WARREN FARM
EXMOOR

Results of a Walkover Survey

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Warren Farm, 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 for the Exmoor Mire Project to undertake a non-intrusive walkover survey of the proposed mire restoration area on Warren Farm, Exmoor (NGR: SS 79513 40812). 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, 57 features were recorded during this walkover survey, of which 47 were wholly unknown. These included mineral extraction works, holloways, hollows and pits, mounds, a stone setting and a series of individual stones. The identified stone setting (EWF13.10-14), the possible pond bay (EWF13.30) and sheepfold area (EWF13.51) are deserving of further recording prior to any ditch-blocking activity. In general, however, relatively few new monuments were recorded in comparison with the total area surveyed.

Contents Page No.

List of Figures

Page No.

Cover plate: Top left: view of sheepfold MSO6866, from the south
Others: views along the valley of the River Exe, viewed from the south or south-east.

List of Appendices

Acknowledgements

Thanks for assistance are due to:

Dr Lee Bray - Historic Environment Officer of the Exmoor Mires Project
Mr Hawkins of Warren Farm for access

1.0 Introduction

Location: Warren Farm
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 Warren Farm, Exmoor (NGR: SS79513.40812). The purpose of this walkover was to acquire as complete a picture as 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

To the north of Warren Farm lies an extensive area of open moorland in the parish of Exmoor, approximately 2.75km north-east of Simonsbath, 5.5km south of Malmsmead and 3km east of the B3223 (see Figures 1 and 2). The survey area covers an area of Trout Hill and East and West Pinford, and the land rises from to a height of 313m to 432m AOD. It lies immediately to the north of the River Exe, and forms part of the headwaters of Badgworthy Water.

The underlying bedrock for most of the site is comprised of sandstones of the Hangman Sandstone Formation (BGS 2012). These are overlain by loamy permeable upland soils of the Hafren Association; these have a wet peaty surface horizon and bleached subsurface horizon, often feature a thin iron pan, and can be overlain by peat on the higher ground (SSEW 1983).

1.3 Objectives

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

1. To identify archaeological features within the mire restoration 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 Warren Farm was undertaken by SWARCH personnel (Dr Bryn Morris, Dr. Samuel Walls, Joe Bampton and Tom Hooper) over the course of several days in late February and March 2013. The walkover was carried out to the standards laid out in the brief supplied by the EMP HEO (Appendix 1).

The walkover survey included surveying 5m transects along each side of the 13,000m of drainage ditch targeted for blocking. In addition the locations of potential peat cutting blocks were examined. Areas of high archaeological potential (as defined by the EMP HEO and shown on Figure 2), covering 58ha, were surveyed by walking transects spaced 10-30m apart. Any monuments noted while walking between these areas were also recorded.

The course of tracks and other areas of peat erosion (either due to vehicular and animal traffic) within these areas were closely examined for artefacts, but none were recovered. The 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.

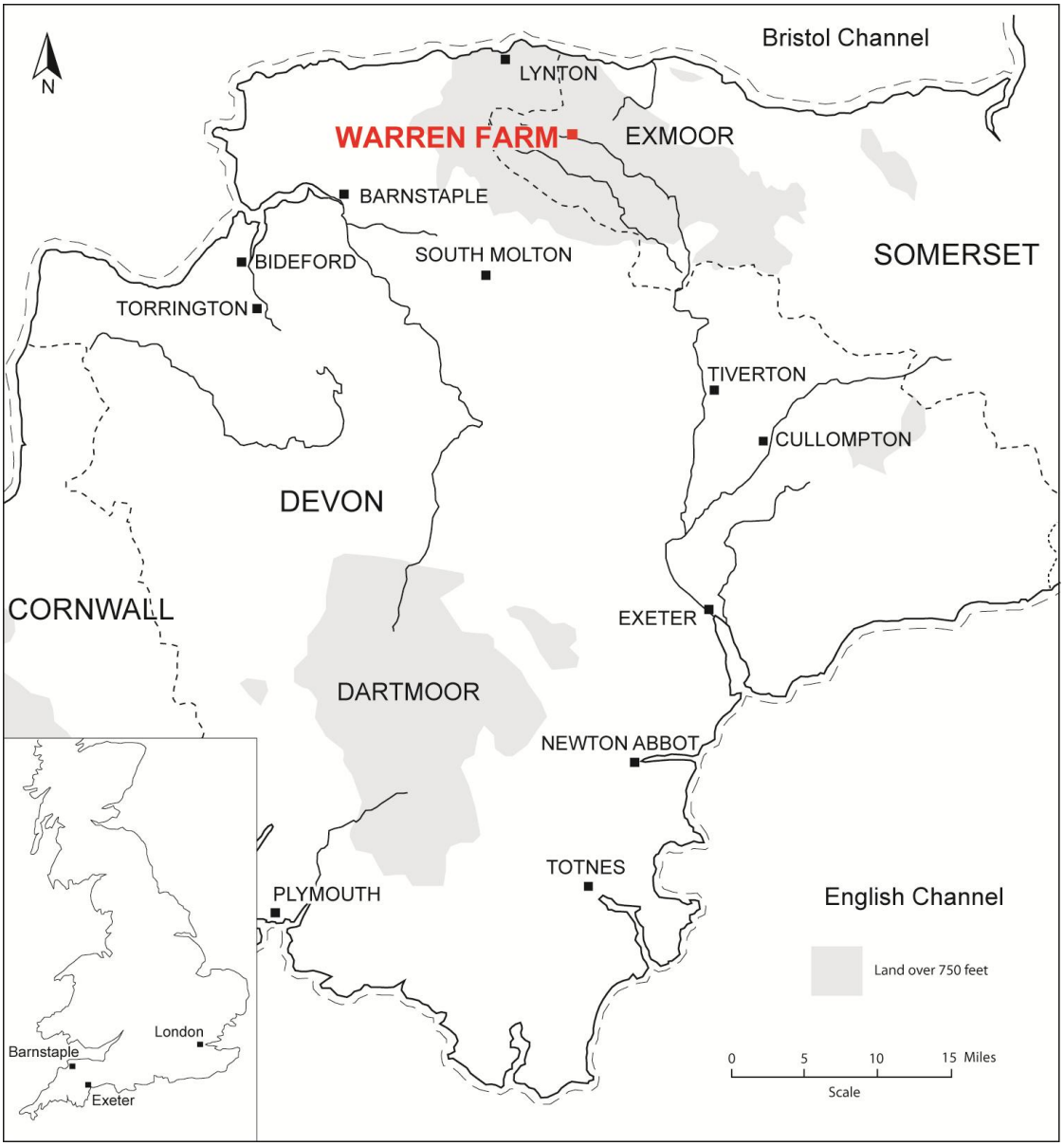

Figure 1: Site Location.

