Exmoor National Park
Historic Environment Report Series No 27

EXMOOR STANDING STONE CONDITION SURVEY 2017-2018

EXMOOR NATIONAL PARK

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Exmoor National Park
Historic Environment Report Series
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This report series includes interim reports, policy documents and other information relating to the historic environment of Exmoor National Park.

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FRONT COVER:
A Prehistoric Stone Setting on Hoccombe Hill (MDE1270)

Historic England

EXMOOR NATIONAL PARK

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Acknowledgments

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Abbreviations

ENPA	Exmoor National Park Authority
ENPHER	Exmoor National Park Historic Environment Record (no.)
HAR	Heritage at Risk
HBSMR	Historic Buildings, Sites, and Monuments Record
HE	Historic England
HER	Historic Environment Record
NGR	National Grid Reference
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
PAL	Principal Archaeological Landscape
Rapid Det.	Rapidly Deteriorating.
RCHME	Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England
SHINE	Selected Heritage Inventory for Natural England
Slow Det.	Slowly Deteriorating
SM	Scheduled Monument
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest

1. Introduction

1.1 – Summary

This report presents the current condition results of standing stones and stone settings within Exmoor National Park, for their consideration for conservation and land management. The survey was undertaken by the ENPA Historic Environment Intern (the author) and supported by ENPA and Historic England by means of funding from the Capacity Building Grant. Fieldwork took place between October 2017 and May 2018.

There are 222 records on the Exmoor HER that are attached to the monument types: Standing Stone, Stone Row, Stone Alignment, Stone Circle, and Stone Setting. Of these records, 45 are Scheduled Ancient Monuments and are the focus of a separate report (Fuller, 2018). Over the course of the survey, 142 sites were surveyed and the other 80 were a combination of anomalous records and sites that could not be located on site visits. A total list of these sites alongside their condition scores and recommendations are provided at the rear of this report in APPENDIX 1-3. A separate list of the 80 un-surveyed sites is also available in APPENDIX 5. Individual forms for each monument surveyed are accessible within the HER and a separate gazetteer volume to this report, which provide further detail on sites as well as their specific recommendations.

The results of the survey found that 70% of standing stones have not deteriorated in their condition and that 62% of sites will most-likely survive in their current state. Whilst most sites are stable, few are improving and 30% of sites are deteriorating with 7% deteriorating rapidly. Three sites could also be considered to be destroyed. However, these figures are a significant improvement when compared with the last park-wide survey in 1989-1991, and they suggest that the rate of deterioration is reducing.

1.2 – Background

Believed to have been erected between 3000-1500BC, standing stones are the oldest structures within the National Park. Aside from these monuments, little is known about Neolithic Exmoor, with other evidence of the period coming from occasional finds and a possible Neolithic enclosure on Little Hangman (Riley, 2016: 19). Somewhat atypical of common conceptions of standing stones, Exmoor's examples are often less conspicuous in the landscape, with the majority standing under half a metre tall, although there are a few notable exceptions *(fig. 1)*. A reason for their diminutive stature may relate to their material, often comprising of local Hangman Grits sandstone or Devonian slates. Some of these stones stand alone, but many are arranged into a variety of shapes known as Stone Settings, some formations of which are thought to be unique to Exmoor. These settings include Stone Rows, Circles, Boxes, Grids, and quincunxes – a shape similar to "five" symbol on a dice *(fig. 2)*. As far as it is known, their variety and density on Exmoor is unmatched when compared to any other areas of England. The meaning of these sites is largely unknown, but a common consensus has been reached that they most likely represented prehistoric ritual activity.

Fig. 1: Different examples of standing stones. **Top:** The Challacombe, or "Chapman", Longstone (MDE1280). **Middle:** The Halscombe Stone Setting (MSO6889). **Bottom:** One of two standing stones near Black Barrow (MSO6886).

Fig. 2: Pinford Stone Setting (MSO6820) (**Top**), a setting consisting of two parallel rows of three stones. The quincunx on Brendon Two Gates (MDE1257) (**Bottom**) – plan from Quinnell, Dunn, 1989.

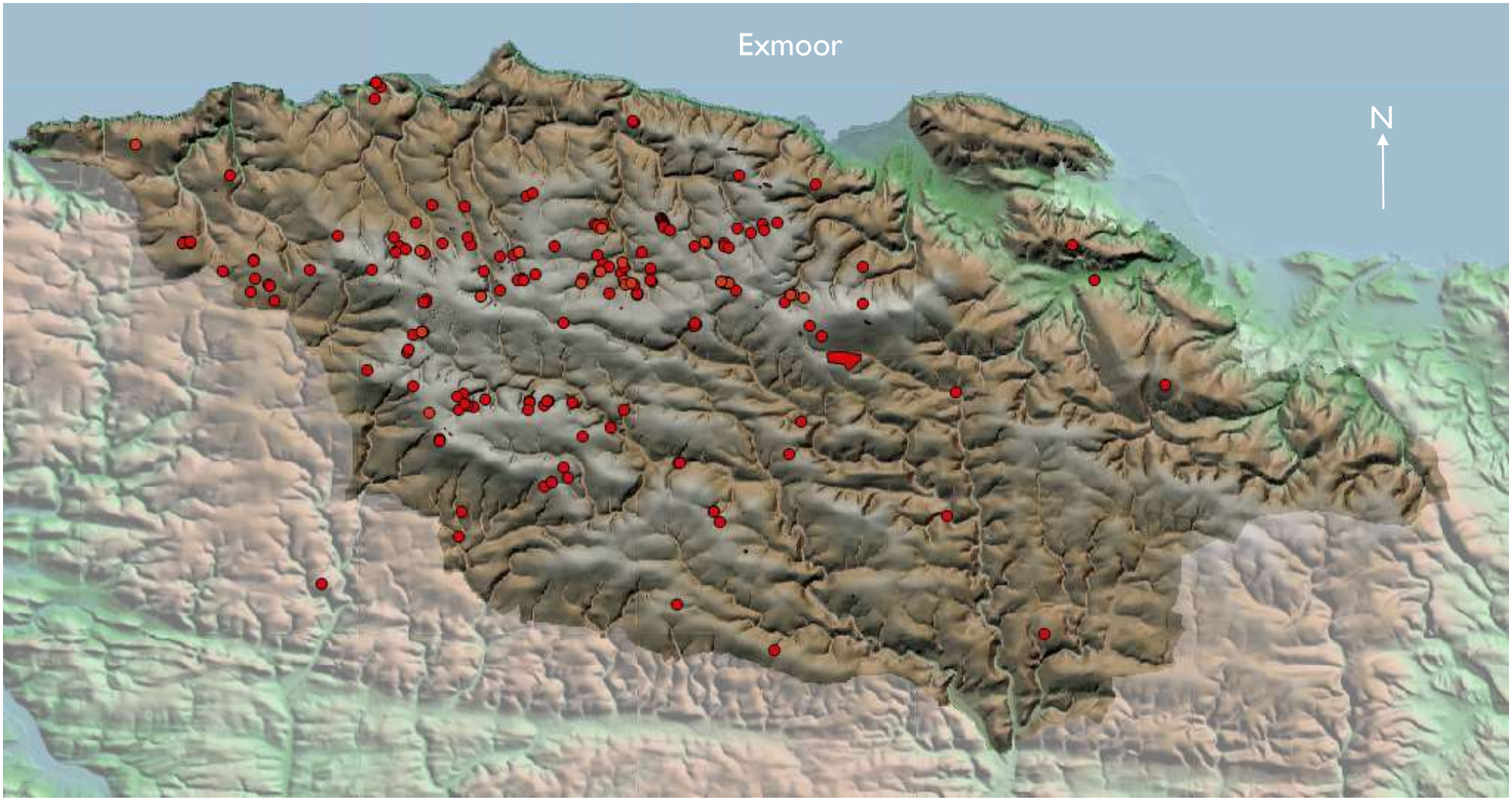

Fig. 3: The location of Exmoor's prehistoric standing stones recorded on the HER. © *Crown copyright and database rights 2015 Ordnance Survey 100024878*

Also included in this survey are the three examples of early Christian memorial stones present on Exmoor. These were assessed due to their vulnerability to similar risks. Furthermore, at least one (the Culbone Stone – MSO7891) may represent a reused prehistoric standing stone from a nearby stone row (MSO7893). It is also possible that several other sites considered to be prehistoric may represent later boundary stones or scratching posts for livestock.

Standing stones were a readily available source of building material in later periods and it has been recorded that many were uprooted for the construction of field drains, boundaries, and gateposts, especially during the 19th century enclosures on Exmoor (Chanter, Worth, 1905; 376). The majority of the sites that remain are now situated in the uplands of the western and central areas of Exmoor *(fig. 3)*, in particular the former Royal Forest, as these were areas that avoided most of the medieval and later agricultural improvement (Riley, Wilson-North, 2001: 24). In 1989 the RCHME recorded that one tenth of sites had been completely destroyed, and one quarter were less complete than originally documented (Quinnell, Dunn, 1992: 4). This was due to a combination of marginal moorland reclamation, alongside other common threats including livestock rubbing, vehicle damage, vandalism, frost, and vegetation cover (*ibid.*). However, despite this destruction, new discoveries are still coming to light including 3 entirely new sites over the course of the 2017-2018 survey (see APPENDIX 4) alongside numerous additions of stones to existing sites.

Following the 1989 survey, Exmoor National Park authority has commissioned periodic surveys of selected stone settings since 2002 (Blackmore, 2002, Dray, 2003; Teage, 2006; Hughes, 2009; Slater, 2012; Pearce, 2012). Scheduled standing stones have also been assessed by the quinquennial Scheduled Monument Condition Surveys, the latest of which was in 2015 (Squires, 2005; Bray; 2009; Gent, Manning, 2015). The 2017-2018 survey was the first park-wide survey since 1989, and has examined the largest number of standing stones on Exmoor to date.

2. Methodology

Information on the standing stones was initially gathered from the HER, and supplemented by the previous condition surveys. Site visits were then undertaken for each HER record by the author, where efforts were made to locate each individual stone. Each site then received a photographic record, grid references (derived from a handheld GPS), and a description of its condition. Erosion hollows around stones were also measured, as they had been in previous standing stone condition surveys (Pearce, 2012; Slater, 2012; Hughes, 2009; Dray 2003).

Four key condition areas were assessed on these site visits, which were selected to match the HER's HBSMR "monitoring" tab and the reporting of previous surveys:

1. **Condition** – The state of the stones, integrity of the general site, and damage. It is a judgement based on the sites condition from previous surveys, most notably Quinnell and Dunn's *Lithic Monuments…* (1992) project, and ranges between:

Very Good	The setting's layout and stones can be interpreted clearly with little to no recent damage to the site with all known stones located and most upright.
Good	The site may have received some minor damage, but the general interpretation is clear with most stones present and upright.
Moderate	The site has received some damage which may have affected the general interpretation and setting of the site. Some stones may be missing.
Poor	The site has received direct damage to the stones and any damage to the setting has left physical evidence. This includes recently recumbent stones and/or a significant number of missing stones.
Bad	The site has received significant damage to the fabric of multiple stones and/or a significant area of the setting.
Very Bad	The site has received significant damage that may be irreparable especially to significant stones and the scheduled area.

