12_SWARCH	Low, indistinct mound, partly mutilated	SE	2m
ECH12_26_NE_24.02.12_SWARCH	Low, indistinct mound, partly mutilated	NE	2m
ECH12_27_N_27.02.12_SWARCH	Stub of weathered wooden post	N	2m
ECH12_29a_SE_27.02.12_SWARCH	Recent sub-circular peat cutting	SE	2m
ECH12_29b_ESE_27.02.12_SWARCH	As above, detail shot	ESE	2m
ECH12_30_N_27.02.12_SWARCH	Stub of weathered wooden post	N	2m
ECH12_31a_ESE_27.02.12_SWARCH	Erosion scar in peat	ESE	2m
ECH12_31b_ESE_27.02.12_SWARCH	As above, detail shot	ESE	2m
ECH12_32_NW_27.02.12_SWARCH	Circular mineral exploration pit	NW	2m
ECH12_33_N_27.02.12_SWARCH	At least three angular stones	N	2m
ECH12_33-35_NE_27.02.12_SWARCH	General stony area	NE	-
ECH12_34_SE_27.02.12_SWARCH	Low, indistinct stony mound	SE	2m
ECH12_35_NW_27.02.12_SWARCH	General area of scattered sub-angular stone	NW	2m
ECH12_36_NW_27.02.12_SWARCH	Low bank	NW	2m
ECH12_37_E_27.02.12_SWARCH	Possible stone-lined cist within ECH12_35	E	2m
ECH12_39_SE_27.02.12_SWARCH	Possible quarry?	SE	2m
ECH12_41_E_27.02.12_SWARCH	Possible stone-lined cist within ECH12_35	E	2m
ECH12_42a_SSE_27.02.12_SWARCH	Large quartz rock	SSE	2m