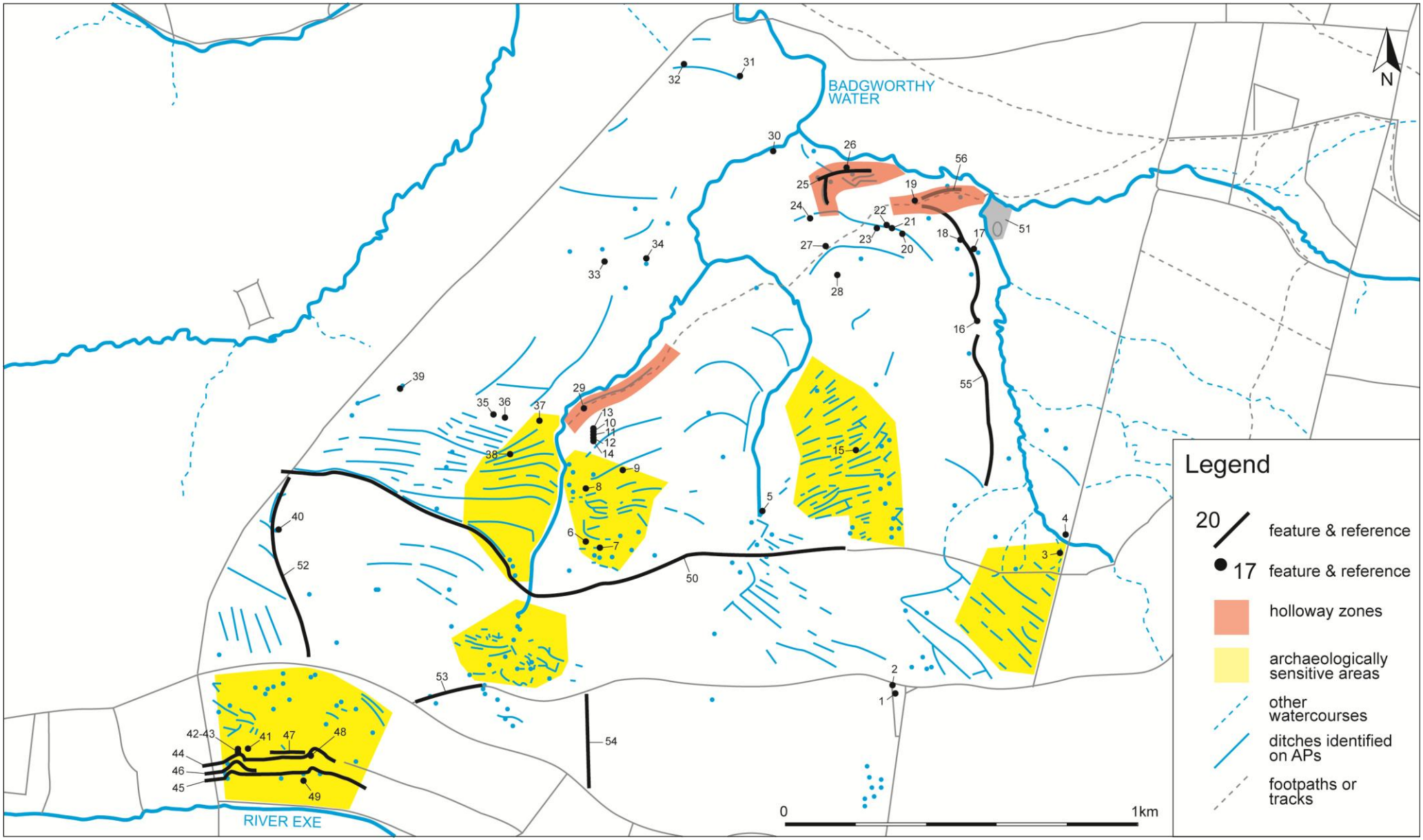

Figure 2: Site plan.

2.0 Results of the Walkover Survey

2.1 General Points

The walkover survey confirmed that the majority of the proposed ditches subject to blocking were drainage ditches, although a small number were other archaeological features, such as mineral exploration features, field boundaries or leats. In several areas (e.g. NGR SS 7891 4163) the proposed ditches actually formed parts of peat cuttings and vice versa.

A high proportion of the area examined, particularly towards the southern part of the site, was covered by peat deposits, generally between 0.3m and 1m+ thick. These peat deposits meant that no archaeological features – with the obvious exception of peat cuttings and the drainage ditches themselves – were visible in these areas. It is highly likely these peat deposits conceal other archaeological features, although given the low density of archaeological features recorded in peat-free areas these may be limited in number.

The survey identified forty-seven new features and a known cairn (MMO81, MSO6822, MSO10904) and bank (MSO6830, MSO11001, MSO11020, MSO12402). A brief photographic record of a further six known features (EWF13.50-55) was also made.

2.2 Orthostats and Stone Settings

2.2.1 Large Stones/Orthostats

Individual stones (only those larger than 0.3m were recorded) made up a large proportion of the recorded features identified in this survey. In total 10 stones were recorded, and while many of these stones may simply represent natural outcroppings, some could be the surviving visible elements of stone rows, hut circles, cairns or other features.

ESP12.43 (Figures 2 & 3) is the largest example (1.8×0.6×0.4m), and lies on the edge of a probable quarry (EWF13.42). It is weathered and may be a fallen standing stone.

Figure 3: Large stone EWF13.43, viewed from the west (scale 2m).

Four other isolated stones were encountered in the survey: EWF13.2, EWF13.6 and EWF13.8 and EWF13.9. Stone EWF13.2 (0.70×0.30×0.15m) was most likely brought to the surface in the spoil of the possible Holloway EWF13.1. EWF13.6 (0.40×0.25×0.15m) was composed of quartz. EWF13.8 (0.60×0.30×0.15m) was located SSE of the stone setting described below and within the same valley. It was set, however, into the edge of a peat cutting and was most likely pulled up from or revealed by the cutting process. The flat stone EWF13.9 (0.70×0.40×0.05m) was located south of the stone row described below.

2.2.2 Stone Settings

A probable stone setting or group comprised of five stones – EWF13.10, EWF13.11, EWF13.12, EWF13.13 and EWF13.14 – was identified during the survey; These were laid out in a linear arrangement within an area already known to be of high archaeological potential (Figures 2, 4, 5). This would add to a number of similar Prehistoric features on Exmoor.

Four of the five stones are recumbent, with only EWF13.13 standing *in situ* (Figure 5). These stones are approximately 0.70×0.45×0.08m across, and the row, 30m long and aligned north-south, is located south of Holloway EWF13.29. This holloway runs along the contour above a western tributary of the Badgery Water system, and may have some bearing on the location of the row.

Figure 4: Stone EWF13.10, viewed from the east (scale 2m).

Figure 5: EWF13.13, end stone in row, viewed from above and the east (scale 2m).

2.3 Mounds and Cairns

2.3.1 Mounds

Two small mounds were identified during the survey: EWF13.15 and EWF13.33 (Figures 2, 6). Both of these features are well-defined and discrete but are not likely to be of any great date.

EWF13.15 (6×8m across and 0.25m in height) is a likely formed from the spoil of a post-medieval peat cutting, and subsequently cut by a later drain. Mound EWF13.33 (5×2.5m across and 0.30m in height) is ovoid in plan with a gentle rounded profile. It is located adjacent to a track and may have suffered from relatively recent disturbance. Otherwise, it is set apart from any other identified features.

Figure 6: Mound EWF13.33, viewed from the west (scale 2m).

2.3.2 Cairn

Two known cairns – EWF13.24 (HER MMO81/MSO6822/MSO10904) and EWF13.38 (HER MSO6875) – were plotted during the survey.

2.4 Banks, Enclosures, Leats and Tracks

Three groups of relict post-medieval holloways were noted within the study area: EWF13.1, EWF13.25 and EWF13.29. EWF13.1 is a 15m long curving holloway aligned east-west; there are 2 large flat stones at its south-west end. EWF13.25 covers a group of three parallel hollow ways (Figures 2 and 7), each about 5m wide; the centre one is scheduled for blocking. These features are aligned east-west and join lower down the valley before heading off along the contour. Holloway EWF13.29 is 50m long by 2.5m wide and approaches the coombe near to stone row EWF13.9-EWF13.14.

Figure 7: Holloway EWF13.25, viewed from the west (scale 2m).

Three post-medieval leats were noted within the study area: EWF13.44, EWF13.45, EWF13.46 (Figures 2 and 8). All of these were located within the area identified as having high archaeological potential in the western corner of the study area. These leats would carry water towards Warren Farm, probably to facilitate the early growth of grass, but potentially also to carry water directly to the farm, which is located just below the crest of the hill. They respect pre-existing post-medieval mineral exploitation such as the possible quarry EWF13.48, but are clearly cut by the north-south field boundary that forms the western boundary of the study area. The upper and lower leats are more substantial than the middle one (EWF13.46), which appeared to peter out to the west.

These leats are partly or wholly recorded within the HER as part of MMO2354 (catchwater meadow system) and individually as MSO623, MSO6910, and MSO10941.

Figure 8: Leats on the lower slopes above the River Exe, viewed from the east-south-east (the approximate position of the leats is indicated).

Two banks were noted within the study area: EWF13.28 and EWF13.47. EWF13.28 is a known monument (HER MSO6830, MSO11001, MSO11020, MSO12402), while EWF13.47 represents the remnant of a bank. Bank EWF13.47 runs parallel to the leats noted above (EWF13.44-46), and appears to continue the line of an extant field boundary that terminates close to the south-eastern end of leat EWF13.44. It is possible it represents an unfinished extension to the historic hedgebank.

A highly dubious enclosure *c*.15×10m EWF13.49 (see Figures 2 and 9) was noted close to the western corner of the study area, slightly upslope from the River Exe. It is comprised of a single relatively well-preserved stretch of bank on its eastern side, approximately 8m long by 1m wide and 0.30m high and orientated north-south, which runs into an area of dense rushes to the south. There is a faint, possibly natural bank on the west of what seems to be a defined space. In general, the area at the foot of the slope to the west of EWF13.49 is topographically irregular and may be worthy of further scrutiny, although no additional discrete features were noted during this survey.

Figure 9: 'Enclosure' EWF13.49, viewed from the south-east (the location of the bank is indicated) (scale 2m).

2.5 Mineral Exploitation

Eight features noted in the survey can be attributed to mineral exploration. In general, they are characterised by relatively deep, fairly regular pits or trenches, particularly along the banks of streams, and occasionally accompanied by upcast spoil on one or both sides. In general character they are very similar to examples noted elsewhere on Exmoor.

The features recorded include three linear mineral exploration trenches (EWF13.5, EWF13.37 and EWF13.40; see Figures 2, 10 and 11), and five sub-circular or sub-rectangular exploration pits (EWF13.4, EWF13.31, EWF13.32, EWF13.42 and EWF13.48; see Figures 2, 12, 13 and 14).