2. **Stability** – The change in the condition since the last survey. This ranges from:

Improving	The condition of the site has improved.
Stable	The condition of site has remained the same.
Slow Deterioration	The site has sustained minor damage which has effected a small part of the site, or slight slow-acting damage has affected the broader site.
Rapid Deterioration	The site has sustained major damage which has effected a large part of the site, or a specific area very quickly.

3. **Vulnerability** – The potential for the site to be affected by potential or active deterioration agents. This ranges from:

None	The site is not under threat from any agent of deterioration with no likelihood of severe damage.
Low	The site is in infrequent contact with a single or small number of deterioration agents with a low likelihood of severe damage.
Significant	The site is likely to come into semi-regular contact with deterioration agents, with a moderate likelihood of severe damage.
Severe	The site is coming into frequent contact with deterioration agents, with a high likelihood of severe damage.

4. **Survival** – The likelihood of the site's survival based on the scores of the above factors as well as other factors related to the individual sites. This ranges from:

Very Good	The site is likely to remain in a good condition or improve.
Good	The site is likely to remain in its current condition.
Moderate	The site is likely to remain, but its condition could begin to deteriorate.
Poor	The site is likely to deteriorate slowly.
Bad	The site is likely to deteriorate rapidly.
Very Bad	The site is likely to deteriorate rapidly and receive irreparable damage.

Relating to these scores, the deterioration agents present on each site were identified and their level of activity was noted, which ranged between:

1. **Potential** – The agent has been active in the area, and may have previously damaged the site.[1]

2. **Light** – The agent is having a minor negative effect on the site, but it is not causing significant or permanent damage and it does not require immediate intervention.

3. **Moderate** – The agent is negatively effecting the fabric of the stones and the integrity of the site and intervention could be considered.

4. **Severe** – The agent is having a major negative effect on the site, and is causing significant and/or permanent damage which requires intervention.

[1] In the case of some more common agents like Frost Damage, potential was only noted if there was a significant concern to the fabric of specific stones or the site.

3. Results

3.1 – General Condition

The table and graph below provides a summary of the general condition of the monuments:

Overall Condition	Number of Monuments	Percentage of 142 Monuments
Very Good	41	29%
Good	49	34%
Moderate	23	16%
Poor	15	11%
Bad	10	7%
Very Bad	4	3%

Fig. 4: Overall Condition of the standing stones and stone settings.

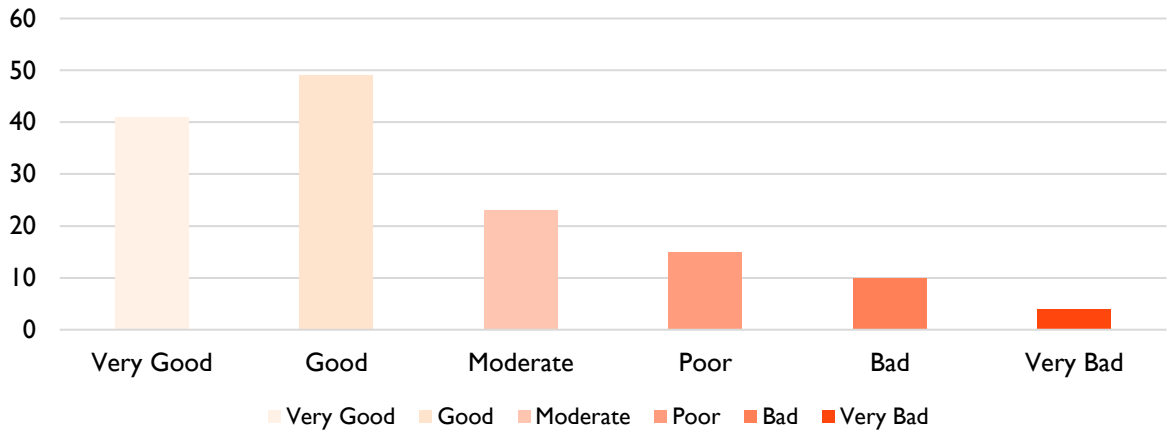

Fig. 5: Overall Condition of the standing stones and stone settings.

Despite concerns prior to the condition survey, Exmoor's standing stones and stone settings are in a good condition considering their relative vulnerability. Overall, the 63% of sites are either Good (34%) or Very Good (29%). Some of these monuments may still benefit from some minor changes to their management to prevent damage and negate risk.

However, 52 sites (37%) have sustained varying levels of damage which fall between "Very Bad" and Moderate". These sites have been listed below:

Fig. 6: Three sites in a "very bad" condition that could be considered to be "destroyed". **Top:** One of the stones from MDE1190 placed atop one of the barrows. **Bottom Left:** MEM7 two uprooted stones stacked within a pit (although the sites identification is uncertain). **Bottom Right:** Stone B at MSO12161 which has been broken at the base, likely by an off-road vehicle or mowing equipment.

3.1.1 – Very Bad Condition

ENPA no.	NRG.	Name
MDE1190	SS 72964 36939	Two standing stones on Five Barrows Hill
MEM7	SS 75855 42710	Prehistoric Standing Stone East of Farley Water
MSO12161	SS 72315 40823	Possible Stone Alignment on Bill Hill
MSO9189	SS 88221 41147	Prehistoric Stone Setting at the North End of Codsend Moor

Fig. 7: Sites in a "Very Bad" condition.

Four sites are in a "Very Bad" condition. Three of these sites: MDE1190, MEM7, and MSO12161, could be considered to be "destroyed", where they have been damaged to such an extent that any remedial conservation work is ill-advised or not currently possible *(fig. 6)*. In the case of MEM7, the site may have been miss-identified by this survey, however, no other stones aside from outcropping were visible during the survey. MSO9189 is also considered to be very bad, as the rate of deterioration and loss at this site has almost halved the number of upright stones (3 have been lost from 7), however conservation is strongly recommended for this site (see. Section 4).

3.1.2 – Bad Condition

ENPA no.	NRG.	Name
MDE12864	SS 71319 44156	Standing Stone on Shallowford Common
MDE20396	SS 63971 44018	Possible Rubbing Stone on Kentisbury Down
MDE20397	SS 63982 44078	Possible Rubbing Stone on Kentisbury Down
MDE8985	SS 73974 44218	Prehistoric Standing Stones on Furzehill Common
MDE9885	SS 75641 44456	Prehistoric Stone Setting on Pig Hill
MDE9887	SS 75829 44895	Prehistoric Stone Setting on Middle Hill

MEM15179	SS 70357 39444	Prehistoric stone setting on Shoulsbury Common
MSO11335	SS 85485 41906	Possible Prehistoric Standing Stone on Wilmersham Common
MSO7920	SS 84404 46029	Porlock Common Stone Row
MSO8682	SS 83834 34312	Withypool Stone Circle

Fig. 8: Sites in a "Bad" condition.

Ten sites are considered to be in a "bad" condition. Most of these sites have exhibited recumbent and/or broken stones, several of which were likely the result of vehicle interference. Some of these sites have also witnessed some significant damage to their settings (i.e. turf damage at MSO7920). A significant concern is that two sites in this state of condition are recommended as potential candidates for Scheduled Monument status, namely: MDE9885, and MEM15179 (see Section 4). Withypool Stone Circle (MSO8682) is already a Scheduled Monument on the HAR register, and is expected to improve. Many of these sites have been recommended for remedial conservation work (see Section 4). Two of these sites, MDE20396 and MDE20397, are most likely 19th century rubbing stones and are not recommended for remedial actions.

3.1.3 – Poor Condition

ENPA no.	NRG.	Name
MDE1044	SS 69803 43336	Prehistoric Quincunx above the River Bray
MDE1250	SS 72727 47529	Lyn Long Stones
MDE1278	SS 72264 43766	Prehistoric Double Stone Row or Stone Setting at Winnaway
MDE1285	SS 71525 42855	Prehistoric Quincunx near Woodbarrow Hangings
MDE1305	SS 73893 44711	Prehistoric Stone Setting on Furzehill Common
MDE8974	SS 71292 43820	Prehistoric Stone Row on Thornworthy Little Common
MDE8975	SS 71325 43689	Rubbing stone or Waymarker on Thornworthy Common
MSO11261	SS 82232 40981	Prehistoric Stone Setting above Orchard Bottom

MSO6727	SS 84328 41694	Prehistoric Stone Setting on Almsworthy Common
MSO6805	SS 79063 57568	Horsen Stone Setting
MSO6834	SS 74924 41776	The Chains Valley Stone Setting
MSO6881	SS 8208 4390	Kittuck Hill Stone Setting
MSO6883	SS 83120 42595	Madacombe Stone Row
MSO7055	SS 79563 38026	Possible Prehistoric Standing Stone in White Water Valley
MSO7093	SS 78022 42601	Lanacombe V, A Stone Setting at Lanacombe

Fig. 9: Sites in a "Poor" condition.

Fifteen sites are considered to be in a "Poor" condition. Livestock rubbing and/or high levels of vegetation obscuring stones have affected many of these sites. In the cases of concealed stones at sites like the Madacombe Stone Row (MSO6883) and Chains Valley Stone Setting (MSO6834), a re-survey following vegetation management may greatly improve their condition. Some of the above sites have recently recumbent stones or significantly large erosion hollows. Backfilling erosion hollows and, if there is a sufficient rational, re-erecting stones could greatly improve the scores on these sites.

3.1.4 – Moderate Condition

ENPA no.	NRG.	Name
MDE1267	SS 78483 44691	Prehistoric Stone Setting on Badgworthy Lees
MDE12825	SS 78597 43557	Prehistoric Standing Stone Southwest of Badgworthy Hill
MDE1317	SS 70781 42531	Prehistoric Stone Setting Southwest of Longstone Barrow
MEM23907	SS 7733 3599	Prehistoric Standing Stone on Long Holcombe
MSO12226	SS 73938 38213	Squallacombe III: Prehistoric Standing Stones South of Ricksy Ball
MSO6720	SS 86218 41079	Prehistoric Standing Stone on Hoar Moor

MSO6810	SS 73255 37206	White Ladder Stone Row
MSO6890	SS 7693 3542	Bronze Age Standing Stone Near Long Holcombe Cross
MSO6947	SS 78418 42888	Lanacombe II: A Prehistoric Stone Setting at Lanacombe
MSO6952	SS 7944 4167	Natural Surface Stone at West Pinford
MSO6964	SS 74570 42377	Prehistoric stone setting on Hoaroak Hill
MSO6966	SS 79387 42889	Trout Hill III: Prehistoric Stone Setting on the East Side of Trout Hill
MSO7064	SS 7607 3799	Bronze Age standing stone at Drybridge Combe
MSO7081	SS 7769 3828	Undated standing stone on Little Halscombe
MSO7120	SS 74453 42945	Prehistoric stone setting on Hoaroak Hill
MSO7337	SS 85949 42415	Prehistoric Hut Circle and Field System on Honeycombe Hill
MSO7360	SS 85581 42124	Prehistoric Stone Row on Wilmersham Common.
MSO7882	SS 86430 46140	Group of Stones east of the Whit Stones on Porlock Hill
MSO7893	SS 83386 47393	Culbone Stone Row, Culbone Hill
MSO7903	SS 83361 43787	Porlock Allotment I: Prehistoric Stone Setting Southsoutheast of Black Barrow
MSO7911	SS 84032 44711	Prehistoric Stone setting on Porlock Allotment
MSO7923	SS 84108 44364	Possible Prehistoric Stone Setting South of Coley Water
MSO7950	SS 83285 43845	Post Medieval Boundary Stone Southeast of Black Barrow

Fig. 10: Sites in a "Moderate" condition.