ECH12_42b_SSE_27.02.12_SWARCH	As above	SSE	2m
ECH12_43a_NE_27.02.12_SWARCH	Large rock with quartz veins	NE	2m
ECH12_43b_NE_27.02.12_SWARCH	As above	NE	2m
ECH12_44-45_NE_27.02.12_SWARCH	Large rocks	NE	2m
ECH12_46_W_27.02.12_SWARCH	Large rock	W	2m
ECH12_47_SE_27.02.12_SWARCH	Group of 3 rocks	SE	2m
ECH12_48_SE_27.02.12_SWARCH	Rock with quartz veins	SE	2m
ECH12_49_S_27.02.12_SWARCH	Shallow linear depression	S	2m
ECH12_50_SE_27.02.12_SWARCH	Shallow irregular ovoid depression	SE	2m
ECH12_51a_WSW_27.02.12_SWARCH	Shallow irregular ovoid depression	WSW	2m
ECH12_51b_S_27.02.12_SWARCH	As above	S	2m
ECH12_52a_NE_27.02.12_SWARCH	Large rock with quartz veins	NE	2m
ECH12_52b_NE_27.02.12_SWARCH	As above	NE	2m
ECH12_53_NW_27.02.12_SWARCH	Rock	NW	2m
ECH12_54_NE_27.02.12_SWARCH	Rock	NE	2m
ECH12_56a_SW_27.02.12_SWARCH	Large sub-angular rock	SW	2m
ECH12_56b_NW_28.02.12_SWARCH	As above	NW	0.5m
ECH12_57a_NW_27.02.12_SWARCH	Large sub-rounded rock with obvious quartz veins	NW	2m
ECH12_57b_NW_28.02.12_SWARCH	As above	NW	0.5m
ECH12_58_NW_27.02.12_SWARCH	Large quartz rock	NW	2m
ECH12_59a_S_28.02.12_SWARCH	Probable platform cut into the slope	S	2m
ECH12_59b_ENE_28.02.12_SWARCH	As above	ENE	2m
ECH12_59c_NW_27.02.12_SWARCH	As above	NW	2m
ECH12_61_S_27.02.12_SWARCH	Rock with obvious quartz veins	S	2m
ECH12_62_S_27.02.12_SWARCH	Rock with obvious quartz veins	S	2m
ECH12_63_NW_27.02.12_SWARCH	Rock with obvious quartz veins	NW	2m
ECH12_63-64_N_27.02.12_SWARCH	Rocks with obvious quartz veins	N	2m
ECH12_64_N_27.02.12_SWARCH	Rock with obvious quartz veins	N	2m
ECH12_65_SE_27.02.12_SWARCH	Large rock	SE	0.5m
ECH12_66_S_27.02.12_SWARCH	Rock with obvious quartz veins	S	0.5m