Linear mineral exploration trench EWF13.5 (40×5×2m), may in fact prove to be a substantial peat-cutting. It exploits and expands on the course of an existing streambed. Linear mineral exploration trenches EWF13.37 (8m long and aligned north-south) and EWF13.40 (15m long and aligned NW-SE) both had upcast spoil to the east. EWF13.37 is mislabelled in the HER information provided as a stone setting (MSO6826); this confusion may have arisen because of the stone(s) lying on the surface nearby.

Figure 10: Linear mineral exploitation trench EWF13.5, viewed from the south-east (2m scale).

Figure 11: Linear mineral exploitation trench EWF13.40, viewed from the south-east (2m scale).

Figure 12: Mineral exploration pit EWF13.4, viewed from the west (scale 2m).

Figure 13: Quarry EWF13.42, viewed from the south-east (scale 2m).

The sub-rectangular apparent quarry EWF13.4 (9×4×2m) has no visible adjacent spoil, but is located at the top of a steep slope leading into a minor valley. Ovoid mineral exploitation pits/quarries EWF13.31 (5×5m) and EWF13.32 (8×4m) both have upcast spoil to the north and are cut by post-medieval drains. The drain cutting across EWF13.31 is designated for blocking, and both quarries are situated in areas scheduled for the cutting of peat for drain blocking.

Quarries EWF13.42 (10×5×0.3m) and EWF13.48 (6×6×0.3m) were both dug into the slope at the head of, or adjacent to, narrow coombes. EWF13.42 has very distinct edges, and the spoil is heaped on the downslope side creating a slight platform. Leat EWF13.44 is located to the south, and Platform EWF13.41 immediately to its north-east; and these features may all be related. Just on the edge of this quarry is stone EWF13.43, which may have been exposed or disturbed by quarrying activity. Quarry EWF13.48 is located adjacent to a coombe head, and is respected by Leat EWF13.44, which skirts around the north and western edges of the quarry. It is possible both quarries were opened to provide building stone for the hedgebank that was to be built across this slope.

Figure 14: Quarry EWF13.48, viewed from the south-west; note Leat EWF13.44 running around the back of the quarry (as indicated) (scale 2m).

2.6 Hollows and Pits

Ten hollows were recorded (EWF13.3, EWF13.16, EWF13.17, EWF13.18, EWF13.19, EWF13.20, EWF13.23, EWF13.26 and EWF13.27) and four features recorded as pits (EWF13.34, EWF13.35, EWF13.36 and EWF13.39). The relatively small size and irregular nature of this group of features makes deducing their purpose difficult.

Hollow EWF13.3 (7×10×0.5m) seems to have a second scoop beneath it and is located above a steep river valley. The association of Hollows EWF13.16-EWF13.23 (Figures 2 and 15) with a post-medieval contour leat suggests they are most likely all post-medieval themselves. With one exception (EWF13.20) they are all ovoid in plan and measure approximately 2.4×2×0.35m, with no visible spoil heaps.

The four features recorded as pits are very similar, but are not associated with contour leats and are up to 1m in depth. EWF13.34 constitutes a pair of pits about 2m apart that are sub-rectangular and may possibly have been created during military training on the moors. Their position overlooking sheepfold MSO6866 may suggest it was also used during military training.

Figure 15: Hollow EWF13.17, viewed from the west (2m scale). Sheepfold MSO6866 is visible in the background.

2.7 Platforms

Three subtle platform cuts were noted during the walkover survey (EWF13.21, EWF13.22 and EWF13.41), all of which commanded a good view overlooking a valley. EWF13.21 and EWF13.22 (both *c*.10×12m) were adjacent to leats, and may have been natural features or by-products of leat construction. EWF13.41 (15×3×0.6m) (Figures 2 and 16) is an elongated platform orientated east-west, clearly cut into the south-facing slope of the valley of the River Exe, immediately above and north-east of a coombe head and Quarry EWF13.42. It may be a working platform relating to quarrying.

Figure 16: Platform EWF13.41, viewed from the south-west (2m scale).

2.8 Other

A rectangular hole (1.5×0.45×1.6m) cut into a peat cutting was recorded during the walkover survey, and is probably a post-medieval/modern hide (EWF13.7) (Figures 2 and 17).

Figure 17: Hide EWF13.7, viewed from the south (2m scale).

An area of earthworks in the base of a valley was recorded during the walkover, although they will not be directly affected by the mire restoration works. EWF13.30 comprises what appears to be a pond bay, sub-rectangular to sub-circular and 10×10m across. The western side appears to have been built up, and there is an exposed section of what appears to be crudely-coursed stone walling. At the northern end there is a clear section of walling that probably formed one side of a sluice; the other side has been eroded away. To the north there are other earthworks that may constitute a second, larger, less convincing pond bay.

Given the area around sheepfold MSO6866 contains four distinct oval mounds – the sheepfold encircles one of these and they are worthy of further investigation in their own right – it may be that the base of the combes feeding into Badgworthy Water contain numerous and as yet unrecorded monuments.

Figure 18: ‘Pond bay’ EWF13.30, viewed from the south (2m scale).

Figure 19: Sheepfold MSO6866, viewed from the south; note the four low but distinct mounds at this location.

3.0 Discussion

The walkover survey undertaken at Warren Farm identified a number of previously unknown archaeological monuments, ranging from a Prehistoric stone row to post-medieval mineral exploration features (see Appendix 2). 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, and predictably, 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 other archaeological features have been identified for blocking. For example, EFW13.37 is a linear mineral exploration trench.

2. In general, much of the area surveyed was concealed beneath a varying depth of peat (*c*.0.3-1m+). Only peat cuttings, post-medieval drainage ditches, and probable post-medieval mineral exploration features were observed in these areas, and it is highly likely the peat conceals other, Prehistoric, archaeological features. However, the limited number of monuments identified in the peat-free areas suggests the apparent lack of archaeological features may be a fair reflection of the actual situation.

3. The known and recorded area of peat cutting was found to be more extensive than previously appreciated. Outside of the known peat cutting areas (MMO2307, MMO2309 and MSO10401) there occurred a minor and intermittent level of peat cutting across the study area outside of the steeper valley slopes. It was also noted that the archaeologically sensitive area around monument MMO2340 (a series of post-medieval drainage ditches) also contained an area of peat cutting; these cuttings were typically sub-rectangular in shape, and curved up out of the combe-head on either side. The subsequent post-medieval ditches (MMO2340) appear relatively irregular and intermittent as they follow the edge of these peat cuttings in places.

4. The relationships between the archaeological features identified allow some of them to be phased. Most of the peat cuttings appear to pre-date the drainage ditches. One such ditch even cuts the substantial hedgebank EWF13.50 at the location of monument MSO7020. Most of the probable mineral exploration features block and therefore post-date the drainage ditches and the relict hedgebank EWF13.47. The phasing of the leats in this area respects the mineral exploration features (Quarries EWF13.42 and EWF13.48).

5. Many of the individual stones identified across Warren Farm are quite possibly the result of fairly recent mineral exploitation and the cutting of ditches/leats or peat, leading to the exposure of natural rocks.

6. The possible Prehistoric stone setting near the middle of the study area (EWF13.10-14), although quite short, clearly extends towards a worn holloway that leads down into the valley of a western tributary of Badgery Water. Its location overlooking the valley, and the possible association with a historic routeway suggest this is a genuine monument, and as such it is worthy of further recording.

7. The feature described as possible pond bays (EWF13.30) is of some interest due to its unusual nature and potential to reveal new aspects of land-use and river modification on Exmoor at Warren Farm.

8. The leats running along the western flanks of the valley of the River Exe clearly form part of a water management system related to Warren Farm, and should be considered in that context. There were irregular undulations at the foot of that slope that may repay further study, although nothing distinct was noted during the walkover.

9. The relict hedgebanks that cross this area demonstrate that the enclosure of this part of the moor did not take place in a single phase. The apparently unfinished hedgebank in the southernmost field may have been meant to link up with relict boundary EWF13.52, and the current western boundary of the farm cuts Leats EWF13.44-46. This implies a more complex enclosure history than is usually appreciated.

10. The final features of interest lie just outside the boundary of the study area to the north-east (EWF13.51). A medieval/post-medieval sheepfold is listed on the Historic Environment Record (MSO6866/MSO10982/MMO179) at this point, set at the confluence of two valleys. However, there are also four broad, low mounds here that may be natural topographical features or possibly anthropogenic in origin; one of these mounds is encircled by the ovoid sheepfold. Given the very recent discovery of a burnt mound on Brendon Common in a similar location (Wilson-North & Carey 2011), this area is definitely worthy of further study.

4.0 Bibliography & References

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Appendix 1

Brief for archaeological walkover survey on Warren Farm (EWF), Exmoor

1.0 Aim

1.1: This brief has been prepared by the Historic Environment Officer (HEO) for the Exmoor Mires Project (EMP) on behalf of Exmoor National Park Authority (ENPA).