Twenty three sites are considered to be in a "moderate" condition. The sites in this category would benefit from remedial or preventative action, but their condition is not at a point where there is a risk of un-salvageable damage.

3.2 – Monument Stability

The table and graph below provides a summary of the general stability of the monuments and the change in their condition since their last respective surveys:

Overall Condition	Number of Monuments	Percentage of 142 Monuments
Improving	7	5%
Stable	92	65%
Slow Det.	33	23%
Rapid Det.	10	7%

Fig 11: Overall stability of the standing stones and stone settings.

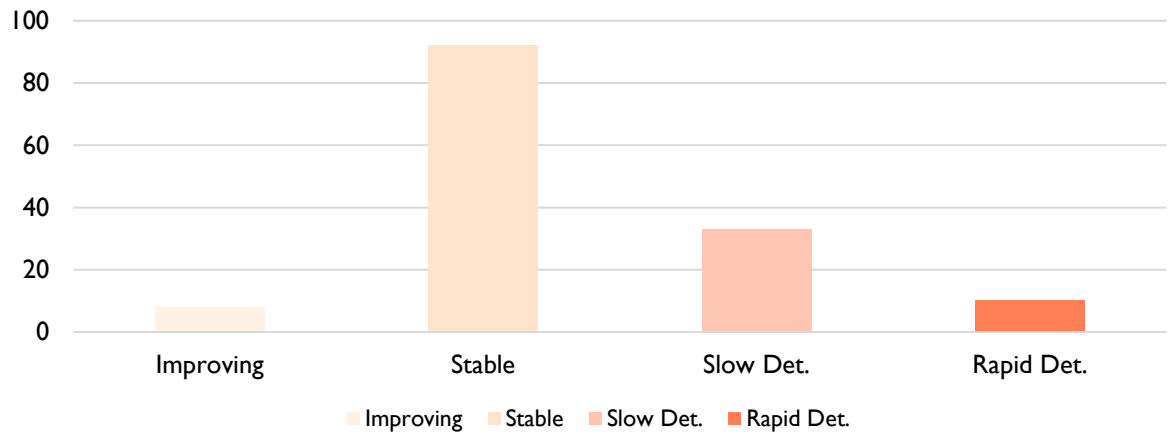

Fig. 12: Overall stability of the standing stones and stone settings.

Overall, 70% of sites are not actively deteriorating, with 65% of sites remaining stable since their last survey. A small number of sites (5%) have also improved, however, this percentage is lower than the number of Scheduled stone settings recorded to be improving in 2015.

Nearly a third of sites (30%) are deteriorating. Most of these are "slowly deteriorating" (23%), mostly through the action of livestock rubbing and vegetation encroachment. A small number (7%) have also rapidly changed in condition since they were last surveyed. These deteriorating sites are listed below:

3.2.1 – Rapid Deterioration

ENPA no.	NRG.	Name
MDE12864	SS 71319 44156	Standing Stone on Shallowford Common
MDE9885	SS 75641 44456	Prehistoric Stone Setting on Pig Hill
MSO11335	SS 85485 41906	Possible Prehistoric Standing Stone on Wilmersham Common
MSO6810	SS 73255 37206	White Ladder Stone Row
MSO7337	SS 85949 42415	Prehistoric Hut Circle and Field System on Honeycombe Hill
MDE1250	SS 72727 47529	Lyn Long Stones
MSO6805	SS 79063 57568	Horsen Stone Setting
MEM7	SS 75855 42710	Prehistoric Standing Stone East of Farley Water
MSO12161	SS 72315 40823	Possible Stone Alignment on Bill Hill
MSO9189	SS 88221 41147	Prehistoric Stone Setting at the North End of Codsend Moor

Fig. 13: Rapidly deteriorating sites.

Ten sites have rapidly deteriorated since they were last surveyed. The damage on most of these sites have been through human action or off-road vehicles. Two sites, however, have also deteriorated rapidly from by animal rubbing (MDE12864, MSO6805). All of these sites are strongly recommended to be considered for conservation actions (see Section 4), to prevent a deterioration in their condition. Two of the above sites are Scheduled Ancient Monuments (MDE1250 and MSO6810) and have been recommended for their addition to Historic England's HAR register (Fuller, 2018).

3.2.2 – Slow Deterioration

ENPA no.	NRG.	Name
MDE20396	SS 63971 44018	Possible Rubbing Stone on Kentisbury Down

MDE20397	SS 63982 44078	Possible Rubbing Stone on Kentisbury Down
MDE8985	SS 73974 44218	Prehistoric Standing Stones on Furzehill Common
MEM15179	SS 70357 39444	Prehistoric stone setting on Shoulsbury Common
MSO7920	SS 84404 46029	Porlock Common Stone Row
MSO8682	SS 83834 34312	Withypool Stone Circle
MDE1259	SS 75397 43320	Prehistoric Stone Setting Below Cheriton Ridge
MDE1310	SS 74920 44323	Prehistoric Stone Setting on East Side of Cheriton Ridge
MDE1312	SS 73748 44939	Standing Stone with Benchmark on Eastern Edge of Furzehill Common
MDE13243	SS 81458 31056	Prehistoric Stone Setting At Long Breach Bottom
MDE8557	SS 8493 2941	Long Stone, Long Stone Combe
MSO12241	SS 76163 38332	Probable Bronze Age standing stone on Drybridge Combe
MSO6882	SS 83095 43878	Possible Prehistoric Stone Setting South of Black Barrow
MSO7336	SS 85685 41945	Wilmersham Common Stone Row
MSO7957	SS 85062 44750	Prehistoric standing stone on Porlock Common
MSO9225	SS 86643 40663	Two Standing Stones on the South Facing Slope of Codsend Moor
MDE12825	SS 78597 43557	Prehistoric Standing Stone Southwest of Badgworthy Hill
MSO6890	SS 7693 3542	Bronze Age Standing Stone Near Long Holcombe Cross
MSO6947	SS 78418 42888	Lanacombe II: A Prehistoric Stone Setting at Lanacombe
MSO6952	SS 7944 4167	Natural Surface Stone at West Pinford
MSO7064	SS 7607 3799	Bronze Age standing stone at Drybridge Combe
MSO7081	SS 7769 3828	Undated standing stone on Little Halscombe
MSO7120	SS 74453 42945	Prehistoric stone setting on Hoaroak Hill
MSO7882	SS 86430 46140	Group of Stones east of the Whit Stones on Porlock Hill

MSO7923	SS 84108 44364	Possible Prehistoric Stone Setting South of Coley Water
MSO7950	SS 83285 43845	Post Medieval Boundary Stone Southeast of Black Barrow
MDE1278	SS 72264 43766	Prehistoric Double Stone Row or Stone Setting at Winnaway
MDE8974	SS 71292 43820	Prehistoric Stone Row on Thornworthy Little Common
MDE8975	SS 71325 43689	Rubbing stone or Waymarker on Thornworthy Common
MSO11261	SS 82232 40981	Prehistoric Stone Setting above Orchard Bottom
MSO6727	SS 84328 41694	Prehistoric Stone Setting on Almsworthy Common
MSO6834	SS 74924 41776	The Chains Valley Stone Setting
MSO7055	SS 79563 38026	Possible Prehistoric Standing Stone in White Water Valley

Fig. 14: Slowly deteriorating sites.

Thirty three sites are slowly deteriorating since their last survey. Whilst some of the deterioration on these sites have been caused by off-road vehicles, the vast majority of deterioration is caused by slow acting, cumulative, effects which can be managed by preventative measures and continued monitoring (see Section 4). Several monuments have been recommended for urgent conservation actions due to concerns of their corresponding condition scores. Six of the above sites are Scheduled Ancient Monuments (MSO6727, MSO6834, MSO6947, MSO7336, MSO7882, and MSO8682) and have been recommended for, or are already present on, Historic England's HAR register (Fuller, 2018). In the case of Withypool Stone Circle (MSO8682), the speed of deterioration is slowing since the erection of the dead hedge and there was no evidence of vehicles close to the stones, which could be considered an improvement. However, there was continued heavy use by people and shod horses recorded prior additional repairs in February 2018.

3.2.3 – Improving Sites

ENPA no.	NRG.	Name
MSO8534	SS 91180 27803	Caratacus Stone, Winsford Hill
MSO6966	SS 79387 42889	Trout Hill III: Prehistoric Stone Setting on the East Side of Trout Hill

MDE1238	SS 70043 48256	Cavudus or Cewydd's Stone, Sixe Acre Farm
MDE9886	SS 78096 43405	Prehistoric Stone Setting on Hoccombe Hill
MSO6815	SS 79400 43227	Trout Hill I: Prehistoric Stone Setting on the Northeast End of Trout Hill
MSO6817	SS 75962 42705	Modern rubbing stone on Hoar Tor
MSO6886	SS 83016 44169	Possible Prehistoric Stone Setting southwest of Black Barrow

Fig. 15*:* Improving sites.

Seven sites could be considered to be improving. Five of these sites are Scheduled Ancient Monuments (MSO6886, MSO8534, MDE1283, MSO6815, and MSO6966), and have improved following vegetation controls or closer inspections of the monuments, relocating "lost" stones. The other two undesignated monuments (MDE9886 and MSO6817), have improved through the reduction of rubbing on the upright stones, which has allowed the erosion hollows to recover *(fig. 16)*. In the case of MSO6817, this may also be due to the stones concealment in rushes.

Fig. 16: Two sites which have improved since they were last surveyed. **Left:** A standing stone on Hoar Tor (MSO6817). **Right:** the Hoccombe Hill Stone Setting (MDE9886).

3.3 – Monument Vulnerability

The table and graph below provide a summary of the general vulnerability of the monuments:

Overall Vulnerability	Number of Monuments	Percentage of 142 Monuments
None	0	0%
Low	102	72%
Significant	36	25%
Severe	4	3%

Fig. 17: Overall vulnerability of the standing stones and stone settings.

