

An Archaeological Assessment of Bolt Tail, Bolberry Down and East Soar, South Hams, Devon

August 2014



South-West Landscape Investigations



Dr Phil Newman MIFA, FSA

An Archaeological Assessment of Bolt Tail, Bolberry Down and East Soar, South Hams, Devon

Report Produced for:

The National Trust

By

Phil Newman

SW LANDSCAPE INVESTIGATIONS

<http://philnew.co.uk>

© Copyright P Newman
26th August 2014

CONTENTS

Summary	1
1.0 INTRODUCTION	2
1.1 Landscape Context	2
1.2 Statutory and non-statutory considerations	3
1.3 Methodology	3
1.4 Archaeological Context	5
1.5 Field boundary types	6
2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY	8
2.1 Starehole Bottom and South Down	8
<i>Starehole Bottom</i>	8
<i>South Down</i>	10
2.2 The Warren	10
<i>Little Goat</i>	12
<i>Warren Barn</i>	13
2.3 West Soar, Tinkers Well	13
2.4 Mousehill Break	14
2.5 Cathole Point to Bolberry Down and Bolt Tail	15
<i>Bolt Tail</i>	16
3.0 STATEMENT of SIGNIFICANCE	17
3.1 The historic landscape	17
3.2 Field systems (Starehole Bottom, South Down, The Warren, Tinkers Well, Warren Barn)	17
3.3 Lynchets at Mousehill Break	18
3.4 Hut circles	18
3.5 Medieval settlements	18
3.6 The promontory fort	19
4.0 MANAGEMENT and RESEARCH RECOMMENDATIONS	19
4.1 Monument Management	19
4.1.1 Bolt Tail	19
Southern terminal	19
The entrance	20
The rampart	21
4.1.2 Mousehill Break	21
4.1.3 Mousehill Brake hollow way	21
4.1.4 Starehole Bottom	21
4.1.5 South Down	21
4.1.6 Linhay at Starehole Bottom	22
4.1.7 Earth Mound and Longhouse at Middle Soar	22
4.2 Research	22
4.2.1 Interpretation of scheduled monuments	22
4.2.2 Field Survey	22
Bolt Tail promontory fort	22
Starehole Bottom	23
Warren Barn	23
Mousehill Break	23
Bibliography	23
TABLE 1 Site Inventory	24
Table 2 Site Inventory part 2	28
Table 3 Site Inventory part 3	29

LIST of ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig 1 Location map showing the extent of the National Trust's estate in green and the breakdown of material discussed in the text between Figs 5-8.
- Fig 2 The landscape context: view of Hazel Tor from Cathole Point.
- Fig 3 The landscape context: view of Sharp Tor and Starehole Bay.
- Fig 4 Boundary types a-d.
- Fig 5 Archaeological sites and landscape features at Sharp Tor, Starehole Bottom and South Down.
- Fig 6 Archaeological sites and landscape features in The Warren.
- Fig 7 Archaeological sites and landscape features at Tinker's Well Bottom, Mousehill Break and Cathole.
- Fig 8 Archaeological sites and landscape features between Bolberry Down and Bolt Tail.
- Fig 9 Damaged section of protective wall on the southern terminal of the rampart.
- Fig 10 Erosion caused by the public using the seat fixed to the rampart near the entrance.
- Fig 11 Earthwork remains of an alleged settlement and field boundaries in Starehole Bottom. View from the north.
- Fig 12 An earthwork boundary in Starehole Bottom (c on Fig 5). View looking south east.
- Fig 13 Earthwork remains of a hut circle on South Down (k on Fig 5) .View looking east.
- Fig 14 The linhay at the head of Starehole Bottom (f on Fig 5). View looking north west.
- Fig 15 The Giant's Grave (e on Fig 5). View looking WNW.
- Fig 16 A semi-circular enclosure wall to the south-east of Middle Soar (Fig 6). View looking north west.
- Fig 17 Remains of possible prehistoric enclosure wall at Little Goat (s on Fig 6). View looking south.
- Fig 18 The large earthwork mound to the south of Middle Soar (a on Fig 6). Interpreted either as a neolithic long barrow or a rabbit bury (pillow mound). View from the east.
- Fig 19 The ruins of Warren Barn (K on Fig 6). View from the east.
- Fig 20 A round barrow (r on Fig 6) in a field north of Warren Barn. View from the north.
- Fig 21 Earthwork remains of a medieval settlement at Warren Barn. View shows building n (Fig 6) viewed from the north west.
- Fig 22 Mousehill Break viewed looking north from Tinker's Well. Lynchets are to the right side of the pasture field.
- Fig 23 An alleged hut circle at Mousehill Break (g on Fig 7). View looking south west.
- Fig 24 General view of the rampart at Bolt Tail promontory fort. Viewed from the east.

Summary

An archaeological assessment of National Trust land between Bolt Head and Bolt Tail in Devon's South Hams, was requested by the Trust's estate managers. The purpose is to provide information on the character, extent, significance and condition of heritage assets within the estate, which is now being managed under a Higher Level Stewardship (HLS) agreement, and to provide the archaeological advice needed to underpin their future management. Fieldwork was undertaken in April 2014.

The 682 hectares included in the survey contain some significant and potentially significant prehistoric remains, including a possible Neolithic long barrow, bronze age barrows, and an Iron Age cliff or promontory fort at Bolt Tail. Other late-prehistoric evidence includes hut circles and small fragments of field systems. There are also various remains surviving from the medieval period onwards, including ruined buildings, field systems, holloways and evidence of cultivation.

Following a walkover survey, the location and status of all archaeological remains within the project area was established and a statement of significance was prepared for selected sites. Archaeological features have been plotted on a series of site maps and incorporated into an inventory of all known heritage records for the area, which includes a re-evaluation of past interpretations and concordance between records. An evaluation of condition and current vegetation was also undertaken and any problems were noted.

Prioritised recommendations are offered for future management of the archaeology and suggestions as to how public enjoyment may be enhanced. Advice as to how further research would greatly enhance the future care of this area is also offered.



Fig 1 Location map showing the extent of the National Trust's estate in green and the breakdown of material discussed in the text between Figs 5-8. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right (2014), from OS open data sources.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Landscape Context

The area covered by this report is on the south coast of Devon in the South Hams, and extends roughly between Bolt Head, near the Salcombe estuary, to Bolt Tail, adjacent to Hope Cove; a total of 14.5km of coastline and 682ha of land. This section of the coast is a fretwork of steep and craggy cliffs, where coves and small peninsulas sit alongside rocky outcrops. The action of the sea has led to much loose rock along the foreshore and around the outcrops, and small, often inaccessible shingle beaches sit at the foot of the cliffs. Nearer the clifftops, firmer sloping ground takes over, where several expansive plateaus exist, separated in places by deep combs, leading up from the larger coves. These combs support small streams, such as those within Starehole Bottom and Soar Mill Cove, and have dramatic, steeply-sloping valley sides, supporting random rocky outcrops.

Beyond the initial clifftop plateau at Soar, the level nature of the land continues into the farmland beyond, where a patchwork of modern agricultural fields exists today. So flat is this section of the landscape, that a fighter airfield existed here in the 1940s, the runways now mostly reclaimed by agriculture. To the NW of Soar Mill Cove, a prominent coastal ridge known as Cathole, shelters a valley on the landward side; to the north of this, a plateau at Bolberry Down fills the space up to Bolt Tail. The cliffs that form the peninsula of Bolt Tail surround dramatically undulating pasture land, divided into large fields.

The scene along this section of coast and its cliffs is characterised, to some extent, by the geology of the Devonian Schist, which, in Devon is unique to this area (Durrance and Laming 1982) and, when exposed to the elements, has the appearance of decayed wood. The weathered, detached boulders often form large useful slabs, which have been utilised for gateposts and wall building, probably for millennia. When arranged in rows, with the slabs touching in a dragon's teeth arrangement, a highly effective stock barrier could be built, or it could act as a revetment for a Devon bank. Examples of both survive within the estate at several locations (see orthostat walls below)(Fig 4). The slab-like character of the schist is also ideal for dry-stone field boundary walls, and was used in the construction of many robust buildings within the locale.

Although the strip of land which runs along the clifftops has been subject to many phases of human activity, most



Fig 2 The landscape context: view of Hazel Tor from Cathole Point.



Fig 3 The landscape context: view of Sharp Tor and Starehole Bay.

of it has been out of agricultural use, other than for grazing, for an undefined period, probably measurable in centuries rather than decades.

Current vegetation varies: there are patches of denser scrub, including gorse, hawthorn and bramble, found usually on the steeper slopes and around the outcrops and coastal slope; patchy scrub is found in places, and in several areas efforts to keep this under control by clearance and grazing have borne fruit, as grassland has begun to regenerate. However, bracken is present in Starehole Bottom, South Down and in places along the Warren and clifftops from Soar Mill Cove to Water Fern. Closely grazed grassland covers a large part of the Warren, Bolberry Down, and the peninsula of Bolt Tail. Wild flowers are thriving in these grazed areas including (at the time of survey in April/May) bluebells, spring squill, speedwell, thrift, buttercup and others.

1.2 Statutory and non-statutory considerations

The entire area under consideration in this report is owned by the National Trust and lies within the South Devon Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and the (non-statutory) South Devon Heritage Coast. Soar Mill Cove only lies within the South Devon Shore Dock, Special Area of Conservation (SAC).

There are eleven scheduled monuments within the project area (see site inventory), including Bolt Tail promontory fort, Mousehill Brake lynchets, Warren Barn settlement, Starehole Bottom/South Down field system.

The entire coastline within the estate is traversed by a popular section of the South-West Coast Path between Salcombe and Hope Cove. When following this path, walkers are encouraged to use a prescribed route that interconnects with other public footpaths in the area, and for the most part, these are adhered to.

1.3 Methodology

The purpose of this survey has been to provide an up-to-date record of all archaeological heritage assets within the three combined sections of the estate, Bolt Tail, Bolberry and East Soar. In the past, each has been covered at different levels of detail as part of separate investigations, providing uneven coverage. Although The Warren, East

Soar and Starehole Bottom were all included in an English Heritage aerial photographic (AP) plot (Winton & Bowden 2009), this did not extend further west than Soar Mill Cove, so Bolberry Down, West Cliff, South Down Farm and Bolt Tail were all excluded. However, at the time of writing the present report, the whole of the estate is to be included in the EH National Mapping Programme *Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment – South Devon Coast*. Publication of the report is due in August 2014.

An earlier, more unified, field investigation was commissioned by the National Trust in 1990, which covered all aspects of the Trust's estate as it existed at that time (Thackray 1990). However, since its completion, additional adjoining parcels of land have come under the Trust's management, for which no specific study has been undertaken.

The whole section of coast was also scrutinised as part of the English Heritage Monuments Protection Programme in 2000, when several large areas and some isolated monuments were given scheduled status; some of these designations have proved contentious among later investigators, discussed below. The designated sites and other recent additions (e.g. from Winton & Bowden 2009) have increased the total number of Devon HER records for the estate, which is not yet reflected in the Trust's own record; concordance between the various records has been a first priority of this report (see Site Inventory).

Fieldwork has been guided, initially, by Thackray's (1990) report and Winton and Bowden's (2009) aerial photo plot, but all other known records have been investigated in the field where possible.

Although Winton and Bowden's plot was partly ground verified, it was not backed up by further ground survey and stands essentially as raw data; the authors recommended further fieldwork in their accompanying report. Ground investigation, as part of the current survey, has demonstrated their findings to be mostly accurate, though in some, usually vegetated, areas plots may be incomplete or features plotted cannot be identified on the ground, a problem often associated with data derived from historic APs.