1.2: The principal aim of the work described by this document is to characterize, quantify and locate known and unknown heritage assets on areas likely to be affected by mire restoration on the Warren (SS 7888 4139), Trout Hill (SS 7882 4246), West Pinford (SS 7939 4209) and East Pinford (SS 8000 4249), Exmoor, referred to collectively in this brief as Warren Farm (see attached map). This will be achieved using non-intrusive walkover survey according to the methodology outlined below.

1.3: Quotations for the work described in this brief should be submitted by email to the HEO by noon on **11th February 2013**.

2.0: Background

2.1: The aim of the Exmoor Mires Project is to restore to healthy condition many of the mires of Exmoor's moorlands, mostly by blocking drainage ditches dug as part of programmes of agricultural improvement in the past. However, other features, such as peat cuttings may also be altered, either to slow drainage or to take advantage of opportunities to improve retention of water in the peat. This has a number of benefits for the historic environment, preserving important palaeo-environmental resources and maintaining the ability of the mires to preserve other archaeological material. However, restoration work also has the potential to damage, destroy or obscure archaeological features either directly or indirectly. In order to mitigate this threat it is necessary to acquire as complete a 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 before it is undertaken, thus informing subsequent mitigation decisions.

2.3: The northern part of the survey area falls within the Trout Hill and Pinford Area of Exceptional Archaeological and Historical Interest (AEAHI) which has been designated as such by ENPA on the basis of the extensive prehistoric remains it contains. These include stone settings, an enclosure, a hut circle, cairns and field banks which constitute a surviving fragment of prehistoric agricultural, domestic and ritual landscape. As such, the importance of gaining as complete a picture of the visible archaeology of the area as possible before mire restoration commences is paramount.

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 work described here must allow an appropriate contingency which will be released at the discretion of the HEO.

2.3: ENPA is not obliged to accept the cheapest, or indeed any, submitted quotation for the works described in this brief.

3.0: Methodology

3.1: Walkover survey will be undertaken within an area defined by the HEO (see attached map) according to the methodology described here. The site will be described using the abbreviated site code; EWF13. 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 1of this brief. This includes the recording of data using a GPS system with an accuracy of 1-3m. A suitable device can be supplied by EMP for this purpose for the duration of the survey subject to the contractor's signature of an appropriate loan agreement document.

3.3: 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 13,000m of drainage ditch is targeted for survey.
- Areas defined as requiring intensive survey by the HEO. These are indicated on the accompanying map and total 58ha. Survey in these areas should not be restricted to the vicinity of the ditches, but should cover the defined area fully. It should be noted that the ditches within the areas designated for intensive survey are not included in the 13,000m of ditches listed above for individual survey.
- 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.
- Also indicated on the attached map are locations at which peat cuttings will be blocked to improve the retention of water. These locations should be inspected and any archaeological features in their immediate vicinity 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: Work should be completed by **22nd March 2013** and the HEO informed of the dates of commencement and completion.

3.7: It should be noted that the survey area, especially it's northern part is relatively remote and this should be accounted for in quotations. Parking for a single vehicle should be available at Warren Farm on the southern edge of the survey area which will be arranged prior to commencement of work by the HEO.

3.8: Quotes for this work should include a breakdown of resource and budget allocation and a Gantt chart detailing the anticipated timescale for the work, taking into account possible sources of slippage in the schedule.

3.9: Quotes must include short CVs demonstrating expertise and experience in survey of upland environments for those undertaking the survey. These personnel should remain consistent for the duration of the work.

3.10: Appendix 3 presents the HER data for the Warren Farm survey area.

3.11: The project schedule is summarized in Table 1:

Task	**Date**
Submit quotation	noon 11th February 2013
Complete fieldwork	22nd March 2013
Submit draft report	12th April 2013
Submit final report	3rd May 2013

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 1 week after the completion 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 by **12th April 2013**. The report will be structured as laid out in appendix 2 of this brief.
4.4: The HEO will return the draft report within two weeks of receipt with appropriate comments.
4.5: It is important that the archaeological survey reports commissioned by EMP are produced in a 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 by **3rd May 2013**, in addition to digital copies in pdf and MS Word format.
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.

Appendix 1.2
Data Capture
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

Appendix 1.3
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.
7.0: *Appendices*, including an index of the photographic archive, a brief gazetteer of the heritage assets identified and the brief for the work.

6.0: Insurance

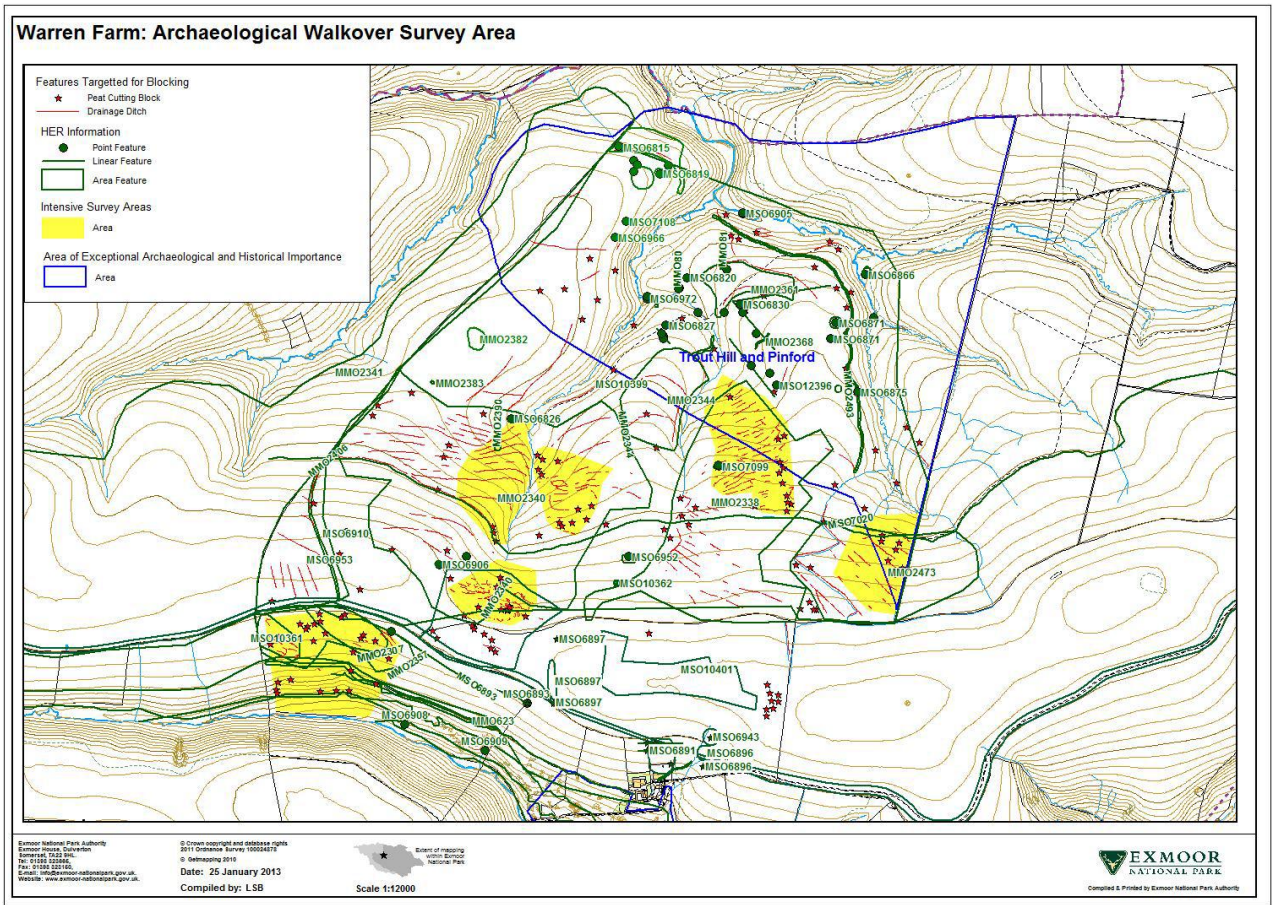
6.1: The contractor shall satisfy ENPA that he (the contractor) during the whole period of this Contract has an insurance policy with an Insurance Company of good repute covering himself and all persons deriving right from him against claims by the owners, his officers and employees and by third parties.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