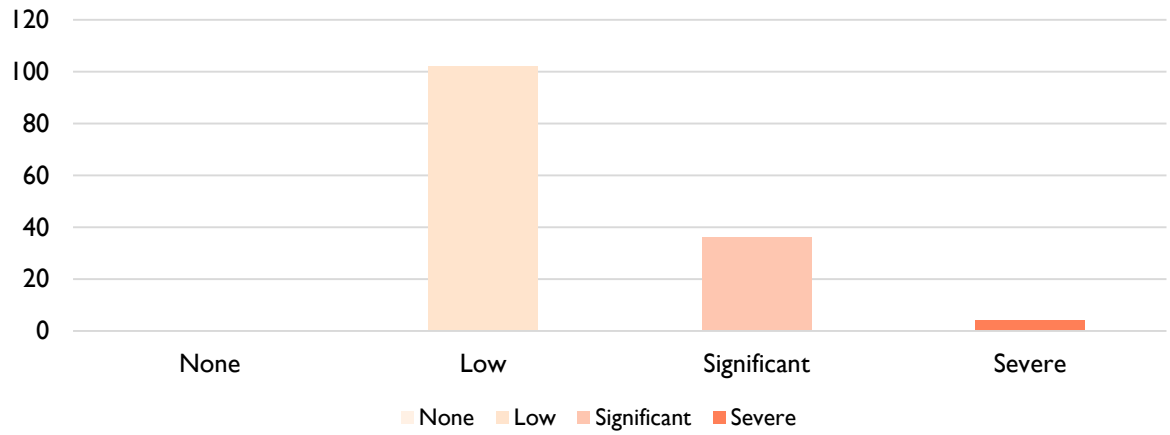

Fig. 18: Overall vulnerability of the standing stones and stone settings.

Overall, the majority of sites (72%) scored "Low" on vulnerability. However, no sites were considered to be completely devoid of risk (see APPENDIX 3).

12 sites (25%) could be considered to be "Significantly" vulnerable to damage and four sites (3%) are "Severely" vulnerable. These vulnerable sites are listed below:

3.3.1 – Severely Vulnerable Sites

ENPA no.	NRG.	Name
MDE9885	SS 75641 44456	Prehistoric Stone Setting on Pig Hill
MSO9189	SS 88221 41147	Prehistoric Stone Setting at the North End of Codsend Moor
MSO8682	SS 83834 34312	Withypool Stone Circle
MDE9887	SS 75829 44895	Prehistoric Stone Setting on Middle Hill

Fig. 19: Severely vulnerable sites.

Four sites are considered to be severely at risk from significant damage. These four have already been damaged significantly with 3 in a "Bad condition" (MDE9885, MDE9887, MSO8682) and 1 in a "Very Bad condition" (MSO9189) (see Section 3.1). The threats which caused this damage are still active on, or close to, these sites. As such all four have been strongly recommended for urgent conservation actions (see Section 4). Withypool Stone Circle (MSO8682) is already a Scheduled Ancient Monument on the HAR register, and is beginning to benefit from the dead hedge which has been erected. The setting on Pig Hill (MDE9885) and on Codsend (MSO9189) are both recommended to be candidates for Scheduled Monument status (see Section 4).

3.3.2 – Significantly Vulnerable

ENPA no.	NRG.	Name
MSO6815	SS 79400 43227	Trout Hill I: Prehistoric Stone Setting on the Northeast End of Trout Hill
MSO11335	SS 85485 41906	Possible Prehistoric Standing Stone on Wilmersham Common
MSO6810	SS 73255 37206	White Ladder Stone Row
MSO7337	SS 85949 42415	Prehistoric Hut Circle and Field System on Honeycombe Hill
MDE1250	SS 72727 47529	Lyn Long Stones
MSO6805	SS 79063 57568	Horsen Stone Setting

MEM7	SS 75855 42710	Prehistoric Standing Stone East of Farley Water
MSO12161	SS 72315 40823	Possible Stone Alignment on Bill Hill
MEM15179	SS 70357 39444	Prehistoric stone setting on Shoulsbury Common
MSO7920	SS 84404 46029	Porlock Common Stone Row
MDE1259	SS 75397 43320	Prehistoric Stone Setting Below Cheriton Ridge
MDE1310	SS 74920 44323	Prehistoric Stone Setting on East Side of Cheriton Ridge
MDE1312	SS 73748 44939	Standing Stone with Benchmark on Eastern Edge of Furzehill Common
MDE13243	SS 81458 31056	Prehistoric Stone Setting At Long Breach Bottom
MSO6882	SS 83095 43878	Possible Prehistoric Stone Setting South of Black Barrow
MSO7336	SS 85685 41945	Wilmersham Common Stone Row
MSO6947	SS 78418 42888	Lanacombe II: A Prehistoric Stone Setting at Lanacombe
MSO7882	SS 86430 46140	Group of Stones east of the Whit Stones on Porlock Hill
MSO7923	SS 84108 44364	Possible Prehistoric Stone Setting South of Coley Water
MDE8974	SS 71292 43820	Prehistoric Stone Row on Thornworthy Little Common
MSO11261	SS 82232 40981	Prehistoric Stone Setting above Orchard Bottom
MSO6727	SS 84328 41694	Prehistoric Stone Setting on Almsworthy Common
MSO7055	SS 79563 38026	Possible Prehistoric Standing Stone in White Water Valley
MDE9888	SS 75196 43830	Prehistoric Stone Row Below the Crest of Cheriton Ridge
MSO6809	SS 73824 38221	Prehistoric Stone Setting on Squallacombe
MSO7780	SS 80199 43704	Prehistoric Stone Setting on South Common
MSO7898	SS 84510 44675	Porlock Stone Circle
MSO7924	SS 84576 44655	Prehistoric Double Stone Row on Porlock Allotment
MDE1317	SS 70781 42531	Prehistoric Stone Setting Southwest of Longstone Barrow

MSO6720	SS 86218 41079	Prehistoric Standing Stone on Hoar Moor
MSO7911	SS 84032 44711	Prehistoric Stone setting on Porlock Allotment
MDE1285	SS 71525 42855	Prehistoric Quincunx near Woodbarrow Hangings
MDE1305	SS 73893 44711	Prehistoric Stone Setting on Furzehill Common
MSO6881	SS 8208 4390	Kittuck Hill Stone Setting
MSO11490	SS 79875 48384	Prehistoric Standing Stones on Yenworthy Common
MSO6842	SS 71965 40704	Edgerley Stone

Fig. 20: Significantly vulnerable sites.

Thirty six sites are considered to be significantly vulnerable. These sites are more vulnerable due to their proximity to, or concealment from, severely damaging threats (i.e. off-road vehicles), and/or the risk of recumbent stones. Eight of these sites are scheduled, 3 of which are already on the HAR register and 5 others are recommended to be added (see Section 4).

3.4 – Survival

The table and graph below provides a summary of the survival score of the monuments:

Overall Survival	Number of Monuments	Percentage of 142 Monuments
Very Good	45	32%
Good	43	30%
Moderate	36	25%
Poor	9	6%
Bad	7	5%
Very Bad	2	2%

Fig. 21: Survival scores of the standing stones and stone settings.

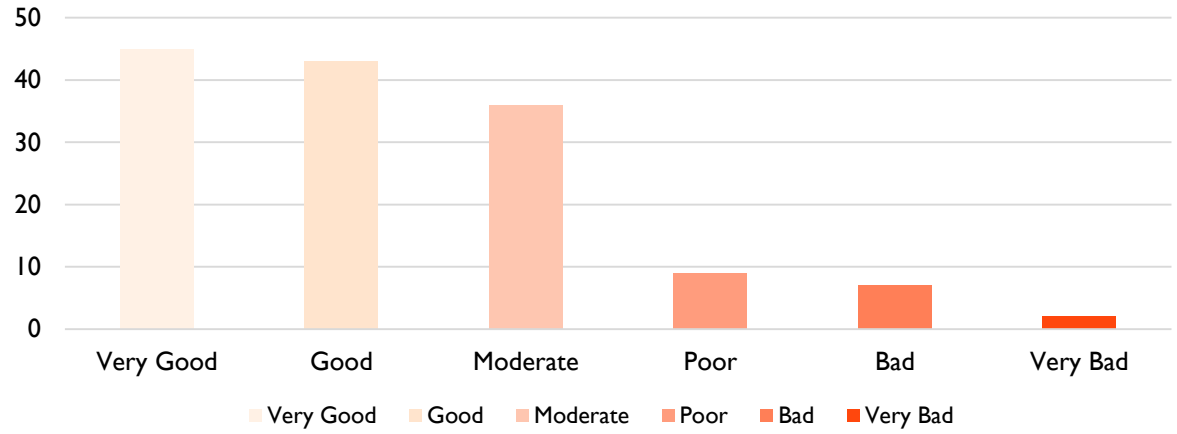

Fig. 22: Overall survival of the standing stones and stone settings.

The overall survival of standing stones and settings on Exmoor is mostly positive, with 62% of sites scoring either "Very Good" (32%) or "Good" (30%) survival scores.

One quarter of sites (25%) have been awarded a "Moderate" score, where the survival of the site is likely, but there is also a possibility that it could begin to deteriorate if neglected. However, a select number of sites (13%) have scored "Very Bad" (2%), "Bad" (5%), or "Poor", and it is these sites where urgent conservation actions are strongly recommended. These sites are listed below:

3.4.1 – Very Bad Survival

ENPA no.	NRG.	Name
MSO12161	SS 72315 40823	Possible Stone Alignment on Bill Hill
MSO9189	SS 88221 41147	Prehistoric Stone Setting at the North End of Codsend Moor

Fig 23: Sites with a "Very Bad" survival score.

Two sites are considered to have a very bad survival scone. Both sites are in a very bad condition (see Section 3.1), and at a severe risk. Bill Hill (MSO12161) is one of the sites that could be considered to be "destroyed", and whilst its location has now been recorded, the loose fragments of Stone A on the surface could easily be displaced or lost. The stone setting on Codsend (MSO9189) still represents several upright stones, however some of their

condition, and the rate of deterioration has been so rapid and severe, it too is considered to be at a very high risk.

3.4.2 – Bad Survival

ENPA no.	NRG.	Name
MDE1190	SS 72964 36939	Two standing stones on Five Barrows Hill
MDE9885	SS 75641 44456	Prehistoric Stone Setting on Pig Hill
MDE9887	SS 75829 44895	Prehistoric Stone Setting on Middle Hill
MEM7	SS 75855 42710	Prehistoric Standing Stone East of Farley Water
MSO6805	SS 79063 57568	Horsen Stone Setting
MSO7920	SS 84404 46029	Porlock Common Stone Row
MSO8682	SS 83834 34312	Withypool Stone Circle

Fig 24: Sites with a "Bad" survival score.

Seven sites are considered to have a bad survival score. Two of these sites (MDE1190 and MEM7) were also considered to be in a very bad condition (see Section 3.1), however their risk of continued damage was believed to lower than MSO12161 and MSO9189. Regardless, many of the sites above are at risk of significant damage to their stones and settings, especially from vehicles and conservation measures are strongly recommended to avoid loss.