The current report is guided by the AP plot, within the areas that it covers, but only includes features currently visible on the ground or on a recent LiDAR dataset of 2007. Large earthworks and linear features on Figs 5 - 8 have been transcribed directly from the LiDAR, or from 2009 ortho-rectified photographs, which cover the whole of the estate between Bolt Head and Bolt Tail. This does not imply that other features recorded by Winton and Bowden should be ignored, but that the clearer examples should be seen as a priority for management. This method has been extended to cover all parts of the project area.

Field recording has involved checking the accuracy of the plots and supplementing the data with survey using mapping-grade (c.0.5m accuracy) GPS to record the locations of smaller or more detailed features, or where possible, those partly covered by vegetation. All archaeological heritage assets, where ground evidence exists, are plotted on Fig 5 - 8 using one of these two methods. Recommendations for more detailed surveys at select locations are listed in a later section.

The report builds upon existing heritage records to provide the National Trust with an up-to-date site inventory (Table 1), which supplies a location and a summary description of all the heritage assets within the estate. Data from different databases are included (NTHBMR; Devon HER, NHLE, NMR) and concordance between these records has been established. The individual site records have been checked in the field, noting duplications. Records of sites, for which no field evidence exists are noted in a separate table (Table 2).

This survey is restricted to field archaeology, including abandoned structures, but does not cover isolated find spots such as flint artefacts, or buildings currently in use, e.g. the farmhouses or farmyard outbuildings and yard furniture. However, both are itemised in the inventories (Table 3 and 4).

Digital ground photography has been used to record the appearance and current vegetation of as many assets as possible and saved on a separate CD.

Documentary and cartographic evidence was thoroughly researched by Thackray (1999), whose report includes transcripts of key historical documents, catalogued information from the Tithe Map of the 1840s, and a Courtenay estate map of 1777. For the purpose of the present report, the historical study has involved re-examination of this information and revisiting the interpretation but no further research has been undertaken.

1.4 Archaeological Context

Over 50 archaeological sites have been recorded within the estate, including eleven scheduled monuments. Uncertainty surrounds the origins and authenticity of a number of these features, while surviving elements of the relict agricultural landscape have proved difficult to fit into a chronology with confidence.

Mesolithic flint tools have featured regularly among the stray finds retrieved from this area, although any landscape intervention from that period is yet to be detected. A large mound to the south of East Soar, traditionally referred to as Giant's Grave (Fig 5, e; Fig 15), is almost certainly not a Neolithic longbarrow, but a more likely example does exist within The Warren, to the south of Middle Soar (Fig 6, e; Fig 18). If genuine, the latter earthwork represents the earliest monument in the estate.

Round barrows from a slightly later period, the Bronze Age, have been recorded in the past at several places along this coast, including barrow groups or 'cemeteries'. Many are of questionable authenticity (discussed below), but at least one, located in a pasture field 850m WNW of Middle Soar, is a likely example (Fig 6, r; Fig 20).

The earliest evidence for habitation is the two hut circles on South Down above Bolt Head (Fig 5, h, k; Fig 13). They are both associated with stony field banks, which once served as enclosure walls, several of which may have origins contemporary with the hut circles, though some were later re-used. Although the use of round houses with stone or timber walls (for which hut circles are the surviving remains) has known origins in the early to mid Bronze Age, they were still the dominant house form over 1000 years later in the Iron Age. Only excavation will determine the date that these houses were built and for how long they were occupied. Far more hut circles than presently survive were recorded by investigators in the past, such as Hawkins (1819) and Bawden (1777), but few of their reported sites can be identified today. Several recently recorded examples are far from proven as prehistoric roundhouses.

Of more certain Iron Age date is the single-banked rampart which separates the peninsula of Bolt Tail (Fig 8, f). This impressive earthwork, has a core of stone, probably obtained from a shallow quarry on the nearby clifftop. To what extent the 'fort' was occupied is uncertain as little convincing evidence of house platforms has survived the subsequent agricultural regimes of the interior and no archaeological excavation has so far taken place.

In the areas along the clifftop and within the combes, which mostly serve today as open spaces and mixed grazing, there are vestiges of ancient agricultural activity in the form of linear earth and stone banks and faint ridge and furrow, indicative of cultivation. This activity is well represented in The Warren (Fig 6) and at South Down above Bolt Head (Fig 5). No date can be attributed to these remains; it is possible that organisation of this landscape commenced in the Bronze Age but certainly continued, probably intermittently, through the Iron Age, Romano-British, medieval and post medieval periods. However, the majority of the visible remains are more likely to represent usage in the later of these periods. At Mousehill Brake are some substantial and particularly well preserved lynchets (Fig 7e), indicating that the land was once cultivated intensively enough to create terraces.

Medieval settlements, including those that remain occupied today, are known from documentation (Thackray 1990), and some are likely to be contemporary with the evidence of agricultural activity. At two sites are the probable remains of abandoned farmsteads: at Warren Barn the footprint of a longhouse, yard and outbuilding (Fig 3, m, n, o, q; Fig 21) is sited beside a spring at the core of a system of field banks. A second ruined structure sits at the edge of the Warren boundary to the south of Middle Soar, believed also to be a farmstead (Fig 6, d). Although no specific farmstead or building remains have been identified in Starehole Bottom, small pound-like enclosures (Fig 5, b) and field boundaries offer evidence to support the historically based tradition that this valley was occupied by a substantial settlement (Hawkins 1819).

The modern layout of the farming landscape in this sector of the South Hams was well established by 1777, when Lord Courtenay commissioned a map of lands in his ownership (DRO 1508M Devon/Surveys/V3). The outlines of most of the fields and smaller plots visible today, can be recognised on this map and on the later Tithe Map of 1841. Since that time, a few fields have been combined by removing hedges, while some, usually in the margins, along with their boundaries have become abandoned. By the late 19th century, settlement had retracted to the five main hamlets of East, Middle and West Soar, South Down and Bolberry.

Although the area was alive with activity associated with the airfield and coastal defence during WWII, much of the evidence has been effaced within the project area, including concrete observation posts on Bolt Head and Bolt Tail, a Chain Home Low radar station on Bolberry Down and a pill box in Soar Mill Cove.

1.5 Field boundary types

Five types of abandoned field boundary are found within the estate, and reflect styles found elsewhere in the South Hams, some of which are unique to the area.

Fig 4 Boundary types



Stony banks: A subtle, usually spread, linear earthwork, almost flat to the ground containing stone, including some surviving *in situ* and upright. Some of these walls may have prehistoric origins but are likely to have been reused later.



Earth banks: Similar in character to the stony banks but without visible stone and often surviving in a more upstanding state. Probably medieval or post-medieval in date.



Orthostat walls: Alignments of closely set upright schist slabs, approximately 0.5-1m tall, forming an effective livestock barrier. Some examples are fragmentary and disused but others at Bolberry and West Cliff are more intact. Despite their prehistoric appearance, surviving examples are probably medieval or post medieval in date.



Faced wall banks: A substantial earthen bank with an external facing of stone, including some upright slabs. Post-medieval or modern.



Dry stone wall: A built wall, constructed solely from local stone. 18th century or later.

The above chronological suggestions are not definitive and based mainly on survival, association with other features and similarity with field boundaries elsewhere in Devon.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

2.1 Starehole Bottom and South Down (Scheduled Area 1020577)(Fig 5)

A modern dry-stone boundary (a on Fig 5) forms the western limit of a scheduled area, which includes a variety of earthworks in the area of Starehole Bottom and adjacent higher ground on South Down.

Starehole Bottom

Historical sources point to a settlement in this valley. For example, in response to Dean Milles' survey of 1775, Mark Bawden reported this place was known on old leases as 'ten or eight score houses' and that it was the site of an abandoned town, the walls of the houses being dug up to build the walls of the nearby common (Thackray 1999, appendix f). A 'town' may have been stretching reality somewhat, but the robbing and removal of whatever did exist here is feasible.

Within Starehole Bottom, the scheduled area description (1020577) mentions small paddocks and evidence for four ruined rectangular buildings. The air photo assessment of 2009 (Winton & Bowden 2009), identified a number of linear banks, including three small enclosures (paddocks) and some probable field banks. However, no buildings could be identified, although at that time, vegetation was dense and may have obscured finer detail.

In April 2014, although much gorse and bramble covered the earthworks in this valley, the bracken was down, and a ground inspection confirmed the existence of linear banks, which correlate approximately in layout and extent to that transcribed from the APs (b & c on Fig 5); they comprise a series of conjoined irregular paddocks (b) with stony, banked walls. A number of other very ruined boundary walls survive intermittently within the valley (c), but no evidence of ruined rectangular structures or building platforms, as described in the schedule, could be identified.

The recorded boundaries are a combination of spread, stony banks, earthworks, and geological features; in the latter case, some natural, earthfast boulders have been incorporated into the banks. However, the underlying geology appears, on occasion, as linear protrusions through the turf which can be mistaken for a spread, man-made bank. It is often difficult to be certain as to the true status of these features, especially when heavily covered by turf and upstanding vegetation. Several banks described by Winton and Bowden (2009) as 'possible features' may be authentic, while some may need to be eliminated from the data. A reduction in gorse and bramble in this area, followed by a detailed earthwork survey, would help establish the authenticity of parts of this scheduled landscape.

Water management and mining remains recorded in the EH schedule near the clifftop are extremely slight. The 'leats' (d) described, probably refers to the two shallow channels leading from the stream which runs down the valley bottom. No trace of the dam across the stream, also mentioned in the EH schedule, could be identified, although it could lie in the area at the clifftop currently covered by impenetrable vegetation. In 1819, a tunnel or cave, was described by Hawkins, as running inland from the small cove in Starehole Bay, but it was not investigated as part of the 2014 survey.

At the upper western limit of Starehole Bottom is the linear earthwork known at Giant's Grave (e). This comprises a 60m by 11m stony mound, over 1m high, with parallel sides and rounded ends. A 0.5m-deep ditch runs along the south side only and was the source of the material used to construct the bank. This mound defies explanation: it was recorded by Hawkins in 1819, who also struggled to explain its origins, although believed it to be part of a much larger monument or 'Danish encampment'. However, it is not suitably sited to be part of a defensive entrenchment, it is rather too regular in shape to be a Neolithic long barrow, and it is incorrectly oriented and too stony to be a pillow mound for rabbits. Its origin remains obscure, although Hawkins' account