7.0: Termination

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

8.0: Disputes

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



Appendix 1.4

HER Number	Grid Reference	Description	Designation
MMO2309	SS 7892 4144	A large area of peat cutting, probably of post-medieval date is visible on aerial photographs as numerous rectangular sunken pits and irregular earthworks on moorland immediately to the north of the Warren, covering an area of c.11 ha. The pits are aligned east-west and up to 200m long and 50m wide. The cuttings may be associated with the Knight family's programme of agricultural improvement during the 19th century, though whether the peat was extracted for use as domestic fuel or for turfing enclosure walls is unknown.	HER
MMO2338	SS 7974 4188	An area of regular drainage ditches is visible on aerial photographs on East Pinford. They were probably contemporary with the construction of Warren Farm as part of the Knight family's programme of agricultural improvement.	AEAHI, HER
MMO2340	SS 7893 4190	A large area of post-medieval, probably 19th century, parallel drainage ditches is visible on aerial photographs as earthworks on West Pinford. The ditches mostly run east-west, following the contours of the slope and cover c.66 ha. The system was mostly cut as part of the Knight family's programme of agricultural improvement following their acquisition of the Royal Forest of Exmoor.	HER
MMO2341	SS 7801 4237	A very large area of post-medieval, probably 19th century, drainage ditches is visible as earthworks across Great Buscombe and Trout Hill. The ditches generally follow the contours of the topography and cover an area of c.162 ha. On the southern edge of Great Buscombe the ditches form a criss-cross pattern suggesting at least two phases of cutting. 19th century field boundaries which appear on the 1889 1st edition OS map cut the system suggesting the latter was abandoned by this date. The ditches were most likely cut as part of the Knight family's 19th century programme of agricultural improvement.	AEAHI, HER
MMO2344	SS 7957 4227	Several drainage ditches are visible on aerial photographs as earthworks on West Pinford. They are probably part of the mid-19th century Knight family programme of agricultural	AEAHI, HER

		improvement.	
MMO2354	SS 7826 4091	An extensive catchwater meadow system is visible on aerial photographs extending across Prayway Meads and Warren Farm. It covers an area of over 27 ha and is c.2.7km long and thus one of the largest on Exmoor. The widest gutter reaches 2.5m in width, while the others average c.1.5m. The system was fed by the River Exe, possibly beginning at Exe Head and cuts field boundaries and pillow mounds suggesting it was constructed after the farm was settled. Several of the system's component leats have been recorded as individual features.	AEAHI, HER
MMO2356	SS 7961 4087	A post-medieval leat or drainage ditch is visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs to the north-east of Warren Farm. It measures c.140m long and appears to have been designed to channel water from the stream to Warren Farm and may have provided power for the threshing barn known to have existed at the farm. It may also have been part of the mill leat recorded in this area or have supplied water to the water meadow systems in the area.	HER
MMO2357/MSO10361	SS 7843 4137	Several post-medieval drainage ditches are visible to the west of Warren farm. Up to five ditches are visible, mostly running north-west to south-east. They are very similar to those on Great Buscombe and may be part of the same system.	HER
MMO2360	SS 7950 4316	A pair of post-medieval contour leats visible as earthworks. They are likely to be part of the Knight family's programme of agricultural improvement of the mid 19th century.	AEAHI, HER
MMO2361	SS 7988 4268	Several drainage ditches are visible on aerial photographs as earthworks on East Pinford. They are probably part of the mid-19th century Knight family programme of agricultural improvement.	AEAHI, HER
MMO2366	SS 7973 4245	A medieval track or holloway on the northern edge of East Pinford. It is 500m from the medieval field system on Little Tom's Hill and may be associated with that feature. No routeway is depicted on the 1st edition OS map, published in 1889, suggesting it was out of use by this time.	AEAHI, HER
MMO2367	SS 7988 4262	A short length of earthwork bank on East Pinford. It is c.50m long and 2m wide and may be associated with the medieval field system nearby on Little Tom's Hill. Alternatvely it may be the result of WWII military activity.	AEAHI, HER
MMO2368	SS 7994 4249	A short section of post-medieval drainage ditch on the north-east edge of East Pinford. The ditch runs approximately north-east to south-west for 72m.	AEAHI, HER
MMO2382	SS 78870 4250	An oval enclosure visible as a very slight earthwork on the summit of Trout Hill. Its location on a prominent hillspur might suggest a prehistoric feature although it is not visible on aerial photographs post-dating 1973.	HER
MMO2383	SS 7870 4233	An oval mound c. 9m across situated in a prominent position on Trout Hill overlooking Hoccombe Water to the north-west and an un-named stream to the south-east. It is possibly a Bronze Age burial monument but could also be the result of 19th C agricultural improvement in the vicinity.	HER
MMO2390	SS 7893 4209	A circular, banked enclosure identified on infra-red aerial imagery. The bank is c.2m wide and defines an area 18m in diameter with a possible entrance on the north-eastern side. The feature resembles an enclosed Bronze Age settlement.	HER
MMO2406	SS 7829 4178	A curvilinear earthwork bank is visible on aerial photographs running north-south on the southern end of Trout Hill. It is over 500m long and apparently connects at its southern end with the extant 19th century boundary, although it appears to pre-date this and the drainage systems along its course. It does not appear on the 1889 1st edition OS map suggesting it was redundant by this date. The precise function of the bank is uclear, possibilities including an earlier land division superceded by that extant today, or a branch of the Simonsbath-Porlock railway although there is no documentary evidence for this.	HER
MMO2473	SS 8040 4162	A system of drainage ditches visible on aerial photographs across the slopes of Beckham and East Pinford HIll. They were most likely cut as part of the Knight family's programme of agricultural improvement in the 19th century.	HER
MMO2493	SS 8004 4248	A contour leat descending East Pinford Hill from south to north and running for over 1.3km. It probably acted as a field gutter in a simple catchwater meadow system and is most likely of 19th century date.	AEAHI, HER

MSO6815	SS7939 4322	Trout Hill I. A stone setting on the northern end of Trout Hill consisting of a triangular arrangement of three stones with another two stones to the east and north.	Scheduled Monument, AEAHI, HER
MSO6816/MSO10901	SS 7947 4315	Mound measuring 5m in diameter and 0.4m high. It is most likely to be clearance cairn or marker mound.	AEAHI, HER
MSO6819/MSO10901	SS 7955 4312	Trout Hill II. A stone setting on the northern end of Trout Hill. Originally, it consisted of five stones arranged in a rough quadrilateral with the last stone in the centre, a pattern known as a quincunx. The position of the central stone is marked by a large hole.	Scheduled Monument, AEAHI, HER
MSO6820	SS 7966 4273	East Pinford Stone Setting. A stone setting consisting of six upright stones forming a rectangle. The setting is situated on a slight, west-facing slope above a tributary of Badgeworthy Water. Views from the setting are restricted to the valleys to the south-west and north. It is situated in an area in which surface stone from the underlying Hangman Grits is abundant. The monument appears to be complete with no continuation of the rows in either direction apparent.	Scheduled Monument, AEAHI, HER
MSO6821/MSO10903/MMO 80	SS 7962 4269	A well-defined, turf-covered prehistoric cairn, 3.5m in diameter and 0.4m high. Its constituent stones are visible in its surface and around its edges, suggesting a possible kerb. Earth resistance survey showed the feature to coincide with an area of high resistance, confirming its interpretation as a cairn, while gradiometer survey detected a burning event, possibly a cremation or site of a funeral pyre. The feature's proximity to the East Pinford stone setting is significant as such associations are known at other sites on Exmoor.	AEAHI, HER
MSO6822/MSO10904/MMO 81	SS 7980 4276	A mutilated cairn, 9m in diameter and 0.5m high, with a linear feature 5m to the NW. There are no obvious traces of a ditch and the cairn produced a high resistance anomaly when geophysical survey was undertaken. The linear feature is most likely a relict stone boundary.	AEAHI, HER
MSO6826/MSO12236	SS 790 422	A stone setting has been claimed at this location, though it is most likely spurious and the result of an error	HER
MSO6827/MSO11023/MMO 91	SS 7958 4255	A turf-covered cairn with a diameter of 3.5m and height of 0.3m, situated close to a modern path. Stone is visible protruding from the feature's surface and a prehistoric field boundary is located 50m to the south.	AEAHI, HER
MSO6828/MSO11000/ MSO12396	SS 7997 4237	A low, sub-circular bank forming the remains of a building with a diameter of 8.5m. The bank itself is 3m in wide and 0.3m high with an entrance is visible on the southern side of the structure. The area defined by the bank has been levelled and is cut into the slope. The feature has suffered later disturbance with a pit and spoil visible on the southern side.	AEAHI, HER
MSO6830/MSO11001/MSO 11020/MSO12402	SS 798 424	Two areas of rubble banks on the western part of East Pinford and the northern end of West Pinford. The banks are prehistoric field boundaries and are associated with evidence for lynchet development.	AEAHI, HER
MSO6833/MSO12238	SS 7956 4251	A double stone row has been recorded at this location which could not be located in recent fieldwork. It may be a misinterpretation of one of the prehistoric field boundaries in the area (MSO6830).	AEAHI, HER
MSO6866/MSO10982/MMO 179	SS 8033 4274	19th C sheepfold lying close to the junction of two valleys in a sheltered location on the valley floor. It consists of a sub-oval, stone-faced bank measuring 35.8 by 28m in diameter and 1.2m high by 2.3m wide with a featureless interior. The entrance to the enclosure is to the west and there are traces of quarry/drainage ditches beside the bank.	AEAHI, HER
MSO6871/MSO10999	SS 8022 4256	A sub-oval enclosure of possible Bronze Age date on East Pinford. It has an average diameter of 67m and is located on a slight east-facing slope above the steep escarpment forming the eastern side of East Pinford. The enclosure is defined by an irregular, discontinuous stoney bank within which are two slight platforms. The feature is best interpreted as an enclosed Bronze Age settlement.	AEAHI, HER
MSO6875/MSO11002	SS 8023 4231	A circular, turf-covered stoney mound 6.3m in diameter and 0.4m high. A large quantity of stone is visible on the surface of the mound, some of which is loose, suggesting recent disturbance. The feature is best interpreted as a prehistoric burial cairn	AEAHI, HER
MSO6891/MSO10946	SS 7955 4095	A short section of contour leat north of warren Farm.	HER
MSO6892/MSO10947	SS 7956 4097	A short section of contour leat north of Warren Farm.	HER