3.4.3 – Poor Survival

ENPA no.	NRG.	Name
MDE1278	SS 72264 43766	Prehistoric Double Stone Row or Stone Setting at Winnaway
MDE12864	SS 71319 44156	Standing Stone on Shallowford Common

MDE8974	SS 71292 43820	Prehistoric Stone Row on Thornworthy Little Common
MDE8985	SS 73974 44218	Prehistoric Standing Stones on Furzehill Common
MEM15179	SS 70357 39444	Prehistoric stone setting on Shoulsbury Common
MSO11261	SS 82232 40981	Prehistoric Stone Setting above Orchard Bottom
MSO11335	SS 85485 41906	Possible Prehistoric Standing Stone on Wilmersham Common
MSO6727	SS 84328 41694	Prehistoric Stone Setting on Almsworthy Common
MSO7055	SS 79563 38026	Possible Prehistoric Standing Stone in White Water Valley

Fig 25: Sites with a "Poor" survival score.

Nine sites are considered to have a poor survival score. Most of those listed are still at risk of damage and loss, but their rate of deterioration is lower than those who have a survival score of bad or very bad. Acting on the sites recommendations, will hopefully stabilise this deterioration before any significant damage is sustained.

3.4.4 – Moderate Survival

ENPA no.	NRG.	Name
MDE1044	SS 69803 43336	Prehistoric Quincunx above the River Bray
MDE1250	SS 72727 47529	Lyn Long Stones
MDE1267	SS 78483 44691	Prehistoric Stone Setting on Badgworthy Lees
MDE12825	SS 78597 43557	Prehistoric Standing Stone Southwest of Badgworthy Hill
MDE1285	SS 71525 42855	Prehistoric Quincunx near Woodbarrow Hangings
MDE1305	SS 73893 44711	Prehistoric Stone Setting on Furzehill Common
MDE1317	SS 70781 42531	Prehistoric Stone Setting Southwest of Longstone Barrow
MDE13243	SS 81458 31056	Prehistoric Stone Setting At Long Breach Bottom

MDE20396	SS 63971 44018	Possible Rubbing Stone on Kentisbury Down
MDE20397	SS 63982 44078	Possible Rubbing Stone on Kentisbury Down
MDE8557	SS 8493 2941	Long Stone, Long Stone Combe
MDE8975	SS 71325 43689	Rubbing stone or Waymarker on Thornworthy Common
MSO12226	SS 73938 38213	Squallacombe III: Prehistoric Standing Stones South of Ricksy Ball
MSO12234	SS 86047 42071	Possible Stone Row on Honeycombe Hill
MSO6720	SS 86218 41079	Prehistoric Standing Stone on Hoar Moor
MSO6810	SS 73255 37206	White Ladder Stone Row
MSO6834	SS 74924 41776	The Chains Valley Stone Setting
MSO6881	SS 8208 4390	Kittuck Hill Stone Setting
MSO6882	SS 83095 43878	Possible Prehistoric Stone Setting South of Black Barrow
MSO6883	SS 83120 42595	Madacombe Stone Row
MSO6890	SS 7693 3542	Bronze Age Standing Stone Near Long Holcombe Cross
MSO6947	SS 78418 42888	Lanacombe II: A Prehistoric Stone Setting at Lanacombe
MSO6952	SS 7944 4167	Natural Surface Stone at West Pinford
MSO6964	SS 74570 42377	Prehistoric stone setting on Hoaroak Hill
MSO7064	SS 7607 3799	Bronze Age standing stone at Drybridge Combe
MSO7081	SS 7769 3828	Undated standing stone on Little Halscombe
MSO7093	SS 78022 42601	Lanacombe V, A Stone Setting at Lanacombe
MSO7120	SS 74453 42945	Prehistoric stone setting on Hoaroak Hill
MSO7336	SS 85685 41945	Wilmersham Common Stone Row
MSO7360	SS 85581 42124	Prehistoric Stone Row on Wilmersham Common.
MSO7780	SS 80199 43704	Prehistoric Stone Setting on South Common

MSO7882	SS 86430 46140	Group of Stones east of the Whit Stones on Porlock Hill
MSO7898	SS 84510 44675	Porlock Stone Circle
MSO7903	SS 83361 43787	Porlock Allotment I: Prehistoric Stone Setting Southsoutheast of Black Barrow
MSO7911	SS 84032 44711	Prehistoric Stone setting on Porlock Allotment
MSO7923	SS 84108 44364	Possible Prehistoric Stone Setting South of Coley Water

Fig 26: Sites with a "Moderate" survival score.

Thirty six sites are considered to have a moderate survival score. Several of these sites have received some limited damage directly to individual stones. Others have been completely obscured by vegetation, which has prevented accurate recording and puts them at risk from other threats like vehicles. Recommended actions for many of these sites are less invasive and are more reliant on preventative measures.

3.5 – Deterioration Agents

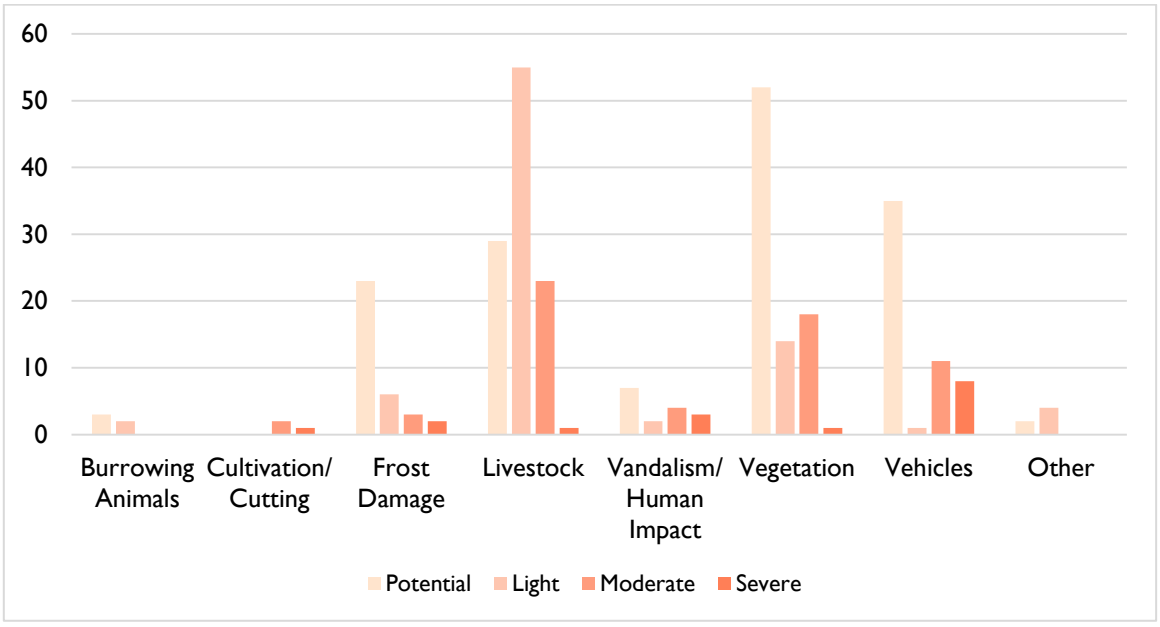

Fig 27: The deterioration agents affecting Exmoor's standing stones and stone settings.

Presented in this graph are the threats affecting Exmoor's standing stones and stone settings. These threats and their effect on each individual site can be directly compared using the list of site conditions in APPENDIX 1-2 and the individual site reports.

3.5.1 – Livestock

The most frequent threat to the standing stones is livestock, which is causing, or has the potential to cause, damage on 108 sites (76%). The majority of standing stones are situated in areas of moorland used for grazing or enclosed pasture, leading to frequent encounters with livestock *(fig. 28)*.

The damage created by livestock is usually slow and cumulative. Most frequently this is caused by rubbing, and evidence of this is usually present on any upright stone over 0.3m high. The abrasion on the stones fabric can smooth the stone over a long period of time. More significant damage is caused by the feet of the livestock, whose repeated visits to the stones create hollows and turf damage around the bases of upright stones. This can expose packing stones and destabilise the upright, which in extreme cases can lead to recumbencies *(fig. 29)*.

The majority of livestock risk recorded during the 2017-2018 survey was considered to be "light", with 55 recorded cases. There were 23 cases of moderate risk, where hollows were reasonably deep and some stones were beginning to show signs of instability (i.e. MDE1280, MSO6809, MSO9189). However, there was a single case of severe risk at the Horsen Stone Setting (MSO6805).

Fig 28: Livestock rubbing against upright stones at Pig Hill – MDE9885 (**Left**) and the West Middleton Stone Rows (**Right**).

Fig 29: Erosion hollows at the Horsen Stone Setting (MSO6805) (**Top Left**), the standing stone on Kentisbury Down (MDE20394) (**Top Right**), the Chapman Longstone (MDE1280) (**Bottom Left**), and the quincunx on Brendon Common (MDE1257) (**Bottom Right**).

3.5.2 – Vegetation

The second most frequent agent of deterioration is vegetation, which is causing, or has the potential to cause, damage to 85 sites (60%). This is also a common threat due to the frequency of stones being situated in areas of moorland where vegetation is not as heavily grazed or mowed. However, unlike livestock, vegetation more frequently obscures sites to surveyors and other potential threats (i.e. vehicles, cultivation/cutting), than damaging stones directly.

Most damage from vegetation is slight and cumulative. The sites affected by this survey fall under two broad categories, those that are overgrown and obscured by damaging vegetation (i.e. bracken and Western European gorse), or those that are overgrown by more benign vegetation (i.e. molinia, heather, and rushes) *(fig. 30)*. In the case of bracken, most HAR surveys identify a site as "at risk" if it is present, this survey noted its presence on several sites but did not always identify the site as "at risk".

Vegetation is most commonly a "potential" threat, with 52 recorded cases. A light risk was recorded at 14 sites, and a moderate risk was recorded at a further 18. In these cases (especially those recorded as moderate) it is largely due to the sites concealment in vegetation or the presence of bracken or gorse over stones. There was only a single severe case, recorded at the Pig Hill Stone Setting (MDE9885), where the site has been completely obscured by bracken, which has possibly encouraged vehicle damage to some of the stones *(fig. 31)*.

Fig 30: Various forms of vegetation cover. **Top Left**: Rushes covering a standing stone close to Portford Bridge (MSO8749). **Top Right**: Molinia tussocks covering the setting at Trout Hill III (MSO6966). **Bottom Left**: Gorse covering Stones B and C at the Porlock Hill Stone Setting (MSO7882). **Bottom Right**: Bracken covering the area around a standing stone above White Water Valley (MSO7055).

Fig 31: The change in vegetation levels at the Pig Hill Stone Setting (MDE9885), a site previously damaged by vehicles. The two photographs were taken at approximately the same point and orientation. **Top:** The site in February with the stones clearly visible. **Bottom:** The site in July, completely concealed by thick bracken.

3.5.3 – Vehicles

Vehicles are the third most frequent damage agent, which is causing, or has the potential to cause, damage to 55 sites (39%). This is most frequently occurs when stones are concealed amongst vegetation. Paint scrapes, other abrasion marks and vehicle parts are indicators.

Vehicles are the most "severely" destructive factor affecting Exmoor's standing stones *(fig. 32)*. This damage is most common when a site is near a trackway or desire line, or an area of rough grassland that is frequently mown. Damage to the sites is usually via direct collisions with vehicles or from the creation of ruts that may damage underlying archaeology and setting.