ECH12_67_NE_27.02.12_SWARCH	Pair of large rocks	NE	0.5m
ECH12_68_SW_28.02.12_SWARCH	Large rock	SW	0.5m
ECH12_69_WSW_28.02.12_SWARCH	Large rock	WSW	0.5m
ECH12_70_S_28.02.12_SWARCH	Large rock	S	0.5m
ECH12_71_N_28.02.12_SWARCH	Rock	N	0.5m
ECH12_72_SW_28.02.12_SWARCH	Large rock	SW	0.5m
ECH12_73_SSW_28.02.12_SWARCH	Area of stone	SSW	2m
ECH12_76_S_28.02.12_SWARCH	Large rock	S	0.5m
ECH12_77_S_28.02.12_SWARCH	Large rock	S	0.5m
ECH12_78a_SE_28.02.12_SWARCH	Low, indistinct mound; marked by differential vegetation	SE	2m
ECH12_78b_N_28.02.12_SWARCH	As above	N	-
ECH12_79_E_28.02.12_SWARCH	Unusual peat cutting?	E	2m
ECH12_80a_NNW_28.02.12_SWARCH	Large triangular stone	NNW	0.5m
ECH12_80b_NW_28.02.12_SWARCH	As above	NW	0.5m
ECH12_81_W_28.02.12_SWARCH	Irregular depression near junction of two drainage ditches	W	2m
ECH12_82_NE_29.02.12_SWARCH	Low, indistinct mound; marked by differential vegetation	NE	2m
ECH12_83_E_29.02.12_SWARCH	Large rectangular rock with quartz veins	E	2m
ECH12_83-97_NNW_29.02.12_SWARCH	Area of rocks	NNW	-
ECH12_84_E_29.02.12_SWARCH	Large rock	E	0.5m
ECH12_84-86_SE_29.02.12_SWARCH	Large rocks	SE	-
ECH12_85_SE_29.02.12_SWARCH	Large rock, mainly quartz	SE	0.5m
ECH12_86_SE_29.02.12_SWARCH	Rock with obvious quartz veins	SE	0.5m
ECH12_87_SE_29.02.12_SWARCH	Rock	SE	0.5m
ECH12_88_SE_29.02.12_SWARCH	Rock	SE	0.5m
ECH12_89_SE_29.02.12_SWARCH	Two rocks	SE	0.5m
ECH12_90_SE_29.02.12_SWARCH	Rock	SE	0.5m
ECH12_91_SE_29.02.12_SWARCH	Two rocks	SE	0.5m
ECH12_92_SE_29.02.12_SWARCH	Rock	SE	0.5m
ECH12_93_SE_29.02.12_SWARCH	Rock	SE	0.5m
ECH12_94_SE_29.02.12_SWARCH	Two rocks with quartz veins	SE	0.5m