MSO6893/MSO10948	SS 7880 4126	A contour leat north-west of Warren Farm visible on aerial photographs taken in 1946-48.	HER
MSO6895/MSO10952/MMO 623	SS 7862 4100	A mill leat, or part of a substantial field gutter, on the western side of Warren Farm. At the farm the leat forms a ledge ranging from 1m to 2m wide with a steep, revetted downslope side and is used as a track bed.	AEAHI, HER
MSO6896/MSO10958	SS 7972 4093	A drain cut revealed tree stumps and other woods fragments exposed in the peat	HER
MSO6897	SS 7915 4125	A relict field boundary visible as a low bank 0.5m high and 4m wide orientated N-S with ditches of 2m either side.	HER
MSO6905/MSO11063	SS 7987 4297	A bridge at Longcombe with dry stone abutments of local sandstone.	AEAHI, HER
MSO6906/MSO11060/MMO 610	SS 7873 4165	A Bronze Age burial cairn on the north-eastern slopes of Great Buscombe. It is visible as a turf-covered mound 5.2m in diameter and 0.5m high. It's uneven surface suggests disturbance although the mound is intact.	HER
MSO6908	SS 7917 4074	A contour leat running from the Warren to Dry Hill. It measures 0.6m wide and is well preserved throughout its length.	AEAHI, HER
MSO6909	SS 7922 4076	A contour leat to the west and south of Warren Farm. The western section measures c.0.6m wide while the section to the south of the farm is barely discernible. The feature is cut by a 19th century road and field boundaries.	AEAHI, HER
MSO6910	SS 7874 4111	A contour leat of c.3km length measuring 0.6m wide with a bank up to 0.4m high. It is the longest of a series of leats around Warren Farm.	AEAHI, HER
MSO6942/MSO10950	SS 7956 4092	An alleged prehistoric field system to the north-east of Warren farm. There are a number of turf-covered bank at this location, but they appear to be of recent origin.	HER
MSO6943/MSO10953	SS 7975 4100	An alleged enclosure north-east of Warren Farm but no trace of such a feature could be found during field investigation in 1994.	HER
MSO6952/MSO11058	SS 7944 4167	An alleged standing stone in an area of reeds and rough grass on a north-facing slope on west Pinford. Surface stone is common in the area and the feature is likely to be natural in origin.	HER
MSO6953/MSO11064	SS 7832 4167	The disturbed remains of a prehistoric cairn at the south end of Trout Hill, visible as an irregular spread of stones 8m in diameter. It is situated in a prominent position and lies next to an infrequently used track. In its centre is a small pile of angular stones, 0.4m high by 1.8m north-south, by 3.3m east-west.	HER
MSO6954	SS 7949 4310	An area of amorphous mounds and hollows on the northern end of Trout Hill which are probably the result of WWII military training activity.	AEAHI, HER
MSO6966	SS 79390 42880	Trout Hill III. A prehistoric stone setting on the east side of Trout Hill comprising four stones and possibly part of a double stone row or a trapezium setting. One survives upright, two have fallen and one is visible as an erosion hollow.	Scheduled Monument, AEAHI, HER
MSO6970	SS 7959 4315	A low, circular, stony mound measuring4m in diameter and 0.4m high. This would appear to be a prehistoric cairn despite others mounds in the vicinity being the result of WWII military training.	AEAHI, HER
MSO6971	SS 7987 4260	An alleged ruined building. This feature consists of a spread of earthfast stones with no discernible pattern. It is most likely to be a natural feature.	AEAHI, HER
MSO6972/MSO12225	SS 7969 4263	An alleged stone setting consisting of two stones, one recumbent and one upright, was reported in 1990. Subsequent fieldwork in the area has not located the feature although abundant surface stone is present in the vicinity and the alleged stone setting is likely to be natural in origin.	AEAHI, HER
MSO7020	SS 8019 4180	A contour leat running for 4km from Great Buscombe to Swap Hill. It is 3.6m wide and 0.7m deep with a spoil bank 2.5m wide and 1.1m high on the downslope side to the north. The feature is cut by both 19th century field boundaries and local drainage systems suggesting it is part of an earlier phase of Knight family agricultural improvement.	HER
MSO7045/MSO11004	SS 8036 4258	A bridge abutment on Beckham.	AEAHI, HER
MSO7099/MSO12408/MMO 481	SS 7977 4202	A circular, water-filled hollow 17.5m in diameter and 3.5m deep. It is surrounded by a well-defined stony bank with a height of 0.6m and a width of 3m. It's interpretation and date is uncertain	HER
MSO7108	SS 7943 4294	An alleged standing stone on the eastern side of Trout Hill measuring 0.25m long, 0.06m wide and 0.05m high. It is aligned NNW to SSE and may be a natural feature.	AEAHI, HER

MSO7906	SS 8309 4348	Simonsbath to Porlock Railway. The Exmoor and Porlock Railway was proposed to transport iron ore from Simonsbath to Porlock. Construction began in 1860 but, although substantial works were completed, the project was never finished. The route of the railway remains visible as an intermittent earthwork.	HER
MSO10354	SS 7954 4262	An irregular low platform noted on aerial photographs in 1982 which has not been located in the field. More recent imagery shows an irregular bank in this location.	AEAHI, HER
MSO10361/MMO2307	SS 7829 4137	A large area of peat cutting, probably of post-medieval date, visible on aerial photographs. The cuttings consist of numerous pits, generally of c.0.2-0.3m deep and irregular earthworks to the west of Warren Farm, covering c.5.5 ha. The morphology of the cuttings varies but for the most part consist of sunken pits up to 150m long by 40m wide.	HER
MSO10362/MMO2326	SS 7938 4158	A small, circular pond on West Pinford north of Warren Farm. It has a diameter of 11m and is similar to that recorded 500m to the north-east (MSO7099). Interpretation is uncertain but it seems likely the feature is associated with the Knight Family programme of agricultural improvement. Alternatively, this and MSO7099 may bomb craters.	HER
MSO10401	SS 7965 4121	A large area of peat cutting, probably of post-medieval date is visible on aerial photographs as small pits and irregular earthworks to the north of Warren Farm, covering an area of c.17 ha. The pits range from square features c.5-6m across to less regularly shaped, curved pits up to 100m across. The cuttings may be associated with the Knight family's programme of agricultural improvement during the 19th century, though whether the peat was extracted for use as domestic fuel or for turfing enclosure walls is unknown.	HER
MSO12244	SS 7992 4252	A single, upright standing stone. It falls along the line of nearby prehistoric field boundaries and may form part of these features.	AEAHI, HER
MSO12248	SS 798 426	A stone setting is has been recorded at this location consisting of a single upright stone with many recumbent and stubs stones. However, the site description suggests these might be part of the prehistoric field banks also recorded in the vicinity.	AEAHI, HER
MSO10399	SS 7930 4233	An extensive system of land drainage on the slopes of Trout Hill, West and East Pinford and Beckham. It incorporates other systems listed individually above and is most likely part of the Knight family's mid 19th century programme of agricultural improvement.	AEAHI, HER