Whilst 35 sites are at a potential risk from vehicle damage, a substantial number of sites are at a "moderate" (11) or "severe" (8) risk. "Severe" cases exhibit direct vehicle damage to the stones which has occurred at: MDE9885, MDE9887, MSO11335, MSO6727, MSO6810, MSO6947, MSO7337, and MSO9189. Vehicle damage has also "Moderately" affected a number of sites, largely through damage to the surrounding area of the stones, with the exception of the Wilmersham Common Stone Row (MSO7336), Cheriton Ridge Stone Setting (MDE1310), and Long Breach Bottom (MDE13243), where stones have been collided with and slightly displaced. Several sites on Wilmersham Common, have been damaged by vehicles since 2009 (MSO11335, MSO7336, and MSO7337), suggesting that the prevention of vehicle damage in this area would be a productive recommendation (see Section 4).

3.5.4 – Frost Damage

Frost damage has affected 34 (24%) standing stones and stone settings. Exmoor's standing stones are particularly susceptible to this as they are mostly derived from local sandstones and slates which present very clear natural laminations that are more permeable to moisture. Frost damage can often be confused with vehicle damage, and it is not always possible to determine these cases. Therefore consideration should also be made that frost damage may be vehicular and vice versa.

In some cases frost damage can be exceptionally severe, where entire stones have been split *(fig. 33)*. Technically, all of the stones in this survey are potentially vulnerable to frost damage, however, only those with exposed laminations or relatively recent examples of damage were singled out as at some level of risk, especially as newly opened laminations could encourage further losses from frost action.

During the survey it was noticed that frost damage had affected 2 sites "severely", the Almsworthy Stone Setting (MSO6727) and the Pig Hill Stone Setting (MDE9885). Lesser damage was also noticed at Furzehill 5 (MDE1305), the Setting Southwest of Longstone Barrow (MDE1317), and the Orchard Bottom Stone Setting (MDE11261).

Fig 28: Examples of vehicle damage. **Top Left**: A fragmented Stone D from the Codsend Stone Setting (MSO9189). **Top Right**: An uprooted stone on Honeycombe Hill (MSO7337). **Mid Left**: A displaced Stone C on the Cheriton Ridge Stone Setting (MDE1310). **Mid Right**: A displaced Stone B on the Long Breach Bottom Stone Setting (MDE13243). **Bottom Left**: A slightly displaced Stone C on the Wilmersham Common Stone Row (MSO7336). **Bottom Right**: Wheel ruts close to the Porlock Stone Circle (MSO7898).

Fig 28: Examples of frost damage. **Left**: Minor damage to the top of Stone J on the Chains Valley Setting (MSO6834). **Right**: A severely split Stone J from the Pig Hill Stone Setting (MDE9885), however, it should be noted that this could have been caused by vehicle damage.

3.5.5 – Vandalism/Human Impact

Another severely damaging agent is the effect created by people, and occasionally deliberate vandalism, which has had an impact/potential impact on 16 sites (11%). This usually occurs on sites close to public access or rights of way, especially well-known sites including both the Porlock and Withypool stone circles.

Damage in this category can take numerous forms *(fig. 34)*. Perhaps the most severe involves the destruction or damage of stones and the intentional interference with the physical archaeological remains. This can include moving stones and the creation of cairns in archaeologically sensitive areas. Another impact is the creation of trackways and desire lines towards and through sites. These often encourage further erosion, as at Withypool Stone Circle, and are hard to remove once they are created.

Of the 11 sites affected, 3 of them have suffered "severe" interference. This includes the Withypool Stone Circle (MSO8682), the possible prehistoric standing stone near Farley Water (MEM7), as well as the water pipe excavations close to the Lyn Long Stones (MDE1250). There are also 4 cases of "moderate" risk visible in the human actions at the Prehistoric Stone Setting Below Cheriton Ridge (MDE1259), the Porlock Hill Stone Setting (MSO7882), Porlock Stone Circle (MSO7898), and the Caratacus Stone (MSO8534), where recreational use of the sites has encouraged some negative effects.

Fig. 34: Various examples of human impact at sites. **Top Left**: A water pipe excavation close to the Lyn Long Stones (MDE1250). **Top Right**: Stone 1 from the setting near Hoaroak Cottage (MDE1304), which has been moved from its last recorded location. **Middle**: Cairns of a recent origin in the centre of the Porlock Stone Circle (MSO7898) (**Left**), and the Withypool Stone Circle (MSO8682) (**Right**). **Bottom Left**: Branches piled above the recorded location of Stone 16 on the Culbone Stone Row (MSO7893). **Bottom Right**: The desire line through the Withypool Stone Circle (MSO8682).

3.5.6 – Burrowing Animals

Whilst difficult to prevent, burrowing animals have the potential to be destructive to sub-surface archaeology and earthworks. As little is understood about Exmoor's standing stones this could be particularly disruptive. Amongst Exmoor's standing stones there are only 6 cases of burrowing animals. Three of these cases are considered to be a potential threat, where there has been very limited or inactive burrowing activity, this includes the Long Stone Combe Long Stone (MDE8557), the Horsen Stone Setting (MSO6805), and Squallacombe III (MSO12226). Two cases are considered to be light as burrowing appears active they are present in areas of limited stratigraphic value. This includes the Whiteladder Stone Row (MSO6810) where mole hills are away from the rows alignment, and the Lyn Long Stones (MDE1250) where the stones were reset away from their original location in 1905 (Chanter, Worth, 1906: 536). Finally, a single stone is at moderate risk, the standing stone close to Hantons Farm (MEM21896) (*fig. 35*). This stone has an uncertain prehistoric provenance, however, mole hills are present immediately around the area of the stone.

Fig 35: Mole hills around the standing stone at Hantons Farm (MEM21896).

3.5.7 – Cultivation/Cutting

Whilst the standing stones do not occupy land regularly used for cultivation, cutting for animal fodder and bedding does occur on areas of moorland. This can lead to damage from vehicles towing the machinery, and from the machinery itself. Three sites in this survey were put at risk from cutting *(fig. 36)*. The most severe of these was the Whiteladder Stone Row (MSO6810), where mowing was noted across the length of the row and a stone appeared to show signs of a recent collision. Two sites were also noted to be at a moderate risk. The Shoulsbury Stone Setting (MEM15179), similarly was mowed over, and while this had ripped up some turf, the upright stone was avoided and the recumbent stones were not damaged. Similarly, bailing occurred very close to Lanacombe II (MSO6947), and whilst there is a risk of damage to Stone A, no further damage to it was noted since 2015.

Fig 36: Sites affected by cutting/mowing. **Top Left**: The rushes mown over the Shoulsbury Stone Setting (MEM15179). **Top Right**: Stone A, close to bailing on Lanacombe II (MSO6947). **Bottom**: Cutting over the Whiteladder Stone Row (MSO6810), and one of the damaged stones.

3.5.8 – Ant Hills

Ant hills are not considered to be damaging to the fabric of the stones themselves, however, they encourage their concealment though the complete or partial burial of the stone *(fig. 37)*. If this is not noted by surveys it could lead to sites being misinterpreted or lost. Ant hills have only been recorded on 5 sites. A light risk has been noted at the Hoccombe Combe Stone Setting (MDE1256), Badgworthy Lees Stone Setting MDE1267, and Furzehill Common I Stone Setting (MDE1327). Less intrusive ant hills, which pose a potential risk were noted at the setting below Cheriton Ridge (MDE1310), and the Hoccombe Stone Setting (MDE9886).

Fig. 37: An ant hill completely concealing Stone J at the Hoccombe Combe stone setting (MDE1256). The stone is present and upright within the mound.

4. Recommendations

4.1 – Sites at High Risk

The following list of sites are considered to be in the worst condition or the most "at risk", and are recommended as priorities for intervention. Their presence on this list is based on the scores awarded in the previous sections (see Section 3.1-3.4) 11 of the 30 sites are Scheduled.

MSO9189 – Prehistoric Stone Setting at the North End of Codsend Moor

NGR: SS 88221 41147

Efforts to consolidate the stones is strongly recommended, including stabilising Stone G's hollow, possibly excavating the socket and resetting Stone E, and consolidating the broken fragments of Stone D. During these works, re-attempting to locate Stone A would also be beneficial. Liaising with land managers about the extent of the setting, and the vehicle track running close to Stone E would improve the survival score for this site.

MDE9885 – Prehistoric Stone Setting on Pig Hill

NGR: SS 75641 44456

Measures to control the bracken are highly recommended for this site, especially due to the threat posed by vehicle damage. Consolidating the broken fragments would also be beneficial if an appropriate methodology is found.

MDE9887 – Prehistoric Stone Setting on Middle Hill

NGR: SS 75641 44456

This site would benefit from continued monitoring, especially regarding the access of vehicles to the area and any movement of loose and broken stones. If possible, consolidating Stone D is strongly recommended. In the event of future surveys, controlling the rushes around the site would be beneficial to try and locate Stones A and B.

MSO6805 – Horsen Stone Setting

NGR: SS 79063 57568

Consolidating the hollow around Stone B would help prevent the risk of recumbencey. Due to the recovery of the ground, Stones D and E are not yet recommended for resetting.

MSO7920 – Porlock Common Stone Row

NGR: SS 84404 46029

A measured survey plan of this area would be beneficial to understand the extent of this site and any possibilities for the stones to be reset. Liaising with the land manager may prevent off-road vehicles accessing the area.

MSO8682 – **SM1021261** Withypool Stone Circle

NGR: SS 84404 46029

The stone circle should be regularly monitored for the duration of the current conservation effort. Renewals and slight changes should be made to the gorse barrier and signage as required. The growing cairn in the centre of the circle should also be monitored and consideration could be given towards its removal from the site. Depending on future monitoring and improvements to the desire line, this site could be considered for removal off the HAR register.

MDE1278 – Prehistoric Double Stone Row or Stone Setting at Winnaway

NGR: SS 72264 43766

Backfilling the hollow at Stone D to prevent its collapse is recommended. Due to the high level of recumbencies in the last two decades the site could be recommended for stones to be reset, however, this would require excavation to identify the sockets and the lack of a photographic archive indicating the original position of the stones may make this difficult.

MDE12864 – Standing Stone on Shallowford Common

NGR: SS 71317 44156

This stone would benefit from being reset in the near future, to prevent the loss or erosion of the socket. This would require minor archaeological excavations.

MEM15179 – Prehistoric Stone Setting on Shoulsbury Common

NGR: SS 70357 39444

Consultation with the land manager about the importance and vulnerability of this site may help prevent vehicle damage and encourage a less intrusive methodology for mowing over the site. Due to turf accumulation resetting the stones is not possible without archaeological excavations. Resetting is strongly recommended for Stone A.

MSO11261 – Prehistoric Stone Setting above Orchard Bottom

NGR: SS 82232 40981

The hollows around Stones B and C would benefit from backfilling to prevent possible recumbencies. In the event of such works, it may be possible to consider excavating part of the site to locate Stone D's socket for resetting, however, this action is not a priority. As the site has been consolidated before, the impact of these actions may be less intrusive. If possible, reattaching fragments that have broken off Stone A may prevent further damage.