ECH12_95_E_29.02.12_SWARCH	Large rock with quartz veins	E	0.5m
ECH12_96_NW_29.02.12_SWARCH	Possible holloway running up the side of the combe	NW	2m
ECH12_97_SW_29.02.12_SWARCH	Large rock with quartz veins	SW	0.5m
ECH12_98_NW_29.02.12_SWARCH	Drain running with the contour	NW	2m
ECH12_99_NW_29.02.12_SWARCH	Low, indistinct mound; probably natural	NW	2m
ECH12_deer_W_29.02.12_SWARCH	Herd of deer	W	-
ECH12_MCO6846_E_27.02.12_SWARCH	Known cairn - MCO6846	E	-
ECH12_view across combe from ECH12.59_E_28.02.12_SWARCH	View across combe from ECH12.59	E	-
ECH12_view along combe to east from base of combe_E_29.02.12_SWARCH	View along combe to east from base of combe	E	-
ECH12_view along combe to east with scale_E_29.02.12_SWARCH	View along combe to east	E	2m
ECH12_view along combe to east_E_29.02.12_SWARCH	View along combe to east	E	-
ECH12_view along combe_S_27.02.12_SWARCH	View along combe	S	-
ECH12_view along ditch 74_W_27.02.12_SWARCH	View along ditch 74	W	2m
ECH12_view along ditches 67-72_NNE_27.02.12_SWARCH	View along ditches 67-72	NNE	-
ECH12_view down combe nearest Chains Barrow_NE_29.02.12_SWARCH	View down combe nearest Chains Barrow	NE	2m
ECH12_view down combe, NW corner of site_NEE_28.02.12_SWARCH	View down combe in NW corner of site	NNE	-

Appendix 3

BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WALKOVER SURVEY ON THE CHAINS (NGR: SS 7324.4254) EXMOOR

1.0 – Aims

- 1.1: This brief has been prepared on behalf of Exmoor National Park Authority by the Historic Environment Officer (HEO) for the Exmoor Mires Project (EMP), a project funded by South West Water Ltd.
- 1.2: The principal aim of the work described by this document is characterize, quantify and locate known and unknown heritage assets within the areas defined using non-intrusive walkover survey according to the methodology outlined below.

2.0: Background

- 2.1: The aim of the Exmoor Mires Project is to restore to healthy condition many of the mires of Exmoor's moorlands by blocking drainage ditches that have been dug as part of programmes of agricultural improvement in the past. In many ways this will be beneficial to the historic environment, preserving important palaeo-environmental resources and maintaining the ability of the mires to preserve other archaeological material. However, the work of drain blocking 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 picture of the historic environment on any given site as possible. Walkover survey will provide an overall view of the visible archaeology within each area affected by restoration.
- 2.2: 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. It is thus advisable to account for this when planning work and quotes for the survey described here must allow an appropriate contingency which will be released at the discretion of the HEO.
- 2.3: Quotations should be submitted by to; Lee Bray, the Exmoor Mires Project Historic Environment Officer (HEO) either by email to lsbray@exmoor-nationalpark.gov.uk or in writing to Exmoor National Park Authority, Exmoor House, Dulverton, Somerset, TA22 9HL. The closing date for submissions is 12 noon on 15th February 2012.

3.0: Methodology

- 3.1: Walkover survey will be undertaken within the EMP restoration areas on the Chains (NGR: SS 7324 4254), Exmoor (see accompanying map) according to the methodology described here. The survey will be described using the site code; ECH12. All field notes, finds labelling, reports, communications and other material must contain this code.
- 3.2: A standard data set describing each feature identified by the survey will be captured in the field and is described in Appendix 1 of this brief. This includes the recording of data using a GPS system with an accuracy of 1-3m. A suitable device will 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.
- 3.3: Survey coverage within the restoration area will include:
 - A 5m zone on each side of each drainage ditch. The accurate location of each ditch will be provided by the EMP HEO as part of the GPS data set supplied prior to the survey. A total of 17,900m of drainage ditch is targeted for survey.
 - Traffic and access routes, as indicated on the accompanying maps, which total 15.25ha in area.
 - Areas defined as sensitive by the HEO in which survey should not be restricted to ditches but should cover the defined area fully. These are indicated on the accompanying maps and total 44.25 ha.
 - 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.
 - Peat cuttings should not be recorded by the survey as these are numerous and ENPA has adequate information on their extent derived from Aerial Photography and LiDAR analysis.
- 3.4: The HEO will be available for site visits during the survey work to advise on the proposed site works.
- 3.5: Any variation from this methodology should be agreed in writing with the HEO.
- 3.6: Fieldwork should commence by 27th February 2012.
- 3.7: Quotes for this work should include a breakdown of resource and budget allocation and a Gant chart detailing the anticipated timescale for the work, taking into account possible sources of slippage in the schedule.
- 3.8: The Chains is a relatively remote site area of Exmoor and thus is difficult to access, taking 20-30 minutes to reach its southern edge on foot from the nearest road. This should be taken into account when assessing time allocation in any quotation.
- 3.9: Personnel undertaking the survey should remain consistent for its duration and quotes for the work must include short CVs demonstrating appropriate expertise and experience in upland survey of this kind.
- 3.10: A table of HER information for the Chains is presented in Appendix 3 (see also the accompanying map) to enable familiarization with the known archaeology of the survey areas.