Appendix 1

Gazetteer of Sites

Feature Number	Grid Reference		Type	Period	Dimensions (L×W×H)	Description	Photo Reference
EWF13.1	280035.90	141410.50	holloway	Post-Medieval	15m	15m long stretch of possible holloway or possible animal erosion; 2 flat stones at its SW end	EWF13_1a-b_SW_27.02.13_SWARCH
EWF13.2	280037.60	141437.60	stone	Unknown	0.30×0.15×0.70m	Stone probably thrown up in spoil of track/holloway	EWF13_2_S_27.02.13_SWARCH
EWF13.3	280516.30	141814.60	hollow	Post-Medieval	7×10m	Hollow cut into slope by 0.5m, with the hint of a smaller scoop below it, *c*.3×5×1m, located above river	EWF13_3a-c_E_27.02.13_SWARCH
EWF13.4	280533.00	141867.00	mineral exploration	Post-Medieval	9×4×2m	Sub-rectangular cut with absence of spoil, located on opposite bank to hollows above	EWF13_4_W_27.02.13_SWARCH
EWF13.5	279653.30	141931.30	mineral exploration	Post-Medieval	*c*.40×5×2m	Mineral exploitation or peat cutting, on edge of drainage system and constructed to feed into it; cuts through 1.6m of peat to subsoil, east edge remains nearly vertical, while west edge collapsed; irregular sides and flattish base	EWF13_5a-c_S_27.02.13_SWARCH
EWF13.6	279149.70	141844.90	stone	Unknown	0.40×0.25×0.15m	Quartz stone	EWF13_6a-b_S_27.02.13_SWARCH
EWF13.7	279196.10	141830.50	hide	Post-Medieval	1.5×0.45×1.6+m	Rectangular hole cut into peat cutting, probably a hide?	EWF13_7_S_27.02.13_SWARCH
EWF13.8	279149.30	141949.30	stone	Unknown	0.60×0.30×0.15m	Stone, possibly in edge of peat cutting	EWF13_8a-b_SW_27.02.13_SWARCH
EWF13.9	279259.70	142053.90	stone	Prehistoric	0.70×0.40×0.05	Large flat stone to south of stone row EWF13.10-14	EWF13_9a-b_SW_27.02.13_SWARCH
EWF13.10	279170.10	142146.40	stone	Prehistoric	0.50×0.35×0.08+m	Recumbent stone	EWF13_10a-b_W_27.02.13_SWARCH
EWF13.11	279168.40	142139.90	stone	Prehistoric	0.70×0.10×0.07	Thin curving stone on its side, with possible packing stone?	EWF13_11_W_27.02.13_SWARCH
EWF13.12	279167.20	142133.90	stone	Prehistoric	0.7×0.45m	Stone, with possible adjacent packing stone	EWF13_12a-b_NE_27.02.13_SWARCH
EWF13.13	279170.10	142161.10	stone	Prehistoric	0.14×0.07×0.22m	Stone, standing, at end of stone row	EWF13_13a-c_N_27.02.13_SWARCH
EWF13.14	279166.40	142126.60	stone	Prehistoric	0.5×0.3×0.1m	Stone, with packing stone to north	EWF13_14_E_27.02.13_SWARCH
EWF13.15	279931.90	142108.90	mound	Post-Medieval	6×8×0.25m	Slight mound, probable spoil from peat cutting; cut by drainage channel	EWF13_15a-b_E_13.03.13_SWARCH
EWF13.16	280274.20	142481.50	hollow	Post-Medieval	2.4×2×0.35m	Pair of identical small quarries or peat cuttings adjacent to contour leat; no spoil, sub-ovoid in plan, 2m apart	EWF13_16_E_13.03.13_SWARCH
EWF13.17	280267.50	142686.50	hollow	Post-Medieval	2.4×2×0.35m	Same as EWF13.16, but set down slope from leat	EWF13_17a-b_E_13.03.13_SWARCH
EWF13.18	280232.90	142714.40	hollow	Post-Medieval	2.4×2×0.35m	Similar to those above	EWF13_18_E_13.03.13_SWARCH
EWF13.19	280097.40	142826.30	hollow	Post-Medieval	1.6×1.4×0.2m	Similar to those above	EWF13_19_NE_13.03.13_SWARCH
EWF13.20	280063.10	142730.30	hollow	Post-Medieval	2×1.4×0.1m	Similar to those above but more rectangular	EWF13_20_NE_13.03.13_SWARCH
EWF13.21	280029.20	142750.10	platform	Unknown	*c*.10×12m	Possible platform, adjacent to leat with good view over valley	N/A
EWF13.22	280018.20	142753.70	platform	Unknown	*c*.10×12m	As above	N/A
EWF13.23	279990.40	142748.30	hollow	Post-Medieval	2.4×2×0.35m	Similar to EWF13.16, adjacent to leat	N/A
EWF13.24	279797.00	142777.80	cairn	Prehistoric		Known cairn, on HER MonUID: MMO81, MSO6822, MSO10904	N/A

EWF13.25	279883.70	142911.60	hollow way	Post-Medieval		1 of 3 nearly parallel holloways that join; central one, up to 5m wide; ditches scheduled for blocking	EWF13_25_W_13.03.13_SWARCH
EWF13.26	279905.80	142914.20	hollow	Post-Medieval	2×1.5×0.4m	Deep sub-ovoid hollow, no visible spoil	EWF13_26_NE_13.03.13_SWARCH
EWF13.27	279843.20	142697.60	hollow	Post-Medieval	2.4×1.4×0.3m	As above	EWF13_27_NE_13.03.13_SWARCH
EWF13.28	279877.50	142612.60	bank	Prehistoric?		Known series of banks. One visible during walkover. On HER. MonUID: MSO6830, MSO11001, MSO11020, MSO12402	N/A
EWF13.29	279146.80	142230.00	hollow way	Post-Medieval	50×2.5m	Holloway approaching valley near to stone row EWF13.9-14	N/A
EWF13.30	279688.90	142979.30	pond bays	Post-Medieval?	10×10m; 20×8m	Linear arrangement of pond bays? In base of valley; the first bay is ?oval 10×10m with clear earthwork sides and stone-faced bank on west side, possible remnant sluice wall; the second bay to the north is 20×8m, but less convincing; the general area appears modified	EWF13_30a-b_S_14.03.13_SWARCH
EWF13.31	279597.70	143176.80	mineral exploration	Post-Medieval	5×5m	Possible mineral prospection; circular feature 5m across cut into slope with apparent upcast to north; cut by drain scheduled for blocking	EWF13_31_NE_14.03.13_SWARCH
EWF13.32	279439.50	143213.30	mineral exploration	post-Medieval	8×4m	As above, ovoid cut in slope; cut by drain scheduled for blocking	EWF13_32_E_14.03.13_SWARCH
EWF13.33	279204.50	142650.70	mound	Prehistoric?	5×2.5×0.3m	Very slight oval mound adjacent to quad bike track; gentle rounded profile	EWF13_33_W_14.03.13_SWARCH
EWF13.34	279326.90	142652.00	pits	Post-Medieval?	2×3m	Pair of pits 2m apart; probably originally rectangular, possible dug-outs?	N/A
EWF13.35	278888.90	142213.70	pit	Post-Medieval?	Up to 1m deep	Circular or oval pit with no apparent upcast	N/A
EWF13.36	278921.20	142210.70	pit	Post-Medieval?	Up to 1m deep	As above	N/A
EWF13.37	279016.80	142192.60	mineral exploration	Post-Medieval	8m long	Mineral prospection trench, mislabelled on HER layer; orientated north-south with upcast to east; loose stone observed in area	EWF13_37_SW_14.03.13_SWARCH
EWF13.38	278934.40	142092.50	mound	Prehistoric?	2×2×0.3m	Small mound in area of long grass; dubious but possible monument; existing record as MSO6875	EWF13_38_NW_14.03.13_SWARCH
EWF13.39	278621.20	142285.10	pit	Post-Medieval?	Up to 1m deep	As EWF13.35	N/A
EWF13.40	278269.90	141882.80	mineral exploration	Post-Medieval	15m long	Mineral prospection trench, orientated SE-NW, about 2.5m wide; upcast mound to east, about 3m wide; scheduled for blocking	EWF13_40_SE_14.03.13_SWARCH
EWF13.41	278174.50	141244.60	platform	Post-Medieval?	15×3×0.6m	Slight ?platform, on south-facing slope, elongated and slightly crescentic; above and to east of possible quarry EWF13.42	EWF13_41_SW_19.03.13_SWARCH
EWF13.42	278149.50	141236.90	quarry	Post-Medieval	10×5×3m	?quarry at the head of a narrow coombe, fairly distinct edges; a leat passes to its south; stone EFW13.43 above its north edge possibly associated	EWF13_42_SE_19.03.13_SWARCH
EWF13.43	278150.60	141241.70	stone	Prehistoric?	1.8×0.6×0.4m	Recumbent stone tumbling into EWF13.42, weathered but fallen standing stone?	EWF13_43a-b_W_19.03.13_SWARCH
EWF13.44	278252.00	141223.70	leat	Post-Medieval		Leat, partly recorded on HER as MSO6910	N/A
EWF13.45	278295.60	141182.60	leat	Post-Medieval		Leat, recorded on HER as MSO6909, but in the wrong place	N/A
EWF13.46	278135.00	141205.50	leat	Post-Medieval		Leat , very slight	N/A
EWF13.47	278298.30	141232.90	bank	Post-Medieval		Possible remnant hedgebank, incomplete?	N/A
EWF13.48	278358.40	141237.30	Quarry	Post-Medieval	6×6×3m	?quarry adjacent to coombe head; a distinct scoop with leat EWF13.running around its north-west edge	EWF13_48_SW_19.03.13_SWARCH