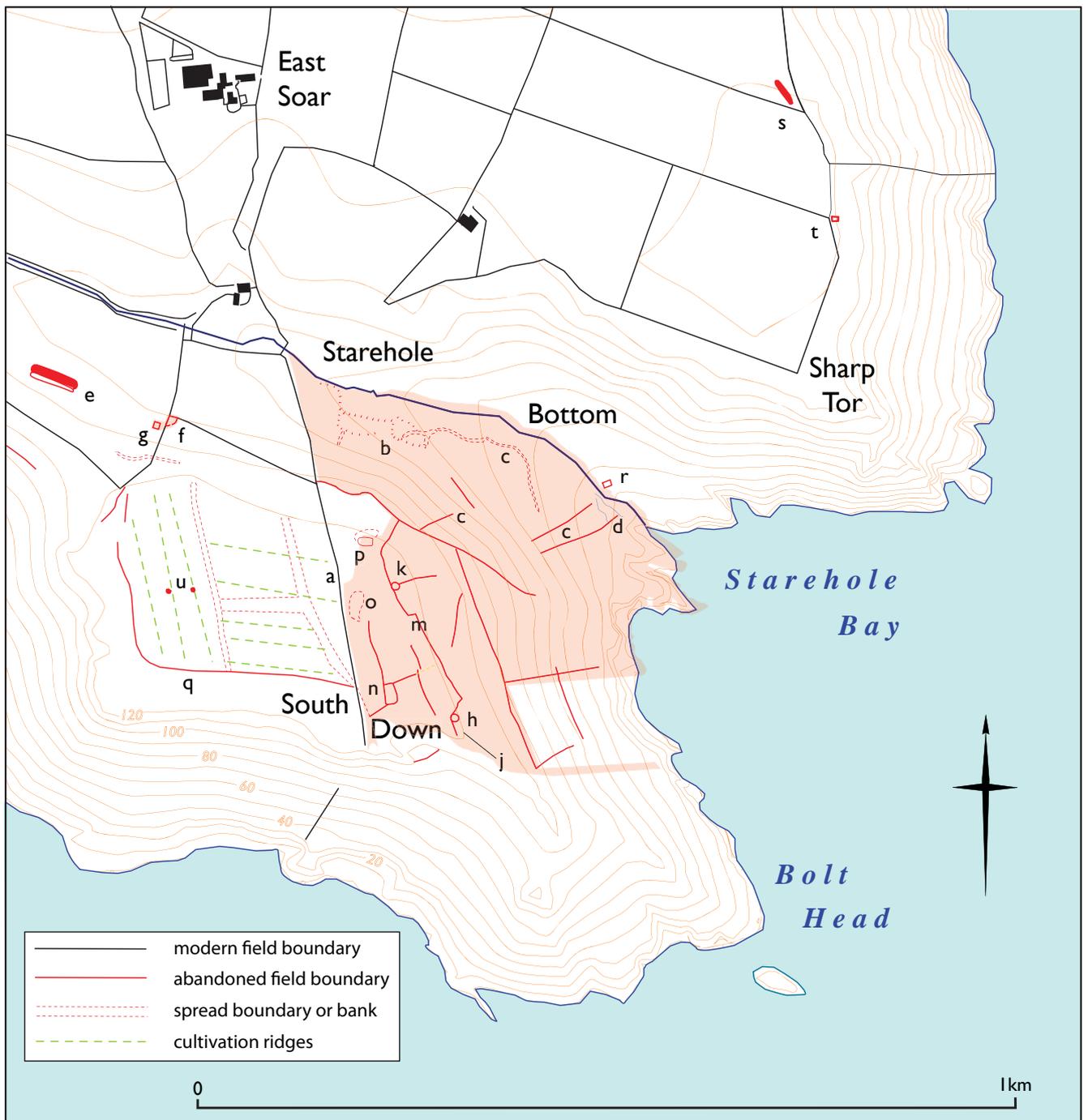


Fig 5 Archaeological sites and landscape features at Sharp Tor, Starehole Bottom and South Down. Shaded zones show extent of scheduled areas. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right (2014), from OS open data sources.

of the 'recent' destruction of other earthworks in this area in his record of 1819 seems plausible, so it may be that the Giant's Grave was once part of something more complex.

An interesting feature of upper Starehole Bottom is the ruined linhay or barn. It sits within a small enclosure (f), which forms a quadrant at the right-angle junction of two field walls, but it was probably earlier than both. The linhay has 0.8m thick drystone walls on the north, south and west walls with intricately laid quoins on the corners of the latter. The roof was supported on the eastern side by tall posts of schist. A manger on the interior of the western wall is also constructed from edgewise set, schist slabs. A small earthwork platform on the western exterior of the linhay has been previously recorded as a shepherd's shelter (g).

South Down

South Down is the plateau to the south of Starehole Bottom on the higher ground of the Bolt Head peninsula. East of the dry-stone boundary, which divides the Down in two (a on Fig 5), the scheduled area includes the plateau, the cliff tops and part of the coastal slope.

Field boundaries on the plateau and upper slope are more clearly defined than those in Starehole Bottom and include several variants, reflecting probable phasing. Also, there are some very faint earthworks, and the linear geology witnessed in Starehole Bottom is also present. The scheduled area includes at least two hut circles (h & k) and parts of a field system. A narrow band of scheduled ground on the eastern slope of Bolt Head was found to be devoid of archaeological evidence by Winton and Bowden (2009) and the current survey; it may have been intended to represent a boundary further to the north which has been incorrectly plotted.

The likely earliest section of field boundary surviving in original condition is a short curvilinear, spread stony bank (j), extending from an outcrop at the top of the cliff above Bolt Head. In a kink in this ruined wall sits a hut circle (h), comprising a circular stone bank, forming the ruined foundations of a roundhouse. Winton and Bowden dismissed this feature as 'certainly not the remains of a hut circle' though did not qualify their doubts (Winton & Bowden 2009, 14). However, ground investigation confirms this to be a good candidate, comparable in size and appearance to many similar huts on upland Dartmoor. A second hut (k) is built against the north side of the bank 180m to the NNE.

The stony field boundary connects at approximate right angles to a more substantial earth and stone bank (m), one of several that divides this plateau into plots. Although having probable origins in the prehistoric period, contemporary with the round houses, any dates for subsequent re-use, alteration and final abandonment of these fields are not known; they were omitted from Courtenay's estate map of 1777, by when, it may be assumed, they had become disused.

Other items on the eastern portion of the plateau include a slight, rectangular earthwork (n) of unknown date and function. The four sides comprise a low bank surrounding a faintly lowered rectangle of ground. Two areas of disturbance (o & p) to the north, consisting of pits surrounded by irregular dumping of soil and stone, are unexplained but may be fossicking pits, dug in search of useable stone or aggregate.

South Down is divided by a well-maintained, drystone wall, which runs approximately north to south, and still functions as a livestock barrier (a). To the west, is a large, flattish piece of ground, mostly devoid of stone, defined on the south and west sides by the lip of the coastal slope as it rounds Off Cove. Slight, linear earthworks demonstrate the presence of former divisions on this plateau, along with cultivation (ridge and furrow) and two clearance cairns (u). A spread stony bank (q), effaced in places, delineates the south and western limits of this activity.

2.2 The Warren (Fig 6)

The Warren is a strip of land almost 2km long, which runs along the clifftop to the south of Middle Soar. Although early maps, such as the Courtenay map of 1777, depict this single large parcel to include the cliffs and coastal slope, the lip of the slope effectively delineates the southern limit of the usable land, which, although uneven in places, is mostly flat. The northern boundary comprises a drystone wall, much of which is still in use today, separating this area from the cultivated fields and grass pastures to the north. Originally, these walls extended down to the lower edge of the cliff line, as depicted in 1777, but today the end sections running down the coastal slope are in disrepair.

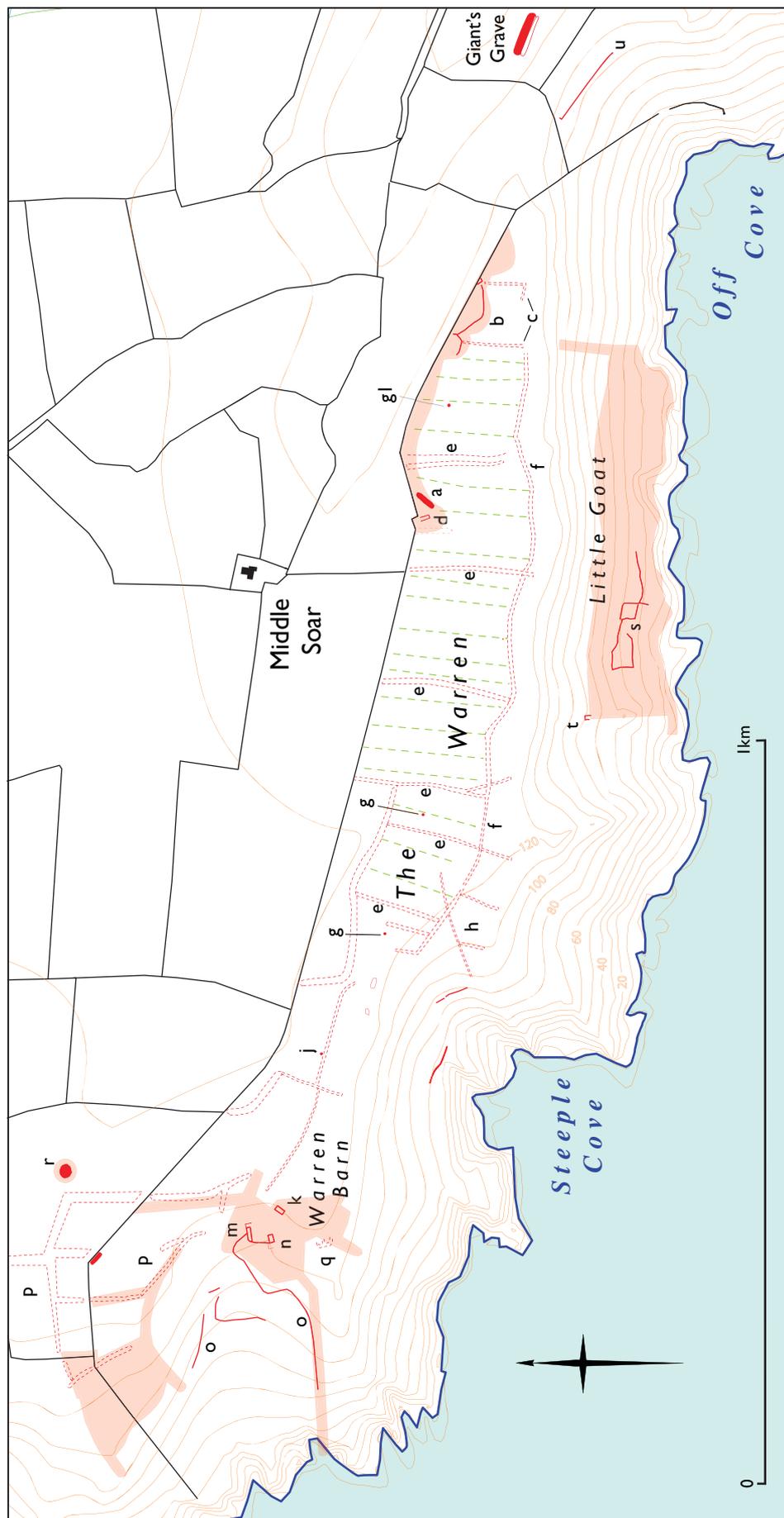


Fig 6 Archaeological sites and landscape features in The Warren. Shaded zones show extent of scheduled areas. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right (2014), from OS open data sources.

This warren shows remarkably few archaeological signs of its former purpose, with none of the usual earthwork or structural evidence associated with rabbit farming. There are no obvious pillow mounds, structures or vermin traps. A large elongated earthen mound (a on Fig 6) close by the warren wall, is the only candidate but is untypical of pillow mound appearance and has been recorded in the past as both a Neolithic long barrow and a section of medieval boundary work. Its true function is yet to be established for certain. It is worth noting here that there is a long tradition in British archaeology for confusing pillow mounds with long barrows (Williamson 2007, 127-53), and it is not always possible to distinguish them on the appearance earthworks alone. The location within ground known to have been a warren should give weight to its status as a pillow mound.

The Warren contains much evidence for conventional forms of farming, probably of multiple periods. A small semi-circular enclosure (b) abuts the east-west Warren wall near its eastern end, and is clearly part of a larger enclosure, of which the northern section has been effaced within the modern ploughed land. It comprises a low, earthen bank, similar in appearance to others mentioned on South Down, and is a candidate for possible medieval or earlier activity. Some shorter, amorphous sections of bank are associated with it on the north side, and two straight banks (c), which lead from it to the south, may be contemporary or later.