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 one week after the conclusion of the survey.
- 4.3: A draft digital copy, in MS Word format, of an appropriately illustrated report on the work should be provided to the HEO 30th March 2012. The report will be structured as laid out in Appendix 2 of this brief.
- 4.4: The HEO will return the draft report by 13th April 2012 with appropriate comments.
- 4.5: It is important that the archaeological survey reports commissioned by EMP are produced in a standardized format. Accordingly the report should be structured according to the scheme described in Appendix 2 of this brief.
- 4.6: Following any necessary revisions, an unbound hard copy, as well as 3 bound hard copies of the final report will be delivered to the HEO, in addition to a digital copy and a PDF version by 27th April 2012.
- 4.7: The digital photographic archive will be delivered on a CD included in the back of the final report. The file name of each image should be in the following format:
Site&Feature Identifier_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 completion of this contract. The report will also contain the appropriate OASIS number.

5.0: Health and Safety at Work

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

6.0: Insurance

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

7.0: Termination

- 7.1: In the event of a breach of any of the conditions of this Agreement, ENPA may terminate the Agreement on seven days notice in writing and may by other means carry out or complete the works 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.

Data Capture

Unique Feature Identifier: EBC12_Feature Number for Burcombe, EWE12_Feature Number for Wester Emmetts

Location: representative 10 figure National Grid reference

Type : follow EH Thesaurus

Period: follow EH 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

Required Outline Report Structure

1.0: *Introduction*

2.0: *Objectives*

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

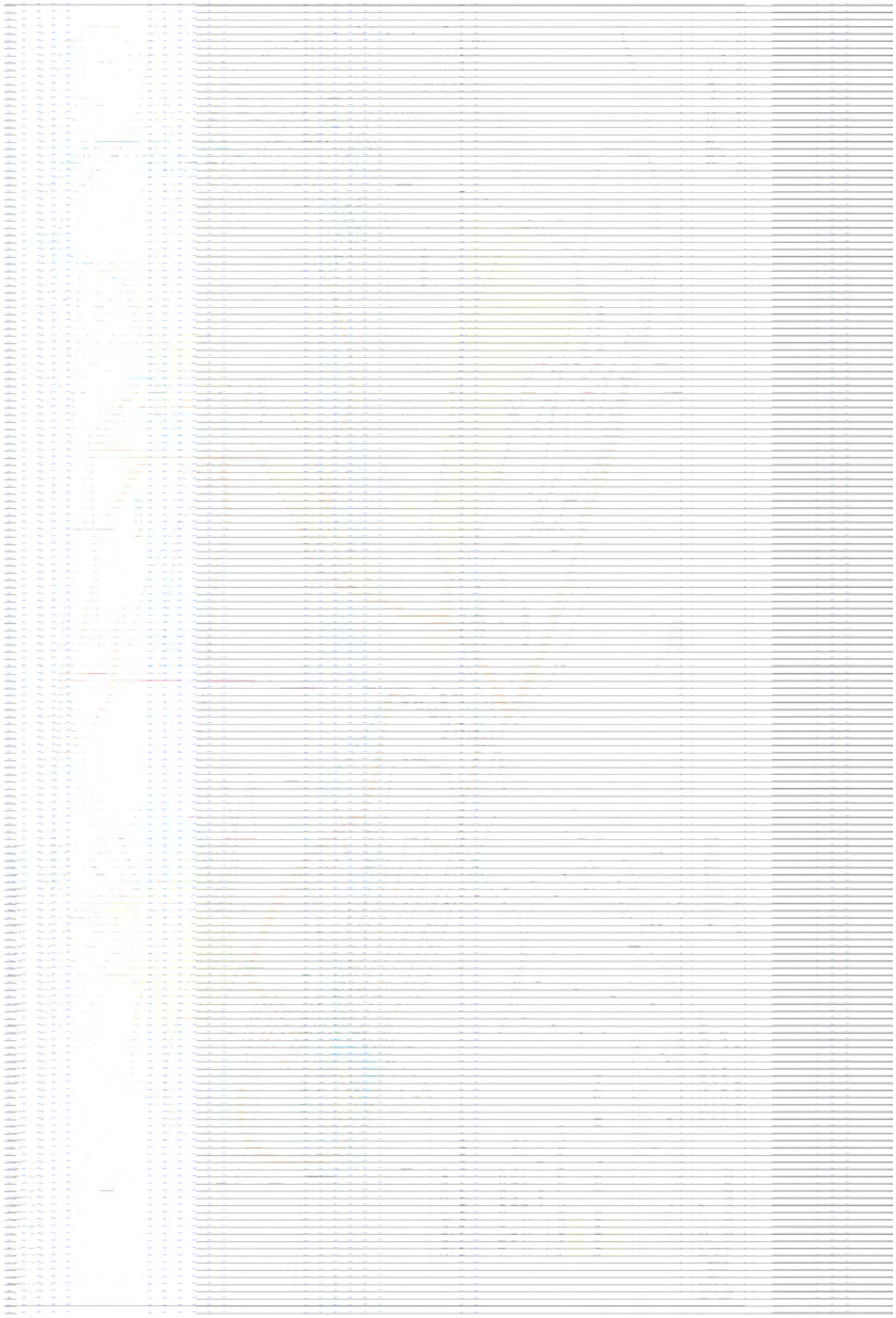
4.0: *Results*; a concise description of each identified heritage asset within the restoration area with representative photograph and including mapping illustrating the parameters of the survey and its results

5.0: *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.