MSO11335 – Possible Prehistoric Standing Stone on Wilmersham Common

NGR: SS 70357 39444

A small excavation of the Stone's socket to assess the potential for resetting is recommended to prevent the sites concealment and lower the risk of further damage. In the event of such work, managing the bracken around the area of the stone may be beneficial. It is also strongly recommended that land managers are made aware of the damage and risk to this monument alongside others on Wilmersham Common.

MSO6727 – **SM1015017** – Prehistoric Stone Setting on Almsworthy Common

NGR: SS 84328 41694

If possible, encouraging the Macmillan Way to lead around the site and not through it would benefit the sites survival, as suggested in 2015 (Gent, Manning, 2015). This could possibly be achieved through the erection of a dead hedge, as at Withypool Stone Circle (MSO8682). Continuing to manage the vegetation may help protect the stones ensuring that walkers, riders, and vehicles can see them. If possible, consolidation could be considered for the broken stones (H and I) on this site.

MDE8985 – Prehistoric Stone Row on Furzehill Common

NGR: SS 73974 44218

It is recommended that Stone A could be reset, following some archaeological excavations around the open socket. During this work, it may also be possible to excavate around stone B and locate its corresponding socket as well.

MDE8974 – Prehistoric Stone Row on Thornworthy Little Common

NGR: SS 71292 43820

The main challenge for this site is confirming the location of the stones for future monitoring. This could be aided by a higher precision GPS survey undertaken between January and March. Consulting the land manager about the location and significance of the site may also help prevent vehicle damage.

MDE1305 – **SM1003300** – Prehistoric Stone Setting on Furzehill Common

NGR: SS 73893 44711

This setting would benefit from regular monitoring for damage, especially from livestock and vehicles to the upright stones and the placement of loose fragments. Liaison with the land managers may also assist in its preservation from human actions and vehicles. If possible, the reattachment of loose fragments would improve the condition of the setting. It is also recommended that bracken which covers the site is managed to prevent concealment of the stones and sub-surface damage from bracken rhizomes.

MDE1044 – Prehistoric Quincunx above the River Bray

NGR: SS 69803 43336

It is recommended that the stones for this site could be considered for re-erection. Due to the recumbencey and vegetation cover of the site, resetting these stones will require archaeological excavations around them to locate their sockets.

MDE1250 – **SM 1003881** – Lyn Long Stones

NGR: SS 72727 47529

The effect of moles and the water pipe excavation may not have disturbed prehistoric archaeology as the stones have been re-set. However, it is recommended that land managers are contacted to suggest that the pit is backfilled.

MDE13243 – Prehistoric Stone Setting At Long Breach Bottom

NGR: SS 81458 31056

The site would benefit from a survey plan to clarify the extent of the site. Treatment of the bracken may help prevent vehicle and sub-surface damage. Consulting the land managers about the location and significance of the site may also prevent vehicle damage and resetting the position of Stone B could also be considered.

MSO6810 – **SM1002648** – White Ladder Stone Row

NGR: SS 73255 37206

An up-to-date GPS and/or geophysical survey, would help clarify the extent and location of stones on the row. Moving the gate in the southern field could reduce the turf damage on the row, but to move it beyond the area of stones may prove difficult. Liaising with land managers would also help prevent the site from future damage from mowing as was noticed in August. Finally scheduling the northern side of the site would help protect the row in its entirety.

MSO6834 – **SM1014278** – The Chains Valley Stone Setting

NGR: SS 74924 41776

This setting would benefit greatly from a re-survey to determine whether the missing stones are in fact present but concealed. Prior to a re-survey vegetation management (e.g. strimming) may help with locating stones.

MEM7 – Prehistoric Standing Stone East of Farley Water

NGR: SS 75855 42710

A revisit to the site is recommended to confirm the authenticity of the stone. If so, discussions with the land manager and locating the stones original location is recommended.

MDE1190 – Prehistoric Standing Stone East of Farley Water

NGR: SS 72964 36939

A geophysical survey to examine the original layout of the setting would be beneficial for future land management and improve the knowledge of this largely destroyed site.

MSO6882 – Possible Prehistoric Stone Setting South of Black Barrow

NGR: SS 83095 43878

An urgent work to stabilise the hollows at Stones A and D is recommended to prevent their potential collapse.

MSO6883 – Madacombe Stone Row

NGR: SS 83120 42595

To provide a full understanding of the extent of the row, it would be beneficial to produce a measured plan of this site and photograph all the stones. It may be necessary to manage the molinia prior to this type of survey.

MSO6947 – **SM 1014274** – Lanacombe II: A Prehistoric Stone Setting at Lanacombe

NGR: SS 78418 42888

The survival of the site would benefit greatly from liaison with the land managers. It may be possible to reset Stone A, however, this will require minor archaeological excavation around its current position as it is firmly in the ground.

MSO7064 – Bronze Age standing stone at Drybridge Combe

NGR: SS 7607 3799

Consolidating the hollow at this stone would reduce the risk of recumbencey.

MSO7336 – **SM 1014257** – Wilmersham Common Stone Row

NGR: SS 85685 41945

Localised vegetation management may improve the visibility of the site, as currently they are concealed. Vehicle damage is a repeating problem on Wilmersham Common, suggesting that liaison with landowners and commoners/tenants, may be beneficial to increase awareness of the site.

MSO7882 – **SM1014267** – Group of Stones east of the Whit Stones on Porlock Hill

NGR: SS 86430 46140

The site would benefit from the removal of the gorse bush over stones B and C. Low impact notifications/signage in the carparks about barbeques, waste, and the conservation of the moor may help reduce the human impact at this site.

MSO7898 – **SM1006189** – Porlock Stone Circle

NGR: SS 84510 44675

The stone circle would benefit from regular monitoring to the central artificial cairn. Signage on the access gate about the importance of the site could be considered to dissuade people from moving the stones and leaving "votive offerings". Consultation with land managers about the vehicle track may also minimise erosion close to the circle.

MSO7911 – **SM 1014268** – Prehistoric Stone setting on Porlock Allotment

NGR: SS 84032 44711

Backfilling the hollow around Stone A may reduce the risk of recumbencey. Measures to control the bracken on the site would also be beneficial for the sites survival.

4.2 – Sites Recommended for Scheduled Monument Status

There are 45 recorded Scheduled standing stones and stone settings on Exmoor (Fuller, 2018). Most of these sites are on moorland owned by ENPA. Areas of land in private ownership, and especially non access land, have significantly fewer Scheduled standing stones despite some sites representing unique and exceptional qualities for their typology. Whilst there is an argument that most, if not all, prehistoric standing stones could be candidates for Scheduling, this survey has identified 29 sites that could recommended for this designation.

To become Scheduled Ancient Monuments, sites have to cover the criteria for national importance. This considers the following characteristics: Period, Rarity, Documentation/Finds, Group Value, Survival/Condition, Fragility/Vulnerability, Diversity, and Potential. Standing stones are discussed as a Scheduled Monument type in Historic England's (2018) *Religion and Ritual Pre-AD 410, Scheduling Selection Guide*.

Many if not all of these sites are considered to have the characteristic of "Fragile/Vulnerable". Scheduled Ancient Monument status would not only acknowledge their special qualities, but would provide a level of legal protection. It would also guarantee their inclusion into the quinquennial Scheduled Monument Condition Surveys, which would provide them with the continued regular monitoring that this survey recommends for all sites.

Below are the 29 sites that could be considered as candidates for Scheduled Monument status alongside a short justification:

MDE1033 - Possible Bronze Age Standing Stone on Heale Down

NGR: SS 65394 46463

The site is a single rough thick sandstone slab, set upright in the northeast corner of what is locally known as "Longstone Field". A prehistoric date cannot be certain for this stone, however, on tithe maps its georeferenced location is at point where an inferred (non-hedged) boundary line changes direction, tentatively suggesting that it may have been used as a boundary stone and is earlier than the 19th century.

MDE1034 – Hangman's Stone, Knap Down

NGR: SS 60213 46894

Hangman's stone is a thick standing stone block, leaning slightly to the east. It is situated atop a low mound in the eastern side of a field just within the National Park boundary. A prehistoric date cannot be certain for this stone, however, it is recorded by Polwhele (1793: 95) as a re-used ancient stone serving as a parish boundary marker, which demonstrates that it predates the end of the 18th century.

MDE1044 – Prehistoric Quincunx above the River Bray

NGR: SS 69803 43336

This site is the remains of a quincunx at the top of the south facing slope on the western side of Challacombe Common. Quincunx stone settings are a form thought to be unique to Exmoor, yet none are Scheduled Monuments. Whilst the site would benefit from the re-erection of stones, 4 were recorded to still be in their

corresponding locations, and the fifth stone is likely still present on site. Challacombe Common is an area of dense prehistoric ritual activity, with several nearby standing stones and stone settings (i.e. Chapman Longstone – MDE1280), as well as barrows and cairns (i.e. Chapman Barrows – MDE1061).

MDE1256 – Prehistoric Stone Setting Above Hoccombe Combe

NGR: SS 78649 44418

This site is a large roughly linear stone setting of 11 stones and 2 hollows, similar in form to the Scheduled Monument – Lanacombe I (MSO6948). Irregular stone rows such as these are uncommon. The site is situated in an area of dense prehistoric ritual activity, including several other standing stones and stone settings, three of which are Scheduled (MDE1267, MDE9890, MDE9891), and multiple cairns (i.e. MDE1268).

MDE1257 – Prehistoric Quincunx at Brendon Two Gates

NGR: SS 76597 43643

This site is the remains of a quincunx is situated c.250m from the road at Brendon Two Gates. As already noted, quincunx stone settings are a form thought to be unique to Exmoor, yet none are Scheduled. This example is possibly the clearest in form that still exists within the National Park, with 3 upright stones in situ, and two clear hollows which mark the location of lost stones. The site has required remedial intervention in the past, after Stone B fell recumbent and required resetting. It stands close to another prehistoric stone setting (MDE1270) that is also recommended for Scheduled Monument status.

MDE1259 – Prehistoric Stone Setting Below Cheriton Ridge

NGR: SS 75397 43320

This site is a large stone setting arranged in a 4x4 or 4x5 grid, situated on the eastern side of Cheriton Ridge opposite Clannon Ball and overlooking Farley Water. There are 14 stones present on the site with 7 remaining upright. This form of setting is similar to the Scheduled Halscombe Stone Setting (MSO6889), and is rare outside of Exmoor. Cheriton Ridge, is an area with dense prehistoric ritual activity, including several nearby stone settings (i.e. MDE1262, MDE1310, MDE9888,), cairns and burial mounds (i.e. MDE1308, and the ring cairn – MDE1307).

MDE1262 – Stone Setting at Clannon Ball

NGR: SS 75920 43664

This site is a small stone setting in a trapezoidal form, aligned northwest to southeast along the contour of the hill on the western slopes of Clannon Ball, above Farley Water. There are 4 stones present on site, 2 of the upright, alongside a single hollow where a stone once stood. It is an area with dense prehistoric ritual activity, including several nearby stone settings (i.e. MDE1259, MDE1257, MDE1270, MDE9888) and cairns (i.e. MDE9889, MDE1269).