A ruined building survives as an earthwork rectangle 290m to the west of the enclosure (d). This may have been contemporary and associated with the enclosure but too much has now been effaced within the modern cultivated land to be certain. It was, however, depicted in 1777, though may have already become disused or used only as an outbuilding.

The plateau of the Warren, together with several level shelves of its coastal slope, have been subject to arable farming. This is evident by broad, well defined earthwork ridges (e) running north to south, perhaps delineating separate cultivated plots. Between these ridges are the more closely-spaced lines of subtle ridge and furrow. On the Courtenay map of 1777, a dotted line separates the 'arable ground and the cliff'. The sinuous course of this line is manifest approximately on the ground by a spread, intermittent earth bank (f), which probably represents the edge of ploughed land rather than a deliberate boundary. Some random stone within its fabric suggests this also served as a clearance bank; clearance is also manifest in small cairns, which survive at several locations within the Warren (g). The fact that the 1777 map mentions that this land was, or had recently been, arable suggests that the remains surviving today are of a relatively late date, although probably pre-1800.

In the central section of the Warren, the banks associated with this cultivation phase overlies some probably earlier boundaries (h), which do not conform with the layout of the rectangular plots and may be associated with a chronologically separate episode. Further examples may be seen at the western end of the Warren, where earthwork remains of a probable ruined farmstead (m) are accompanied by a discrete set of field boundaries.

Little Goat

At the foot of the cliffs midway along the Warren, is a ledge of ground with outcrops known on modern maps as Little Goat. It is accessible via a path, which runs down a steep valley. Mark Bawden described this in 1775 as a place of 'easy descent' leading down to 'some houses remaining in circular form' (Thackray 1999, Appendix f). These hut circles are mentioned in the EH schedule for this site, which also includes stony banks formed into rectangular enclosures (1020574).

The hut circles were not found by Winton and Bowden (2006) and their location is still not certain, as no field evidence was located during fieldwork for the current report (on a second visit the area had become completely overwhelmed by bracken). However, the two adjoined rectangular enclosures are clear on steeply inclined ground, 40m north of the lower cliff edge (Fig 6 s; Fig 17). Although the stony walls are very flat and spread, occasional

orthostats survive *in situ*. The larger enclosure is very approximately 65m long; the smaller enclosure is attached to its eastern end and is 20m. Both are between 19 and 25m wide. A straight boundary extends from the eastern end of the enclosure and continues along the contour for approximately 70m before fading out.

Seventy metres NW of the enclosures are the stony remains of a rectangular structure (t), a probable shelter; its ruined walls measure very approximately 5.5m by 6.5m.

A natural spring near the small structure makes this shelf of land a very useful site for summer grazing, which is still frequented by cattle today. The enclosures and shelter were no doubt associated with this activity in the past. The enclosure could have prehistoric origins, which would be confirmed if the recorded hut circles could be authenticated.

Warren Barn (Fig 6)

Warren Barn (k) is a robust, roofless stone barn of probable 19th century date, located near the western end of the Warren. The building is well constructed from schist, built into an artificially lowered piece of ground, abutting a rock outcrop near the summit of the coastal slope. This is the structure from which the site takes its name, but there is also evidence of probable medieval settlement here, including two ruined rectangular buildings and enclosure walls, focussed around a natural spring near the top of the slope; this site is also scheduled (1020570). The larger building (m), a possible longhouse, survives as a rectangular earthwork hollow of approximately 24m by 5m, cut obliquely into the slope. Within it, a secondary hollow at the upper end may represent an annex or internal division. The earthwork, oriented east to west, forms the northern side of a rectangular courtyard, made up of stony banks forming an approximate rectangle of 30-40m, though the eastern section is no longer clear. In the SW corner of the yard, south of the spring, is the remains of a second building (n) surviving as an upstanding earthwork, roughly 11m by 5m, built against the low scarp of the yard boundary.

Down the slope to the west, a series of lynchets and stony banks represent remains of an associated field system (o). North of the settlement, more linear banks on the level summit of the Warren may be contemporary, though this is unproven. This includes several divisions within a recently ploughed field, north of the Warren wall, which are visible as very slight earthworks on the available LiDAR data (EA 2007).

The schedule for this site includes two hut circles, located near the outcrop west of Steeple Cove, beside a footpath (p) but the remains found at that location are unlikely hut circles. Spread banks of stony material appear to have been cut from the slope and dumped in the space below, defining the bottom of the conjoined slight scoop marks that resulted from the process. Although these remains could be interpreted as the stance for a building set against the slope, they are not circular and the construction method and location is dissimilar to hut circles elsewhere. However, an alternative explanation for these remains is not yet obvious.

2.3 West Soar, Tinkers Well (Fig 7)

North-west of the Warren, the land falls steeply down towards the valley bottom into Soar Mill Cove, where the sloping ground has the name of Tinker's Well Bottom. It is bounded on the north by Soar Mill Stream, and on the west by the coast, with enclosed lands touching on east and south. Steep though this plot is, it contains a number of relict field boundaries (a on Fig 7) of similar character to those near Warren Barn, 450m to the SE, and in Starehole Bottom.

On the cliff edge, south of the cove, a short (42m) linear bank, built in the orthostat wall style, is all that remains of a boundary (b) that once defined the edge of usable land, though much of it has now become effaced by cliff erosion.

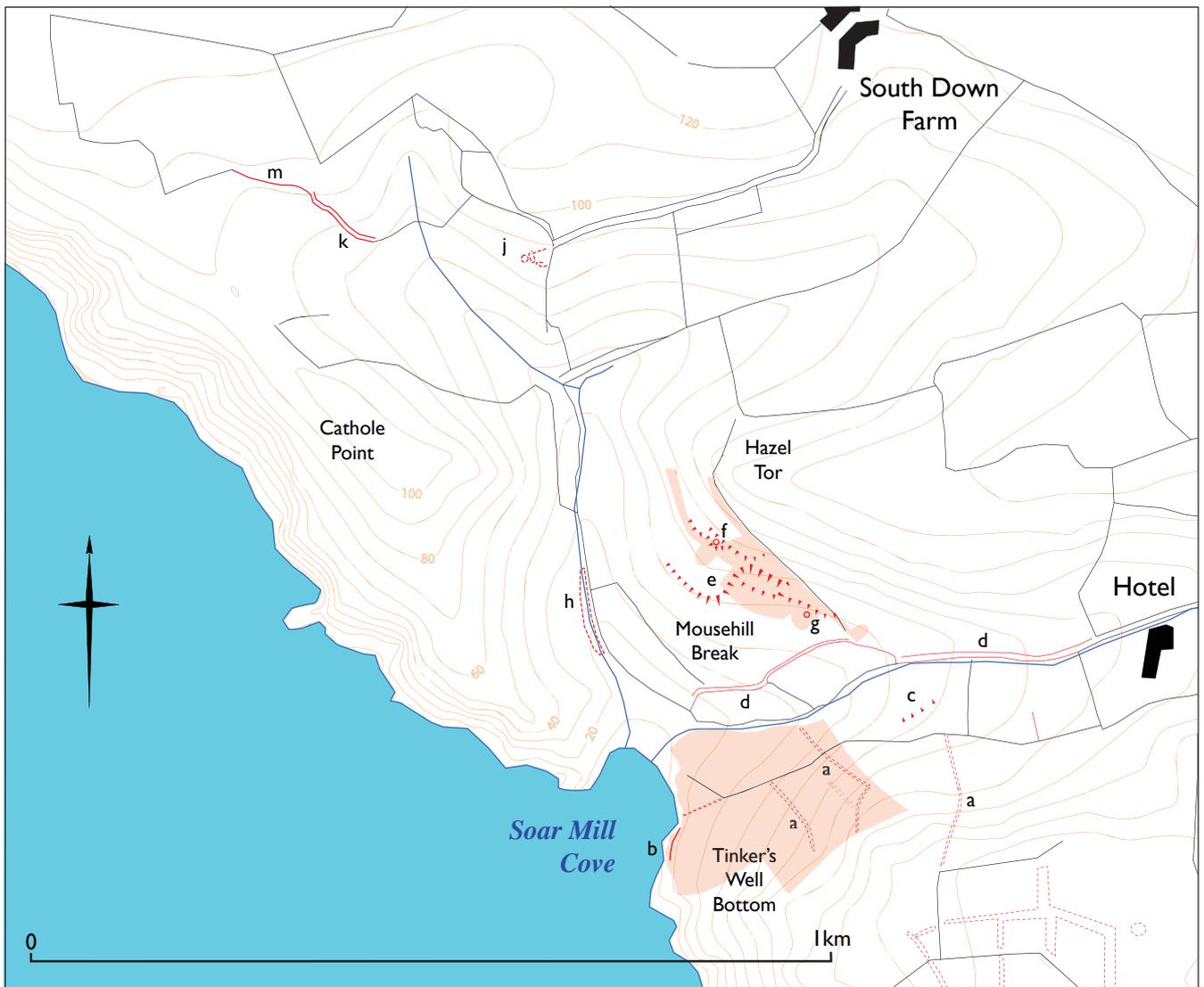


Fig 7 Archaeological sites and landscape features at Tinker's Well Bottom, Mousehill Break and Cathole. Shaded zones show extent of scheduled areas. Contains Ordnance Survey data, ©Crown copyright and database right (2014), from OS open data sources.

Also, slightly up the valley to the west is a vestigial lynchet (c), redolent of those on the opposite valley side at Mousehill Break (see below).

Access to the cove for residents of West Soar and beyond was, in the past, via a hollow way (d) which cuts approximately east to west along the north side of the valley below Mousehill Break. Although now disused and overgrown the hollow way survives in fine condition, comprising a sunken lane, lined for much of its route with stones and slabs. The modern footpath runs close by, approximately parallel, crossing it near its centre section.

2.4 Mousehill Break (Fig 7)

On the north side of the valley bottom below West Soar, Mousehill Brake is a rounded, south facing, moderate slope, topped by the impressive outcrops of Hazel Tor. A series of well-defined lynchets set into this slope has been scheduled (e), although the interpretation of the site to include a prehistoric 'D' shape enclosure is highly questionable. As noted by Winton and Bowden (2009, 25) the enclosure is probably a misinterpretation of the arrangement of the lynchets. Two hut circles recorded in the schedule were not found by Winton and Bowden. However, a roughly circular lowered platform (f) near the northern end of the lynchets could be one of the sites