EWF13.49	278341.50	141161.20	enclosure	?	15×10m	Possible enclosure with one well-preserved stretch of bank on east side about 8×1×0.3m orientated north-south, and disappears into rushes to south; Has a very slight wide bank to west but probably natural but defined space between	EWF13_49_SE_19.03.13_SWARCH
EWF13.50	279711.60	141816.20	hedgebank	Post-Medieval		On HER. MonUID: MMO2338; long curving substantial hedgebank similar to ones identified elsewhere on Exmoor (Spooners, Deer Park etc.); ditch is scheduled for blocking	EWF13_50a-b_E_27.02.13_SWARCH
EWF13.51	280326.20	142732.30	sheepfold	Post-Medieval		On HER. MonUID: MSO6866/MSO10982/MMO179; associated with four low but broad and distinct mounds – needs further investigation	EWF13_51a-d_W_13.03.13_SWARCH
EWF13.52	278276.50	141739.40	hedgebank			On HER. MonUID: MMO2406; broad curving substantial hedgebank, demonstrates several phases of enclosure or incomplete enclosure; northern section most complete, southern section very indistinct (deliberately levelled?); ditch is scheduled for blocking	EWF13_52_SSE_14.03.13_SWARCH
EWF13.53	278752.80	141416.70	hedgebank	Post-Medieval		On HER. MonUID: MMO2344; very substantial hedgebank; at south-western end practically no bank but very deep and wide ditch on south-east side: 2m deep and 4m wide with a flat base – almost a created holloway; hedgebank grows in size to north-east as ditch diminishes	EWF13_53a-b_NW_14.03.13_SWARCH
EWF13.54	279146.20	141226.20	hedgebank	Post-Medieval		On HER. MonUID: MSO6897; indistinct hedgebank similar to others, much less prominent	EWF13_54_SW_19.03.13_SWARCH
EWF13.55	280261.70	142569.10	leat	Post-Medieval		On HER. MonUID: MSO2493; a contour leat; scheduled for blocking	N/A
EWF13.56	280194.10	142859.40	hollow way	Post-Medieval		Part of holloway that may connect up with EWF13.29; marked on HER as a linear feature and one of the general C19 drainage ditches identified with the MonIDU: MMO2344; ditch is scheduled for blocking	N/A

Appendix 3

List of Jpegs on CD to the rear of the report

Photo	*Description*	*From*	*Scale*
EWF13_1a_SW_27.02.13_SWARCH	Possible holloway cut by drainage ditch	SW	2m
EWF13_1b_SE_27.02.13_SWARCH	As above	SE	2m
EWF13_2_S_27.02.13_SWARCH	Stones near to possible holloway and ditch	S	2m
EWF13_3a_E_27.02.13_SWARCH	Hollow, 1 of 2 in close proximity to each other	E	2m
EWF13_3b_W_27.02.13_SWARCH	Hollow, 2 of 2 in close proximity to each other	W	2m
EWF13_3c_S_27.02.13_SWARCH	2 hollows above	S	2m
EWF13_4_W_27.02.13_SWARCH	Mineral exploitation up-slope from river bank	W	2m
EWF13_5a_S_27.02.13_SWARCH	Mineral exploitation/peat cutting from edge of drainage system	S	2m
EWF13_5b_N_27.02.13_SWARCH	As above	N	2m
EWF13_5c_SE_27.02.13_SWARCH	As above	SE	2m
EWF13_6a_S_27.02.13_SWARCH	Quartz stone, shot from above	S	2m
EWF13_6b_S_27.02.13_SWARCH	As above	S	2m
EWF13_7_S_27.02.13_SWARCH	Possible hide	S	2m
EWF13_8a_SW_27.02.13_SWARCH	Stone, probably in edge of peat cutting	SW	2m
EWF13_8b_SW_27.02.13_SWARCH	As above	SW	2m
EWF13_9a_SW_27.02.13_SWARCH	Stone in row	SW	2m
EWF13_9b_SW_27.02.13_SWARCH	As above	SW	2m
EWF13_10a_W_27.02.13_SWARCH	Stone in row	W	2m
EWF13_10b_E_27.02.13_SWARCH	As above	E	2m
EWF13_11_W_27.02.13_SWARCH	Stone in row	W	2m
EWF13_12a_NE_27.02.13_SWARCH	Stone in row	NE	2m
EWF13_12b_NE_27.02.13_SWARCH	As above	NE	2m
EWF13_13a_N_27.02.13_SWARCH	Standing stone in row, shot from above	N	2m
EWF13_13b_N_27.02.13_SWARCH	As above	N	2m
EWF13_13c_E_27.02.13_SWARCH	As above	E	2m
EWF13_14_E_27.02.13_SWARCH	Stone in row	E	2m
EWF13_15a_E_13.03.13_SWARCH	Slight mound, possibly spoil from peat cutting	E	2m
EWF13_15b_N_13.03.13_SWARCH	Mound above and working shot	N	2m
EWF13_16_E_13.03.13_SWARCH	Small Hollow	E	2m
EWF13_17a_E_13.03.13_SWARCH	Small Hollow	E	2m
EWF13_17b_W_13.03.13_SWARCH	As above, including known HER in background	W	2m
EWF13_18_E_13.03.13_SWARCH	Small Hollow	E	2m
EWF13_19_NE_13.03.13_SWARCH	Small Hollow	NE	2m
EWF13_20_NE_13.03.13_SWARCH	Small Hollow	NE	2m
EWF13_25_W_13.03.13_SWARCH	2 of 3 parallel holloways	W	2m
EWF13_26_NE_13.03.13_SWARCH	Sub-ovoid hollow	NE	2m
EWF13_27_NE_13.03.13_SWARCH	Sub-ovoid hollow	NE	2m
EWF13_30a_S_14.03.13_SWARCH	Possible pond bay in base of coombe	S	2m
EWF13_30b_NE_14.03.13_SWARCH	As above, detail of surviving ?sluice wall	NE	2m
EWF13_31_NE_14.03.13_SWARCH	Sub-ovoid hollow	NE	2m
EWF13_32_E_14.03.13_SWARCH	Sub-ovoid hollow	E	2m
EWF13_33_W_14.03.13_SWARCH	Slight oval mound	W	2m
EWF13_37_SW_14.03.13_SWARCH	Mineral prospection trench and up-cast	SW	2m
EWF13_38_NW_14.03.13_SWARCH	Slight mound	NW	2m
EWF13_40_SE_14.03.13_SWARCH	Mineral prospection trench and up-cast	SE	2m
EWF13_41_SW_19.03.13_SWARCH	Platform on south facing slope near/above extraction pit	SW	2m
EWF13_42_SE_19.03.13_SWARCH	Quarry	SE	2m
EWF13_43a_W_19.03.13_SWARCH	Recumbent stone in north face of quarry	W	2m
EWF13_43b_E_19.03.13_SWARCH	As above	E	2m
EWF13_48_SW_19.03.13_SWARCH	Possible quarry adjacent to coombe head	SW	2m
EWF13_49_SE_19.03.13_SWARCH	Possible enclosure with single preserved bank	SE	2m
EWF13_50a_E_27.02.13_SWARCH	Shot of known HER. MonUID: MMO2338 as Knight family ditches = deer park pale? Field boundary	E	2m
EWF13_50b_W_14.03.13_SWARCH	As above	E	2m
EWF13_51a_W_13.03.13_SWARCH	Site shots around known HER. MonUID: MSO6866/MSO10982/MMO179 as a sheepfold	W	-
EWF13_51b_W_13.03.13_SWARCH	As above	W	-
EWF13_51c_W_13.03.13_SWARCH	As above	W	-
EWF13_51d_W_13.03.13_SWARCH	As above	W	-
EWF13_52_SSE_14.03.13_SWARCH	Historic field boundary HER. MonUID: MMO2406 bank connecting with, but predating, a C19 boundary	SSE	2m
EWF13_53a_NW_14.03.13_SWARCH	Historic field boundary HER. MonUID: MMO2344 as a post medieval/C19 drainage ditch	NW	2m
EWF13_53b_SE_14.03.13_SWARCH	As above	SE	2m

EWF13_54_SW_19.03.13_SWARCH	Bank extant on HER. MonUID: MSO6897 as a field boundary	SW	2m

Additional Jpegs of general site shots on CD to the rear of the report

Photo	*Description*	*From*	*Scale*
1	Site shots taken on 13.03.13 from contour leat MSO2493	S	-
2	As above	S	-
3	As above	N	-
4	As above	SW	-
5	Alien creatures. Shot taken on 14.03.13	N	-
6	Site shot along valley of river Exe with sensitive area on right. Shots taken on 19.03.13	SE	-
7	Site shot as above	SE	-
8	Site shot as above	SE	-
9	Site shot as above	SE	-
10	Site shot of slope for westerly area of high interest	SW	-
11	Site shot along valley of river Exe with sensitive area on right	SE	-
12	Site shot - river rapids on Exe returning to Warren Farm	SE	-
13	Site shot - river rapids framed	SE	-
14	Site shot - fallen trees for tree-throw examples	NW	-
15	Site shot - fallen trees for tree-throw examples	NW	-
16	Site shot - fallen trees for tree-throw examples	NE	-
17	Site shot - fallen trees for tree-throw examples	NE	2m

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