Table of HER Information HER Number	Grid Reference	Description	Designation
MMO2139	SS 7373 4143	An area of regular post-medieval drainage ditches covering c.32ha only a small proportion of which is within the EMP restoration area. They are probably part of the Knight's attempts to improve the moorland in the mid-19th century and are likely to be contemporary with construction of Driver Farm to the south in 1845.	HER
MMO2140	SS 7266 4207	An area of regular post-medieval drainage ditches to the east and south-east of Pinkery Pond. They are probably part of the Knight family's attempts to improve the moorland and are likely to have been constructed around the same time as Pinkery Pond in 1825-1830. They have been targeted for blocking by EMP.	HER
MMO2141	SS 7401 4180	An area of regular post-medieval drainage ditches that were probably dug as part of the Knight family's attempts to improve the moorland in the mid 19th century. They have been targeted for blocking by EMP.	HER
MMO2164	SS 7372 4301	A large area of peat cutting of probable post-medieval date, covering c. 7.5 ha, visible as numerous small pits and irregular earthworks. The cuttings are thought to have been abandoned in the late 19th or 20th century.	HER
MMO2165	SS 7288 4226	A large area of peat cutting of probable post-medieval date, covering c.42 ha and visible as numerous small pits and irregular earthworks. The cuttings are thought to have been abandoned in the late 19th or 20th century.	HER
MMO2166	SS 7422 4152	A large area of peat cuttings, covering c.14 ha and visible as numerous small pits and irregular earthworks to the south-west of the Chains Valley. The cuttings are thought to have been abandoned in the late 19th or 20th century.	HER
MMO2167	SS 7344 4176	A large area of peat cuttings, covering c.11 ha and visible as numerous small pits and irregular earthworks to the south-west of the Chains Valley. The cuttings are thought to have been abandoned in the late 19th or 20th century.	HER
MMO2196	SS 7402 4261	A pair of small pits visible on aerial photographs on the summit of Hoarook Hill. The pits measure 3m and 5m across and are possibly associated with peat cutting activity of 19th or 20th century date.	HER
MMO2213	SS 7320 4202	A pair of parallel drains probably dug as part of the Knight family's attempts to improve the moorland in the mid 19th century. They are partially shown on the 1st edition OS map suggesting they were already abandoned or in decline by the date of its publication in 1890. These drains are targeted for blocking by EMP.	HER
MMO2630	SS 7370 4316	Three small pits or quarries on moorland to the south of the source of Warcombe Water. They are not depicted on the 1st edition OS map suggesting they were abandoned by the date of its publication in 1890. They may have been the source of the stone used in the construction of the substantial boundary to the north.	HER
MMO2634	SS 7223 4248	An area of regular post-medieval drainage ditches that were probably dug as part of the Knight family's attempts to improve the moorland in the mid 19th century. They are likely to be contemporary with the construction of Pinkery Pond in 1825-1830 and have been targeted for blocking by EMP.	HER
MSO6836	SS 7345 4190	Chains Barrow. Situated on moorland on the summit of the Chains at 485m OD with panoramic views. It is evident as a turf-covered, flat-topped earth and stone mound 1.7m in height with a diameter of between 23.6m and 24.8m. A triangulation pillar is set into the barrow summit slightly south-west of its centre.	Scheduled, HER
MSO6839	SS 7280 4313	Two ring cairns or hut circles, each consisting of stony banks up to 0.3m high and with diameters of 9.8 and 8m.	HER

		Both have slight gaps on the southern side and overlook the source of the West Lyn River	
MSO6843	SS 7283 4336	The report of a Bronze Age round barrow on Thorn Hill has not been confirmed by field investigation.	HER
MSO6846	SS 7273 4276	Remains of a prehistoric burial cairn, 5m in diameter and 0.5m high situated on gently sloping ground at an elevation of 440m OD. The cairn has suffered some central disturbance.	HER
MSO6848	SS 74409 42358	Remains of two prehistoric burial cairns on the south-east slopes of Hoar oak Hill. The first is a mound 7m in diameter and 0.5m high the second has a diameter of 6m and a height of 0.4m. They lie in an area of scattered stone making their profile difficult to discern	HER
MSO6962	SS 7438 4209	Two prehistoric standing stones on the southern side of Long Chains Combe, possibly the remains of a stone row or setting.	Scheduled, HER
MSO6964	SS 7456 4235	Stone setting on Hoar oak Hill overlooking the entrance to Long Chains Combe. It consists of three stones, the highest measuring 0.45m, although one was reported as missing in a SM condition survey of 2009	Scheduled, HER
MSO7119	SS 7237 4230	Pinkery Pond. An artificial lake covering an area of c.1.2 ha, formed by damming the headwaters of the River Barle. The pond can be drained by the removal of wooden plugs in pipes in the dam wall and there is an overflow channel flowing through a rock-cut tunnel to the south-east. The exact purpose of Pinkery Pond is unknown, but it was probably constructed, in c.1830, for irrigation or as a landscape feature	HER
MSO10467	SS 7237 4220	Probable quarry covering an area 60m long by 25m wide with a 1.5m high back edge.	HER
MSO10477	SS 7240 4233	A leat on the eastern side of Pinkery Pond. Its purpose is unknown, but it may be associated with the Pond.	HER
MSO10889	SS 7244 4237	Leat on the eastern side of Pinkery Pond. May be a collection leat for the Pond.	HER
MSO12246	SS 7405 4295	Two boundary stones marking the Devon/Somerset border. Each is over 1m tall.	HER





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