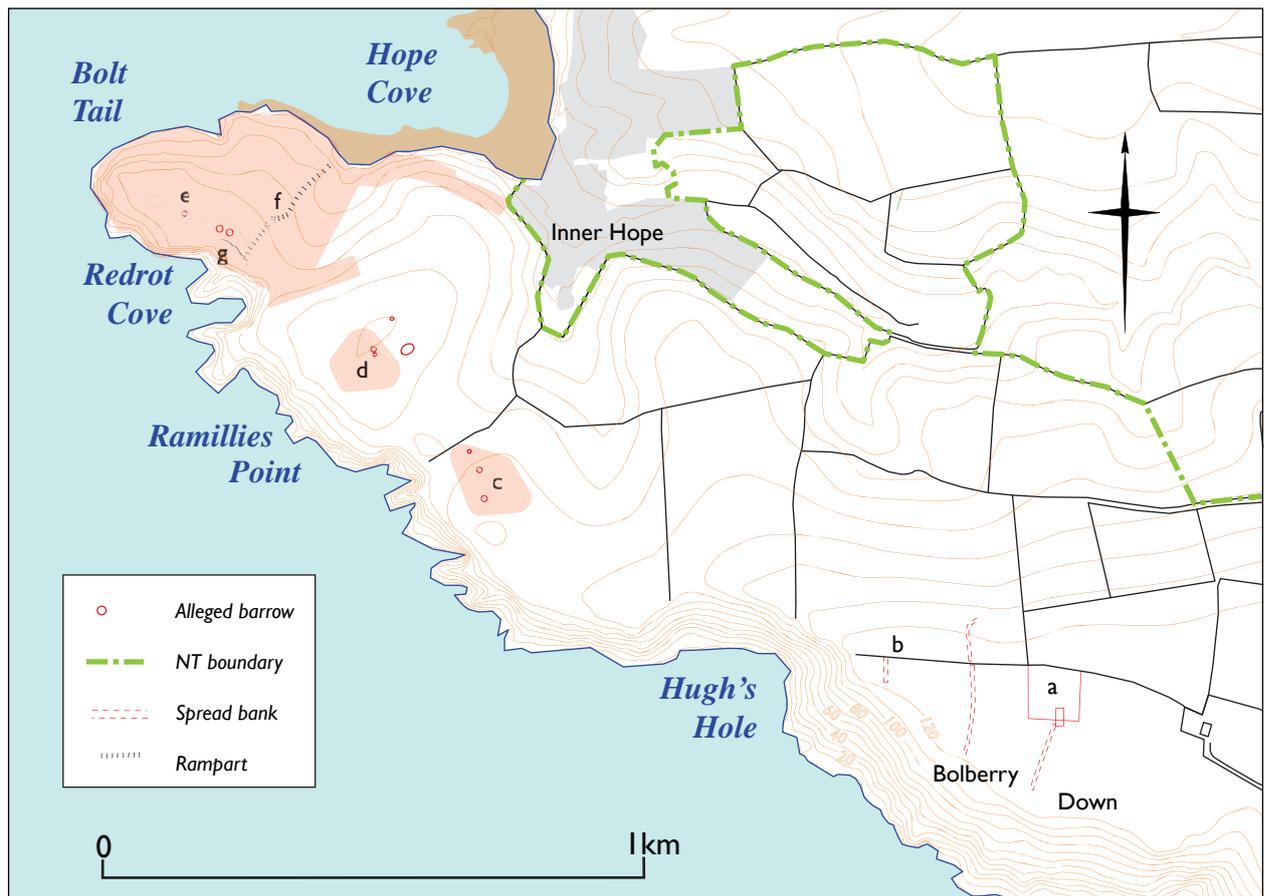


Fig 8 Archaeological sites and landscape features between Bolberry Down and Bolt Tail. Shaded zones show extent of scheduled areas. Contains Ordnance Survey data, ©Crown copyright and database right (2014), from OS open data sources.

referred to, though there is insufficient stone present to signify a hut circle. A second assumed hut circle is to the SE (g) where a horseshoe bank of small stones, covered by turf and with a sunken centre sits near the bottom of the lynchet.

Lynchets of this size are uncommon in Devon, though examples may be seen not far away at Deckler's Cliff (Newman 2003) and on Dartmoor and Exmoor (Turner 2007). They are usually considered to be medieval in date, representing vestiges of strip field cultivation; in some regions they have been dated to the prehistoric or Roman periods, although these would be usually more slight than those at Mousehill Break.

2.5 Cathole Point to Bolberry Down and Bolt Tail (Fig 7, 8)

The small stream that runs down to Soar Mill Cove from West Soar has a tributary that joins it from the north. The intersection has been cut away by coastal erosion of the cove but these two would certainly have once converged. It is believed that the northern tributary once provided water to a documented grist mill located very nearby, hence the name Soar 'Mill'. Although nothing remains of the mill, a possible mill pond is still visible as a earthwork (Fig 7, h), comprising a widening of the stream, just above the current crossing point of the SW coast path, and creating a flat-bottomed hollow in the stream bed. It is currently very overgrown with summer vegetation.

Near the head of the tributary, a trackway runs from South Down Farm across to Bolberry Down. Running west from the farm through the enclosed land, the hedged trackway is still used by farm vehicles and as a public

footpath. At the western end of this section, a gateway opens into a large pasture field, where a small, long-abandoned earthwork forms a roughly triangular enclosure 22m by 26m, with an entrance opening on the SW side (Fig 7, j). This may have been associated with the track in an earlier form, possibly a holding pen, though the earthwork is rather slight and clearly ancient. Two-hundred metres to the west, the track continues as a sinuous hollow way running around the southern base of a small tor. The surviving section (Fig 7, k), now disused and overgrown, is approximately 100m long delineated on the southern side by a wall bank, faced with stone (Fig 3). A breach in the wall has later been repaired using closely set, upright slabs of schist. Further west this orthostat walling technique has also been used to great effect to form an enclosure wall across the bottom of the tor and is among the most impressive example of its type (Fig 7, m). A similar example forms a very effective, and still fully functional, field boundary at the western end of Bolberry Down (Fig 8, b).

Between Bolberry Down and Bolt Tail, a series of round barrow groups have been reported by past investigators (Fig 8, c & d). However, although all these features are scheduled monuments, some if not all, are probably erroneous examples, more likely to be natural topographic or geological features. Five barrows are recorded just north of the summit of Gray Stone, of which only two (Fig 8, c) are possible candidates. However, if they are barrows, then their current condition as extremely slight earthworks reflects a massive and prolonged deep-ploughing regime that is unlikely to have occurred on the shallow soils at this location.

Bolt Tail (Fig 8)

A second group of alleged barrows (Fig 8 d), on the summit of the peak NE of Ramillies Cove, have a similar, but even less barrow-like, appearance, while a third group located within the promontory fort at Bolt Tail are almost certainly geological features. Hawkins (1819) referred to a barrow within the fort (e) which he suggested may have been opened, but if it existed, no fabric survives today. His testimony has been adopted by later recorders, including the Ordnance Survey, though Thackray (1990) and recorders working on the National Mapping Project in 2014 were doubtful about the authenticity.

More certainty surrounds the existence of the Iron Age promontory or cliff fort itself, which is defined by a spectacular rampart that runs uphill from NE to SW across the neck of the peninsula, cutting it off from the mainland beyond (Fig 8, f). The rampart comprises a substantial earth and stone bank, in excess of 2m in height, with traces of an external ditch on the south side, though this is less easily observed further up the hill to the SW. A stone revetment runs along the upper section of the exterior, though this was probably a later addition. A natural valley runs parallel to the rampart on the eastern exterior, giving the artifice an even more formidable appearance when approached from the SE. A likely original entrance, pierces the rampart about two-thirds of the way along, where inward facing hornworks on the terminals of the earthwork, guide the current track through into the interior. Where the SW terminal of the rampart meets the clifftop above Redrot Cove, much modern erosion has occurred, brought about by the existence of the coastal path. Evidence of past remedial works are present, but the problem is worsening as visitor pressure grows (see below). At the northern end of the rampart the EH site schedule describes and includes an additional section of bank running along the landward side of the cliff. The relevance of this feature to the promontory fort is arguable, and it appears more likely to be a natural undulation. It is, however, heavily shrouded in vegetation, including bracken, and is difficult to see in its entirety.

Behind the rampart on its NW side, a small but significant cutting in the rock (Fig 8 g), approximately 55m long, could be the remains of a quarry, which might have been a source of material for the rampart. The interior of the fort is mostly devoid of domestic evidence, with only one possible house stance at SX 6709 3969.

3.0 STATEMENT of SIGNIFICANCE

3.1 The historic landscape

As a piece of historic landscape, the coastal zone between Bolt Head and Bolt Tail has much in common with some upland districts in the South West. The rocky and undulating terrain, combined with exposure to the weather, has meant that agricultural activity has been less intense, with long breaks in continuity, particularly during later periods; in some locations, the only activity for centuries has been grazing. This has allowed evidence of earlier human intervention to survive in the landscape, including the more subtle evidence of field boundaries, cultivation ridges and earthwork remains of former structures, such as houses. Individually, some of these remains are of regional or possibly national significance, but the importance of a collection of sites surviving within a single strip of land cannot be over stated either. Although glimpses of such evidence are visible at a few locations along the Devon coast, including nearby Deckler's Cliff to the east of Salcombe Bay, the existence of several important clusters of archaeological remains within this 14.5km stretch of accessible land is atypical.

The area demonstrates distinct phases or layers of human intervention, from the prehistoric period to the 20th century. The earliest episodes of activity are evident through the sepulchral remains, including the possible Neolithic longbarrow at Middle Soar, but also the round Barrow at West Soar, which may be of the late Neolithic or Bronze Age. From the latter period until the Iron Age, may have seen the construction of the hut circles that survive and the beginnings of land division with the creation of the first fieldscape in the area. These fields may have been contemporaneous with the promontory fort on Bolt Tail, which would have been a major hub in the Iron Age, for the people of this district.

The field systems were adapted and altered over the next two millennia as tenure and farming methods changed, but some evidence of the earliest phases survives. Later land division is evident in the Warren, South Down and on Bolberry Down, where spread earth banks and ridge and furrow earthworks define a period of probable medieval ploughing.

3.2 Field systems (Starehole Bottom, South Down, The Warren, Tinkers Well, Warren Barn)

In Devon, survival of disused ancient field systems is relatively rare outside the moorland areas of Dartmoor and Exmoor; the coastal areas are among the only other places they endure. Although few have been recorded, they include nearby Deckler's Cliff and Prawl Point to the east of Salcombe. Elsewhere vestigial field systems have been recorded at Beer in East Devon and in the Valley of Rocks in North Devon.

Field systems of this type are notoriously difficult to date: those on the flatish clifftops at Beer are described as 'Celtic' and believed to be Iron Age or Romano British (Griffith 1998, 23). The Valley of Rocks examples are also believed to be prehistoric (Riley & Wilson-North 2001). This valley has comparable terrain to Starehole Bottom and Tinker's Well, with vestigial stony banks of a type found at both these locations.

The field systems at Starehole Bottom, South Down, The Warren and Tinker's Well are unlikely to be the product of one episode. However, based on associations with the two hut circles, short sections of the boundaries on South Down may have prehistoric origins, possibly as early as the Bronze Age. If so, other surviving boundaries were certainly established during this period but became fossilized into medieval and later field systems, which in turn became abandoned either to be effaced in the cultivated land to the north, or to survive as earthworks in the clifftop area.

It is likely that the periods most represented by the remains along this coast are the medieval and post-medieval, for it seems certain that by the late 18th century the land outside the enclosed areas drawn on maps was used only for grazing, allowing the earthworks remains of any final episodes of arable activity to be preserved.

Regardless of the date, the extent and survival of abandoned field systems over this stretch of coastline is unique in Devon. When considered alongside other nearby examples, at Deckler's Cliff and Prawl Point, they offer rare evidence as to the character of Devon's landscape from earlier periods, and they are of a type largely lost to us over much of the county, due to the rapidly changing nature of farming. As such rare survivors they are certainly of regional importance.

3.3 Lynchets at Mousehill Break

Medieval Lynchets, evidence of terraced strip field cultivation, are still a common sight elsewhere in England, but less so in Devon. Although several areas of lynchets survive on the county's uplands, such as Challacombe and Godsworthy on Dartmoor, their survival in good condition on the hinterland and coast is restricted to ground that has not suffered later deep ploughing, usually only on very steep slopes. Often they may be witnessed on ploughed hillsides as gentle undulations; this is an indication that they are declining, as the definition of the earthwork is lost. Lynchets that retain clear terraces and well-defined slopes are far rarer.

The examples at Mousehill Break, though not extensive, survive as well-defined earthworks. They contribute a separate dimension to the local character of the medieval landscape in this area but are also among the few survivors of this class of monument in Devon.

3.4 Hut circles

Although several hut circles have been recorded in this area by past investigators, the two most likely to be genuine exist on South Down, on the plateau. Prehistoric round houses rarely survive as upstanding earthworks (hut circles), with the exception of those existing at places that remain unaltered since the 1st or 2nd millennium BC, but such places are incredibly rare. In Devon, only on the moorland of Dartmoor, do hut circles exist in abundance, where 4000 are known to survive. Elsewhere in the county, including Exmoor, few if any survive making these two examples, and others in the area, if they are authentic, of great rarity and of regional significance. The earthworks are likely to contain sub-surface evidence of occupation during the prehistoric period, including artefacts, residues, environmental samples and possible organic material. They may also contain evidence of later re-use.

3.5 Medieval settlements

Medieval settlements are a key features in the evolution of the Devon landscape and aspects of that landscape are reflected through the rural layout of the county today. By far the greater number of these settlements survive today as villages, hamlets and farmsteads still inhabited and thriving. Deserted settlements, such as the two within the Warren, have chronologically similar origins to many that are still inhabited, but they were abandoned, for whatever reason, sometime in the remote past. Their presence indicates that a subsistence living was once viable on this rugged coastline. They comprise remains of buildings, outhouses and other structural components of a homestead, or group of homesteads, and provide an archaeological snapshot of life and agriculture within the period before they were abandoned. There is currently no way of knowing when that abandonment occurred, but Warren Barn was certainly long disused by 1777. The earthworks are likely to contain sub-surface evidence of occupation during the medieval period, including artefacts, residues, environmental samples and possible organic material. The tradition, among past writers, of a larger settlement at Starehole Bottom is intriguing and this site may be of great significance. However, further clearance and survey will be necessary for any potential to be realised.

3.6 The promontory fort

Promontory forts or 'cliff castles' have origins in the Iron Age, contemporary with other forms of defended site, including hillforts and hillslope enclosures. This group of monuments together, represents the most visually striking landscape evidence from the late prehistoric period and are arguably the most familiar ancient earthwork form in Britain. Excavated examples have provided a mass of information about, life, death, belief, farming, industry, domesticity, society and warfare in the Iron Age, before the Roman occupation of Britain, and after in the Romano-British period. Several were re-occupied in the Dark Ages and others were re-fashioned as fortifications in the medieval period.

Coastal promontory forts are not common in Britain as a whole and most that do exist are located in the south-west peninsula of Devon and Cornwall, where the majority are in Cornwall. Of those on the English Channel coast, Bolt Tail is the furthest east, although other types of cliff-top fortifications do exist in Devon. Few have been explored archaeologically and, as far as is known, no excavation has ever taken place at Bolt Tail so its archaeological deposits are undisturbed.

Its prehistoric date, extent, relative rarity and archaeological potential place this monument high on the list of Devon's most important protected monuments and it is of national significance, which is why it has held scheduled status for many decades.

4.0 MANAGEMENT and RESEARCH RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Monument Management

Much of this estate is already managed with conservation in mind. In recent years this has included cutting dense scrub in the Warren and Bolberry Down and at other locations, where summer grazing is now being used to maintain the heathland mosaic required. An area of Starehole Bottom was also cleared in 2012 but much remains to be done there. For many areas the current level of vegetation over the monuments is tolerable, though requires monitoring. What follows is recommendations for specific works, which should be considered high to medium priority.

4.1.1 Bolt Tail (SM No. 1019323)

The major threat to the fort at Bolt Tail is erosion of the ramparts, where footpaths, including the South-West Coast Path, pass through the earthworks. The coast path traverses the rampart at two locations: one is at the south end, near the cliff-top, where a stone and cement path runs across the earthwork; the second is midway down the earthwork passing through the original horned entrance. In addition to these prescribed paths, the entire area has open access status, which allows walkers to roam freely over the remains.

Southern Terminal (High Priority)

The most severe problem is at the southern end, where works undertaken about 20 years ago are now falling short of what is required. The public's failure to adhere to the stone path has denuded the rampart and its surroundings of turf and vegetation, including on the cliff top, exposing the soil to weathering and run off. This problem has been exacerbated by walkers' boots together with livestock movements, causing further erosion. A protective stone revetment, which was built around the terminal of the rampart earthwork in 1995, is crumbling and in imminent danger of collapse (Fig 9), while a series of *ad hoc* footpaths are carving trenches into the soil.



Fig 9 Damaged section of protective wall on the southern terminal of the rampart



Fig 10 Erosion caused by the public using the seat fixed to the rampart near the entrance.

A temporary barrier recently installed to prevent passage between the terminal and the clifftop is no longer functioning. The stone and cement path still serves its purpose well but more members of the public need to be encouraged to use it.

Works to rectify and reverse this problem should be seen as a priority but must be discussed with English Heritage who will need to provide Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC). Actions should include:

- Restoration of the collapsing revetment and consolidation of the remaining section. Discreet use of mortar will be necessary to bond the stones sufficiently to prevent them becoming dislodged again. If possible this revetment should be extended along the bottom of the slope and beyond the *ad hoc* path.
- A permanent robust fence is needed to bridge the short gap between the revetment and the cliff edge. To be fit for purpose this needs to be impenetrable by livestock and a major obstacle to humans, i.e. unclimbable, to prevent further use of the *ad-hoc* path (see Fig 9)
- Restoration of eroded areas of earthwork with turf and/or other appropriate materials/methods

While it is understood that fencing at such a location may be criticised by some as intrusive, this will be a crucial component in preventing further erosion and eventual loss of a section of this important scheduled monument.

The entrance (high priority)

The midway opening through which the coast path passes, is likely to be the original entrance to the fort, dating from the Iron Age. Although the path itself is broad enough to accommodate the large number of walkers without significantly affecting the rampart, serious erosion is occurring where walkers have mounted the earthwork bank to use the seat located on its summit (Fig 10). Denuding of the turf and displacement of rampart fabric is occurring as a result around the seat and the area leading up to it. The following remedial actions are recommended:

- Remove the seat from the earthworks
- Restore the denuded area with turf and/or other appropriate materials/methods

The Rampart (medium priority)

Although several stands of gorse and thorn are growing from the rampart, their density is not yet worthy of reduction and they may actually be helping prevent erosion by making through routes less easy. Nevertheless, their extent should be monitored on an annual basis.

Not far from the northern terminal, what appears to be an animal run has cut a groove through the rampart. It is likely that livestock or wild animals are currently using this path, but will be followed eventually by the public, whose boots will widen it, causing erosion and damage. The following remedial action is recommended:

- Restore the surface with turf and/or other appropriate materials/methods
- Monitor for further use of this route by animals

4.1.2 Mousehill Break (SM No. 1020573) (medium priority)

The majority of the earthworks in Mousehill Break are in an area of pasture. However, the areas to the north and to the west, adjacent to the boundary wall, are under dense gorse. Uncertainty prevails as to the true extent of these important scheduled remains, which are obscured by gorse on aerial photographs or LiDAR images, and are inaccessible on the ground due to the impenetrability.

Removal of a proportion of this gorse should be considered to re-establish grazing at the northern end of the field and to expose the remainder of the lynchets along with any associated earthworks. Further archaeological appraisal and an accurate survey of what survives will only be possible if this area is cleared.

4.1.3 Mousehill Brake (low priority)

A fine hollow way runs along the valley from Soar Mill Cove to West Soar, just south of the lynchet system. This is currently overgrown with impenetrable vegetation but could be restored for public use by removing the vegetation and consolidating the wall banks. It would provide an historically interesting alternative route to the current footpath, which runs through an open pasture field to the south.

4.1.4 Starehole Bottom (SM No. 100533) (high priority)

It has not been possible to establish the true status of the scheduled remains in Starehole Bottom, through either aerial reconnaissance or ground investigation, due to the density of bramble and gorse covering the remains. The area was subject to some clearance in 2012 but additional brush cutter work is necessary to fully reveal what survives. If possible this should be done in conjunction with an archaeological survey, which can only be undertaken if the area is cleared (see below). Grazing will be required to maintain a lower level of top growth on this area.

4.1.5 South Down (medium priority)

The scheduled area of the plateau on South Down, is affected by some large patches of gorse, which partly covers several heritage assets. Bracken, whose roots are known to be detrimental to archaeological deposits, may also become a problem in this area if it continues to spread. Efforts to create a heathland mosaic through clearance and grazing already begun, should continue and within this process reduction of vegetation on two hut circles should be considered a priority.

4.1.6 Linhay at Starehole Bottom (SM No. 1020576) (medium priority)

This interesting structure is overwhelmed by scrub growth, which should be removed to expose details of its construction and interior. Strimming would be appropriate to reduce the scrub on the walls but the interior, especially the manger, requires more sensitive clearance by hand.

4.1.7 Earth Mound (longbarrow / pillow mound), and Longhouse at Middle Soar (SM No. 1020575)(medium priority)

Gorse and bramble currently covering these features should be removed by cutting. The gorse stumps should be treated with glyphosate to prevent re-growth.

4.2 Research

4.2.1 Interpretation of scheduled monuments

In places, it is difficult to assess archaeological significance within this estate because of the uncertainty of past interpretations of certain sites and the unproven chronology of others. A recurring problem is a lack of agreement by archaeologists who have undertaken survey in the past decade (e.g. the current writer, Winton & Bowden (2009), Heggerty & Knight 2014), with many of the scheduling decisions made by English Heritage in the 1990s and early 2000s. Several features have certainly been misinterpreted within the schedule, including for example the earthworks at Mousehill Break and the hut circles at Warren Barn. Other sites, mentioned only in the schedule, and not known of before the date of the scheduling in c.2000, have not been found by subsequent investigators, suggesting strongly that natural features have been mistaken for archaeological sites. A number of alleged barrows on Bolberry Down fall into this category.

If these sites are genuine, then it is important that the land managers know of their location. The problem is made worse by the sketchy descriptions in the schedules, which do not pinpoint individual assets with accuracy, within each scheduled area, making subtle features difficult to identify in the field. The National Trust, who own and manage this estate, need to consider whether they are happy with the *status quo* of having designated monuments of questionable authenticity on their lands, or if they wish to appeal to English Heritage for reappraisal and possible de-scheduling.

Some of these uncertainties could be answered through modern analytical survey (as recommended by Winton & Bowden in 2009), using a combination of large-scale earthwork plans, ground modelling and profiling to establish the precise character of the topography (see below). In the case of the alleged barrows, which mostly defy identification as earthworks, geophysical survey would probably be more appropriate.

4.2.2 Field Survey

Bolt Tail promontory fort (high priority)

A resurvey of Bolt Tail fort is a priority, and will be necessary to provide information during any erosion repairs that take place in the future (see above). The fort was surveyed by the RCHME in 1987, but much appears to have changed in the period since this survey was undertaken and since the EH schedule document was prepared several decades ago.

It is highly recommended that a new earthwork survey of the site is undertaken, using modern electronic recording techniques to provide an accurate, up to date, geo-referenced plan, suitable for GIS usage, together with profiles and ground models. The survey should show graphically the areas of damage, erosion and vegetation

growth, which can then be monitored and recorded by NT staff, who can also record future updates using mapping grade GPS.

Starehole Bottom (high priority)

This area is not well understood and the contents of the schedule is disputed. A 1:1000 earthwork survey with ground model and profiles would clarify much of what remains in this valley. Such a survey would need to follow thorough clearance of the vegetation.

Warren Barn (medium priority)

No known measured survey exists for this scheduled medieval settlement, which has good earthwork remains of structures and field boundaries. A 1:500 scale earthwork survey would be useful to clarify the extent and aid interpretation of these features for the benefit of those managing the land there.

Mousehill Break (medium priority)

Interpretation of these earthworks is disputed. Earthwork survey with profiles would certainly reveal the character of these features and demonstrate the layout, which as yet has not been accurately established from aerial or ground survey.

Bibliography

Durrance, E M and Laming, D J C 1985 *The Geology of Devon*. Exeter: University Press

Griffith, F 1998 *Devon's Past :An Aerial View*. Exeter: Devon Books

Hawkins, A 1819 *Kingsbridge and Salcombe with the Intermediate Estuary Historically and Topographically Depicted*. Southwood

Heggerty, C and Knight, S 2014 *Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey National Mapping Programme (NMP) for South-West England - South Coast Devon:A National Mapping Programme Report*

Newman, P 2003 *Deckler's Cliff Field System, East Portlemouth, Devon*. EH AI Report AI/16/2003

Riley and Wilson-North 2001 *The Field Archaeology of Exmoor*. Swindon: English Heritage

Thackray, C 1999 *The National Trust Archaeological Survey:The Salcombe Estuary, West (Bolt Head to Bolt Tail)*. Unpublished Typscript

Turner, S 2007 *Ancient Country:The Historic Landscape Character of Rural Devon*. DAS occasional paper 20

Williamson, T 2007 *Rabbits, Warrens and Archaeology*. Stroud:Tempus

Winton, H and Bowden, M 2009 *East Soar Devon:Air Photo Assessment and Survey*. EH Research Report 50/2009

Worth, R N 1885 'Seventh Report of the Barrow Committee' *Rep Trans Devonshire Ass* 17, 128

TABLE I: SITE INVENTORY

No. on Fig	Nat Trust UID	Devon HER UID	Pastscape UID	SM UID	Summary	E'ings	N'ings	Description and Comment	Management Considerations if appropriate	Image No on CD
Fig 5 s	100530	MDV70189 MDV70183	1540858		Mound adjacent to a field wall.	272780	37085	A linear mound near the cliff top at Sharp Tor. Previously recorded as a pillow mound but more likely to be remnant of a former field system.	Overgrown in part but not currently accessible by the public.	
Fig 5 b, d, j, k, l, m	100533	MDV70187 MDV36183	444292 1369300	1020577	Field system at Starehole Bottom and South Down.	271900	36777	A series of disused field boundaries is dispersed over much of Starehole Bottom and the South Down plateau. Within Starehole Bottom, small scarps, linear banks and fragmentary walls are arranged into conjoined irregular paddocks. Short sections of stony bank may also represent fragments of a field system, of probable medieval date. No evidence for buildings was noted. On South Down former fields bounded by clear earthenwork banks were also part of the same medieval or post medieval field system. An earlier boundary, with probable prehistoric origins, extends from the summit of Bolt Head outcrop and is associated with two hut circles, although the bank was re-used in places in later times.	Covered by gorse, brambles and summer bracken. Clearance of this site is recommended. Priority: High	001 To 018
Fig 5 h, k		MDV66004		1020577	Hut circles in Starehole field system	272380	36310	Two hut circles associated with the field system on South Down, south of Starehole Bottom.	Southern hut currently affected by brambles and bracken. A reduction in vegetation would be beneficial. Priority: Medium	013 014
Fig 5 d		MDV66006		1020577	Post-med leats at Starehole Bottom (from EH schedule)	272560	36573	Two faint earthenwork channels appear to have origins on the stream in Starehole Bottom, then run east towards the cliff top. A dam across the stream described in the EH schedule was not found.		010
Fig 6 d	100548	MDV66009 MDV22807	1369319	1020575	Remains of farmstead SE of Middle Soar	271242	36865	Earthenwork foundations of a rectangular building with small annex, south of the Warren boundary wall near Middle Soar. Two orthostat stones mark the opening of an entrance or gateway. A section of collapsed brick wall and other rubble from a WW11 structure occupies the interior of the ruin (see 100549)	A large patch of bramble on the earthenwork could usefully be removed. Affected by bracken. Priority: Medium	031 032
Fig 6 d	100549	MDV60533			Debris of WW11 building within earlier building	271242	36865	A section of a brick wall and other rubble from a demolished WW2 building lies within the earthenwork of an earlier earthenwork remains. (see HER MDV66009)	As above	032
Fig 6 u	100534	MDV71687			Stone faced lynchet above Off Cove	271823	36651	A shallow stony lynchet runs NW to SE along the top of the coastal slope above Off Cove. It is likely to represent remains of an abandoned field wall contemporary with other similar examples in the Warren and in Starehole Bottom.	No action required	

Fig 5 e	100540	MDV7033	444283		Giant's Grave	271886	36729	A 60m by 11m by over 1m high stony mound with parallel sides and rounded ends. A 0.5m-deep ditch runs along the south side only and was the source of the material in the bank. The site was ancient when recorded by Hawkins in 1819, variously interpreted as part of a Danish camp and along barrow, this earthwork is not easily explained.	In an area that is well grazed. Some patches of furze on the bank and the back of the ditch. Monitor vegetation and reduce as required. Priority: Low	023 024
Fig 5 f	100539	MDV66008	1368794	1020576	Animal pound and Linhay south of East Soar	272033	36677	A ruined linhay or barn and small enclosure which forms a quadrant shape at the right angle junction of two field walls, but was probably earlier than both. The linhay has 0.8m thick drystone walls on the north and west walls with intricately laid quoins on the corners of the latter. The roof was supported on the eastern side by 1.5m tall posts of schist. A manger on the interior of the western wall is also constructed from edgewise schist slabs.	Brambles and furze need controlling on the walls. Priority: Medium	019 020 021 022 053
Fig 5 r	100538	MDV51252	1468986		Remains of cable house, Starehole Bay	272566	36599	Earthwork foundations and a small section of ruined wall are all that remains of this building, which is believed to have been part of a submarine communication cable system.	No action required	008
Fig 6 s		MDV66010		1020574	Field system at Little Goat, south of Middle Soar at foot of coastal slope	271092	36597	Two attached rectangular enclosures and other fragments of a field system, on a ledge of sloping ground near the bottom of the coastal slope. The walls are stony and very spread. The larger enclosure is very approximately 65m long, the smaller enclosure is attached to its eastern end and is 20m. Both are between 19 and 25m wide. Hut circles mentioned in the schedule entry were not found.	The site has a covering of bracken which needs to be reduced. Furze has not yet encroached to a serious level. Grazing should keep this area under control. Priority: Medium	027 028 029 030
Fig 6 b		MDV36184	444335	1020575	The Warren (?)prehistoric field system	271507	36801	A series of low, linear earthwork banks on the south side of the Warren boundary wall. Their curving character does not conform with the regular layout of the later system and they may have earlier origins, possibly prehistoric. More of these banks probably existed north of the Warren wall before the land was ploughed from the late 18th century until the present.	Within an area of closely grazed grassland. No action required. Current grazing level to continue. Remove overmatured gorse from the mound. Stumps to be treated. Reduce bracken Priority: Low	026
Fig 6 a	100547	MDV36192	444317		Elongated turf covered mound. Possible longbarrow	271264	36864	An earth mound approximately 30m by 7.5m and 1.7m high is described as a Neolithic longbarrow in NMR	No action required. Within an area of short grazed grassland No action required.	033
Fig 6 g	100543	MDV36182	444338		Clearance cairn east of the Warren	271391	36833	A low, turf covered pile of boulders 45m south of the enclosure wall within the Warren.	Within an area of short grazed grassland No action required.	034
Fig 6 j	100551	MDV69279			Watch house north of Steeple Cove	270525	37000	Rubble remains of a structure marked on OS 10,560 scale maps as a watch house. The form of the structure and its date of construction are not known. The iron base of a possible flag pole sits 1m from the ruins.	Within an area of closely grazed grassland. No action required.	036

Fig 6	MDV42014	1369288		Rabbit Warren	270826	36864	The Warren is a strip of land almost 2km long, which runs along the cliff top to the south of Middle Soar. However, there are no signs of the area having served as an artificial rabbit warren, the only pillow mound candidate being rather large.	Within an area of closely grazed grassland. Occasional stands of furze and bramble. Most archaeological features are clear.	025 026 035 039
Fig 6 m, n, o, q	MDV66012		1020570	Warren Barn farmstead. Longhouse and field system	270285	37082	A possible medieval settlement built close by the spring at Warren Barn and overlooking the coastal slope above Stanning's Rocks. The larger building is a probable longhouse and survives as a roughly rectangular earthwork hollow of approximately 24m by 5m, cut obliquely into the slope. A second building surviving as an upstanding earthwork roughly 11m by 5m, built against a low scarp. Both are incorporated into a sub-rectangular courtyard, defined by an earthwork bank. Associated fields including a lynched boundary and a stony bank are in evidence to the SW of the ruined buildings.	Within an area of closely grazed grassland. Occasional stands of furze and bramble. Most archaeological features are clear.	038 041 042 043
Fig 6 c, e, f, h				Field system at the west end of the Warren	270246	37206	An abandoned field system extends over much of the Warren, between the boundary wall on the north and the cliff tops to the south. Broad, well-defined earthwork ridges running north to south, may have delineated separate cultivated plots. Between these ridges are the more closely-spaced lines of subtle ridge and furrow. A spread, intermittent earth bank, follows a sinuous course marking the southern limit of the ploughing. Some stone within its fabric suggests this also served as a clearance bank. The date for this system is unknown but in its current form it may represent medieval and post-medieval activity, but in places overlying much earlier land use.	Within an area of closely grazed grassland. Occasional stands of furze and bramble. Most archaeological features are clear.	025 026 035 039
Fig 6 r	MDV66011	1368983	1020572	Bowl barrow in field	270368	37343	Earthwork round barrow with a maximum spread diameter of 18m. A stony area in the centre probably includes some stone from field clearance.	In a cultivated field. Has been avoided by ploughing in recent years.	040
Fig 7	MDV66002	1368756	1020578	Field System above Soar Mill Cove south side	270032	37520	Earthwork banks, fossilised field walls and a single lynchet on the N-W facing slopes of Tinker's Well represent the remains of a field system of similar character to that within the Warren and at South Down, i.e. spread stony banks and earthworks. Near the edge of the cliff above Soar Mill Cove (south side) a single bank survives containing upright slabs of schist set edge to edge to form an effective barrier.	Heathland and some grazed areas.	048
Fig 7	MDV66003 MDV36200	1368989	1020573	Scarps and lynchets on Mousehill Break.	269866	37786	Steep lynchets of up to 2m high flank the western slope of Mousehill Break below Hazel Tor to form a surviving portion of an early farming system. The sites of two possible prehistoric hut circles have been identified amidst the lynchets which, if authentic, may indicate a prehistoric origin for the remains. However, their appearance is typically medieval.	Much of the site is pasture. Northern end of the lynchets covered by dense furze and thorns. Some clearance should be considered.	047 049
									Priority: Medium

Fig 8 f			MDV4842 MDV56652	440918	1019323	Bolt Tail Camp	267000	39600	<p>Bolt tail promontory or cliff fort comprises a rampart which cuts off an area of approximately 7.5ha of the Bolt Tail peninsula, delineated on the SW, NW and N sides by high cliffs. On the SE side the rampart is a substantial earth and stone bank, in excess of 2m in height, with traces of a partial, external ditch on its south side. A stone revetment, a probable later addition, runs along the upper section of the exterior, though traces of an earlier revetment near the top of the bank are much earlier or possibly original features. A likely original entrance, pierces the bank about two-thirds of the way along; steep inwardly turned hornworks on the terminals on the bank, guide the current track through into the interior. Where the SW terminal of the rampart meets the cliff top above Redrot Cove, much modern erosion has occurred here, brought about by the existence of the coastal path. Evidence of past remedial works are present, and exposed sections of the rampart were recorded in 1995 during erosion repairs. The interior is made up of sloping and undulating ground, between 20m above OD at the north end and 61m above OD at the south, and contains much natural outcropping. Evidence of house platforms is limited to a single stance, just within the rampart near the NE terminal. Additional sections of rampart recorded on the exterior of the main fort to both north and south are not as clear as originally described in the schedule and may have suffered some erosion, particularly at the southern end.</p>	See separate section 060 to 069 Priority: High
Fig 8 e			MDV4840	440921		Three alleged round barrows between Redrot Cove and Bolt Tail (not found)	266932	39583	<p>These alleged barrows are sited on the highest point within the scheduled promontory fort at Bolt Tail but do not form part of the schedule. An anecdotal record of a barrow was first made by Hawkins in 1819, but with the exception of the OS investigator in 1987, subsequent recorders have failed to find the remains. These barrows are almost certainly geological features and appear so on the 1946 RAF vertical APs (CPE/UK 1890.10-Dec-46. 4031) (NB Devon HER has incorrect NGR)</p>	Maintain as appropriate to fort interior.
Fig 8 d	106559		MDV63614	13450005	1019785	Three alleged bowl and one bell barrow above cliffs at Ramillies	267226	39370	<p>First recorded for EH schedule. Although some very spread, low domed areas of the terrain are visible on 2007 EA LIDAR and on the ground, these are very unlikely barrows and more probably topographical features. No sign of the ditches said to be surrounding the barrows could be found.</p>	In pasture. No action required. Current grazing level to continue.
Fig 8 c			MDV63615	1344986	1019787	Five round barrows (alleged)	267411	39153	<p>First recorded for EH schedule. Although several raised areas are visible on the 2007 EA LIDAR dataset, much doubt hangs over their authenticity as barrows as a ground investigation has demonstrated most of these features are more likely to be geological. Only one of the mounds bares similarity to a barrow, close by the fence at 267438; 39155.</p>	In pasture. No action required. Current grazing level to continue.
Fig 8 b			MDV78802			Orthostat walls along northern boundary of Bolberry Down	268208	38786	<p>A section of field wall, in current use, built using upright slabs of schist approximately 1m tall. An approximately 45m section is visible.</p>	No action required
Fig 8 a	106552		MDV54166	1478017		Bolt Tail Radar Station Chain Home Low (destroyed)	268473	38674	<p>The Chain Home Low radar station on Bolberry Down has been demolished, though the foundations of the main building and the outer enclosure are still visible in outline. A raised track runs south from the site to the cliff top and is probably associated. An area of concrete and rubble near the cliff may be remains of an outlying structure at 268337, 38547.</p>	The area is becoming overgrown. No action required

TABLE 2: INVENTORY Part 2

Sites not found or destroyed and duplicates

Nat Trust UID	Devon HER UID	Pastscape UID	SM UID	Summary	Description and Comment
	MDV66005		1020577	Medieval farm buildings at Starehole Bottom	Ruined structures recorded as part of the schedule were not found.
	MDV72626	1540877		Ridge & Furrow near Sharp Tor	Shallow cultivation ridges (ridge and furrow) were recorded in the Devon HER from 1946 aerial photographs, but they are no longer visible on the ground.
	MDV75893		1020574	Hut circles to south of Middle Soar	These huts are described in the schedule for the field system south of Middle Soar but were not found by Bowden and Winton or as part of the current (2014) investigation.
100544	MDV36181	444338		Clearance cairn east of the Warren	Not found. Recorded by Thackray but not found by Bowden and Winton (2007). Not visible on LiDAR and not found as part of the current (2014) investigation.
	MDV44914			Old quarry on 1907 6-inch north of Hotel	Not visited.
100556	MDV78619			Site of pill box	Not found. This site was levelled sometime before Thackray's visit in 1990.
	MDV51240			Grist mill (site of)	Documentary evidence suggests the location of a grist mill. The mill was not found but earthwork remains of possible dam exist as earthwork in the bed of the Cathole Stream.
100557	MDV78621			Timber post believed to come from shipwreck	Not found. A section of a ships timber with carved lettering. May have been removed during recent fence renovation.
	MDV36062			Hut circles	Hut circles recorded by Hawkins in 1819. Not found by any subsequent investigator.
	MDV44901			Quarry near South Down farm from OS 1907 6-inch	Not visited.
	MDV4843			Danish settlement (not found)	A Danish Settlement mentioned by Hawkins in 1819. Not found by any subsequent investigator.
	MDV4846 MDV28614	444288		Two round barrows (site of) at South Down Farm	First recorded in Hawkins (1819) then repeated by Worth (1885) but no remains have so far been reported by subsequent investigators.
	MDV15149	440935		Orthostat field walls	A duplicate general reference to orthostat wall in this district.
	MDV4844			Earthwork Higher Bolberry	No information available. Not found.
	MDV36026			Hut circles south of Soar Mill Cove	Referred to by Hawkins in 1819 but not found by subsequent investigators.
	MDV36068	440936		Medieval field system south of Bolberry	Strip fields are evident on the Tithe map of 1841 but are no longer visible on the ground or on LiDAR/AP evidence.
	MDV71879			Anti-aircraft battery on Sharp Tor (site of)	No field evidence identified.
	MDV58750			Anti-aircraft battery at Starehole (site of)	No field evidence identified.
	MDV72105			GCI Rotor Station (site of)	Does not survive.
100531	MDV36186	444332		Possible site of beacon	The name beacon appears in field name evidence on the Tithe map of 1841 but no evidence has been identified on the ground.
	MDV36067	440939		Field called Newcastle	The name Newcastle appears in field name evidence on the Tithe map of 184. Not visible on APs. Not found
	MDV78622			Coastguard lookout at Bolt Tail	Not visited. Demolished.
100532	MDV36190 MDV22812	444326		Alleged site of cremation burial	A cremation/ burial was said to have been discovered in Starehole Bottom but the precise location was not recorded by finders.
	MDV58756			Observation post on Bolt Head.	This structure was demolished recently due to safety concerns.
	MDV70182	1540894		Four white marks on an AP - possible searchlights	No longer visible on the ground.
	MDV70188			Possible field boundaries shown on AP between Sharp Tor and Fir Wood.	Not visible on the ground.
	MDV44659			Old quarry on 1907 6-inch	In area now occupied by housing. Not visited.
		1368826		Possible remains of navigation beacons	

TABLE 3: INVENTORY Part 3
Previously unrecorded archaeological sites and potential sites

SITE	NGR	DESCRIPTION
Copper Mine (not found)	26794- 3875-	An unsuccessful copper mine at the foot of cliffs at Ralph's Hole. Worked by John Easton of Dodbrook in 1770. Documentary evidence from Hawkins 1819, III.
Barrows in Bury Park (not found)		Documentary evidence from Hawkins 1819, III.
Rectangular building near Sharptor	272845 36921	Foundation remains of a rectangular building sited on the clifftop at Sharp Tor overlooking the Salcombe estuary.
Two clearance cairns on South Down	272045 36464	Discrete clearance cairns on South Down.
Clearance cairns within The Warren	279844 36866 270686 36917	Discrete clearance cairns at various points within the Warren.
Small earthwork west of South Down Farm	269619 38183	A small, long-abandoned earthwork forms a roughly triangular enclosure at the west end of the lane. It measures 22m by 26m, with an entrance opening on the SW side (Fig 7, j).
Hollow way in West Soar	269904 37653	A section of hollow way runs from a point below the hotel, down to Soar Mill Cove. It is deep and well-defined with stone revetments on both sides in places. (Fig 7, d).
Hollow way on Cathole Down	269380 38211	A section of hollow way, comprising a cutting with a stone reinforced bank on the south side (Fig 7, k).
Two hollowed earthworks north of Steeple Cove	27060136936	A series of hollow earthworks near the edge of the coastal slope. Purpose unknown.
Tunnel from the beach in Starehole Bay (not visited)	272635 36533	A tunnel from Starehole Beach was recorded by Hawkins in 1819.

TABLE 4: Records of buildings and structures not included in this report

NAT TRUST UID	Devon HER UID	DESCRIPTION
106550	MDV67676	East Soar farm buildings
105016		Bank Barn Starehole
105014	MDV69289	Sharpitor Barn
105017		Stockhouse at Starehole
105020		Barn at East Soar Farm
105022		Linhay at Starehole
105021		Calf and bullock pens, East Soar Farm
105019		Stock pens East Soar Farm
105015	MDV69289	Linhay at Sharpitor Barn
105008		Shippon at east Soar farm
105007		Stock shelter at East Soar farm
105011		Barn at East Soar farm
105013		Hay and straw store, East Soar Farm
105010		Barn at East Soar Farm
106006		Stock shelter at East Soar Farm
105012		Machine store at East Soar Farm
105018		Outside lavatory at East Soar Farm
106551		Stock house at East Soar Farm
	MDV64072	Bee Bole at Southdown Farm
105016	MDV72528	Barn and foldyard S of East Soar (Grade II listed) 1306684

TABLE 5: Records of lithic finds not included in this report

DEVON HER UID	PASTSCAPE UID	DESCRIPTION
MDV14525	440926	Bolberry Down lithic scatter
MDV4829	440926	Bolberry Down lithic scatter
MDV4830	440926	Bolberry Down lithic scatter
MDV4831	440926	Bolberry Down lithic scatter
MDV4832	440926	Bolberry Down lithic scatter
MDV4833	440926	Bolberry Down lithic scatter
MDV4834	440926	Bolberry Down lithic scatter
MDV4835	440926	Bolberry Down lithic scatter
MDV4836		Lithic find spot
MDV4841	440926	Bolberry Down lithic scatter
MDV4845	440933	Lithic find spot
MDV7038		Lithic scatter
MDV7039	444289	Lithic scatter
MDV7041		Find spot
MDV74296	440926	Bolberry Down lithic scatter
MDV64798		Lithic scatter
MDV14554	440929	Lithic scatter
MDV444296		Find spot
MDV12424		Find spot
MDV12425		Mesolithic axe found at Steeple Cove

Fig 11 Earthwork remains of an alleged settlement and field boundaries in Starehole Bottom. View from the north.



Fig 12 An earthwork boundary in Starehole Bottom (c on Fig 5).View looking south east.



Fig 13 Earthwork remains of a hut circle on South Down (k on Fig 5) .View looking east.



Fig 14 The linhay at the head of Starehole Bottom (f on Fig 5). View looking north west.

Fig 15 The Giant's Grave (e on Fig 5). View looking WNW.



Fig 16 A semi-circular enclosure wall to the south-east of Middle Soar (Fig 6). View looking north west.



Fig 17 Remains of possible prehistoric enclosure wall at Little Goat (s on Fig 6). View looking south.

Fig 18 The large earthwork mound to the south of Middle Soar (a on Fig 6). Interpreted either as a neolithic long barrow or a rabbit bury (pillow mound). View from the east.



Fig 19 The ruins of Warren Barn (K on fig 6). View from the east.



Fig 20 A round barrow (r on Fig 6) in a field north of Warren Barn. View from the north.

Fig 21 Earthwork remains of a medieval settlement at Warren Barn. View shows building n (Fig 6) viewed from the north west.



Fig 22 Mousehill Break viewed looking north from Tinker's Well. Lynchets are to the right side of the pasture field.



Fig 23 An alleged hut circle at Mousehill Break (g on Fig 7). View looking south west.

Fig 24 General view of the rampart at Bolt Tail promontory fort. Viewed from the east