MDE1270 – Prehistoric Stone Setting on Hoccombe Hill

NGR: SS 77062 43688

This site is a well preserved setting situated on the south facing slope of Hoccombe Hill. The site comprises of 4 post shaped stones, one recumbent (Stone A), aligned in a clearly visible rhomboidal arrangement. A track runs through the middle of the site, which is not damaging the setting but could pose a risk to the site. It stands close to another prehistoric stone setting (MDE1257) that is recommended for Scheduled Monument status.

MDE1303 – Stone Setting of Five Stones on Furzehill Common

NGR: SS 73320 44519

This site is a stone setting aligned on a cairn on the western side of Furzehill Common. The site consists of 3 stones, but was once recorded to possess 5 stones. This area of Furzehill exhibits a dense area of prehistoric archaeology with several stone settings, some of which are Scheduled (MDE1302, MDE1305, MDE8977), and four burial cairns surround the site less than 100m away (MDE1294, MMO2238, MDE20332, MDE20333).

MDE1310 – Prehistoric Stone Setting Below Cheriton Ridge

NGR: SS 75397 43320

The site is a rectangular stone setting situated on the eastern side of Cheriton Ridge, above Farley water. The setting may have once had a 4x3 grid layout, but it now forms a rectangle. Only the western row and Stone A on the south side of the setting stand upright, but the recumbent stones appear to be roughly in situ, and the plan is clear to interpret. The form of setting appears to be rare outside of Exmoor. Cheriton Ridge, is an area with dense prehistoric ritual activity, including several nearby stone settings (i.e. MDE1262, MDE1259, MDE9888,), cairns and burial mounds (i.e. MDE1308, and the ring cairn – MDE1307). The site has been threatened by off-road vehicles before, and is one of the most vulnerable settings on Cheriton Ridge.

MDE13243 – Prehistoric Stone Setting At Long Breach Bottom

NGR: SS 81458 31056

The site is a stone setting of 4 stones consisting of three upright stones and one recumbent, which lies at the foot of Stone B. The shape of the site appears relatively unusual for Exmoor, and the rest of England, which may be due to its possible incomplete state.

MDE20394 – Possible Rubbing Stone on Kentisbury Down

NGR: SS 663770 44066

The site is a large leaning orthostat set in the northwest corner of the Kentisbury down, overlooking Down Lane. The stone could be a rubbing stone, however, it could also be a possible prehistoric stone. A tentative prehistoric date is suggested due to the presence of various flint scatters and nearby prehistoric archaeology, including a barrow group a short distance to the southeast (MDE1081).

MDE8557 – Long Stone, Long Stone Combe

NGR: SS 8493 2941

This stone is a large post of hangman grits standing above the start of the combe, over the lip of the slope. Its location and fabric is convincing of a prehistoric nature and it is one of the tallest prehistoric standing stones on Exmoor. It stands in an area of prehistoric ritual activity, close to the West Antsey Barrows (MDE1430).

MDE9885 – Prehistoric Stone Setting on Pig Hill

NGR: SS 75641 44456

The site is an irregular linear setting orientated east-west, on the slopes of Pig Hill, overlooking Farley Water. The site consists of 17 stones, with one now unaccounted for. Some of these stones may have once been a metre high, but now most are between 0.3-0.6m in height. The row largely appears complete, but is at a significant risk from a variety of highly damaging threats. It is similar in form to the Scheduled Monument – Lanacombe I (MSO6948) and irregular stone rows such as these are rare in England. The site is situated in an

area of dense prehistoric activity including other stone settings (MDE1262, MDE8979, MDE9887), cairns and burial mounds (MDE1260, MDE1307, MEM15184), and a hut circle (MDE1265).

MDE9886 – Prehistoric Stone Setting on Hoccombe Hill

NGR: SS 73320 44519

This site is a quadrilateral stone setting of four small stones, with a possible fifth out of situ, on a slight southern-facing plateau on Hoccombe Hill. The shape of the site appears relatively unusual for Exmoor, and the rest of England. The condition of the site is very good and it is situated in an area of known prehistoric activity including nearby stone settings (MSO6965, MDE1270, MSO6949), cairns (MDE1261, MMO2376, MSO12415), and a possible prehistoric enclosure (MMO2363).

MDE9888 – Prehistoric Stone Row Below the Crest of Cheriton Ridge

NGR: SS 75196 43830

The site at MDE9888 presents a low row of stones across the plateau of Cheriton Ridge, similar to the Scheduled stone rows at Whiteladder (MSO6810) and Furzehill (MDE8977). These low stone rows are thought to be relatively unique to Exmoor, with few examples elsewhere in England. Cheriton Ridge, is an area with dense prehistoric ritual activity, including several nearby stone settings (i.e. MDE1262, MDE1259, MDE1310,), cairns and burial mounds (i.e. MDE1308, and the ring cairn – MDE1307). The site, due to its size, could be considered vulnerable to vehicles on this area of Cheriton Ridge.

MEM15179 – Prehistoric Stone Setting on Shoulsbury Common

NGR: SS 73320 44519

This site is stone setting of 6 stones similar to the Scheduled Pinford Stone Setting (MSO6820). Only a single stone remains upright, however, the recumbent stones have remained in their in situ locations, making the settings plan clearly interpretable. This setting has been badly damaged and the example Pinford is the only other site that demonstrates a similar plan on Exmoor.

MEM22642 – Stone Setting of Five Stones on Furzehill Common

NGR: SS 88083 41821

This stone is a thin upright slab situated just over the lip of the north facing slope of Goosemoor Common. It is one of only two standing stones on the north facing slopes of Dunkery Beacon, and is situated in an area of significant prehistoric activity with a stone setting (MSO9189), field systems and hut circles (MSO9193), and cairns and burial mounds on the ridge and towards the south (MSO9189, MSO9187, MSO9184).

MSO11261 – Prehistoric Stone Setting above Orchard Bottom

NGR: SS 82232 40981

The site is a quadrilateral stone setting of 4 stones, situated towards the top of the west facing slope of Westermill, above Orchard Bottom. One stone is recumbent and the rest stand upright, with the plan of the setting easy to interpret. The site is considered to be under threat from vehicle and frost damage.

MSO11490 – Prehistoric Standing Stones on Yenworthy Common

NGR: SS 79875 48384

This site consists of two large upright stones on a roughly north-south alignment, on a gentle south facing slope in the centre of Yenworthy Common. Both stones are substantial thick tapering slabs who's axis align west and east. The condition of the stones are very good, however there is a threat of vehicle damage. It is situated close to two prehistoric burial mounds (MSO7730).

MSO6805 – Horsen Stone Setting

NGR: SS 84328 41694

This site is a stone setting of 6 stones which sits on a plateau overlooking Cow Castle on the eastern spur of Horsen, in a naturally stony area. Three of the stones are upright, the other 3 are recumbent, 2 of which are beneath the turf. The site is abutting two prehistoric burial cairns (MSO12510, MSO12511).

MSO6809 – Prehistoric Stone Setting on Squallacombe

NGR: SS 73824 38221

This site is a double stone row of 8 stones orientated northeast to southwest, following the contour of the hill on the eastern-most spur of Squallacombe. Four stones remain upright, forming one of the rows towards the west, and for are recumbent but appear to be in situ. This is one of the clearest examples of an extant double stone row on Exmoor. It is situated in a landscape close to two other stone settings (MSO12219, MSO12226), and a prehistoric standing stone across the combe (MSO10348).

MSO6810 – Whiteladder Stone Row (North)

NGR: SS 73255 37206

The Whiteladder Stone Row is already Scheduled (1002648 - DV975), however, the Scheduled area does not include the northern section of the row where stones are clearly present.

MSO6835 – Prehistoric Stone Setting at Benjamy

NGR: SS 72803 43436

This site is a stone setting or potential double stone row, situated at the top of the north facing spur of Thorn Hill on the northwest side of Benjamy. The 12 stones are orientated in two rows heading southwest to northeast, with a possible cairn is abutting the row to the northwest. As with MSO6809, this stone row is possibly one of the clearest examples of such a site on Exmoor. It is also situated in a prehistoric landscape close to other stone settings (MDE1278, MDE8987), and hut circles (MDE1296, MSO10883).

MSO6882 – Possible Prehistoric Stone Setting south of Black Barrow

NGR: SS 83095 43878

The site is a stone alignment situated within a slight valley to the north of a stream consisting of 5 stones, one of which is recumbent. The layout is unique on Exmoor and may be incomplete. It is also situated in a landscape close to other prehistoric features including stone settings, some of which are Scheduled (MSO6886, MSO7903), a hut circle (MSO12184), and a burial mound (MSO7900).

MSO6883 – Madacombe Stone Row

NGR: SS 83120 42595

This site is a single stone row orientated SEE-NWW consisting of 12 recorded stones, split into two halves by the east-west course of the Porlock to Simonsbath Railway, and possibly orientated towards two burial cairns. The row represents one of the longest examples of its type on Exmoor, similar in length to the Culbone Stone Row (MSO7893). The site is situated in a landscape of prehistoric activity with nearby stone settings (MSO6727, MSO6881), burial mounds, and cairns (MSO10916, MSO10915, MSO6884, MSO6730).

MSO7893 – Culbone Stone Row, Culbone Hill

NGR: SS 83386 47393

Situated on the parish border between Oare and Porlock, the Culbone Stone Row comprises of 21 stones running east-west separated by an access track to the Lillycombe. The nearby Scheduled Culbone Stone (MSO781) was likely removed from this row. This represents one of the longest stone rows on Exmoor, similar in length to the Madacombe Stone Row (MSO6883). The site is situated in a landscape of prehistoric monuments including cairns and burial mounds (MSO7918, MSO7919, MSO7738, MSO7951, MSO11477).

MSO7924 – Double Stone Row on Porlock Allotment

NGR: SS 84576 44655

This site is a double stone row close to the road on Porlock Common. It consists of 14 stones, with several gaps along the row. None of these stones are taller than 0.3m, all being very short and an assortment of shapes. These stone rows which contain such minute stones are thought to be relatively unique to Exmoor, with few examples exhibited elsewhere in England. The row appears to be aligned on the Porlock Stone Circle (MSO7898) and cairn (MSO7926) across the road, and is present in wider prehistoric landscape.

MSO9189 – Prehistoric Stone Setting at the North end of Codsend Moor

NGR: SS 88221 41147

The site is an irregular stone setting consisting of 7 stones, orientated roughly northwest to southeast, running very slightly down the contour of Codsend 4. The site is considered to be highly vulnerable suffering from vehicle damage. It is situated close to a prehistoric landscape with coaxial field systems and hut circles (MSO9193), and burial mounds and cairns (MSO9186).

4.3 – General Recommendations

Many sites which are not at an immediate risk could still benefit from changes in management or intervention. Presented below are general responses to various threats with lists of sites recommended for specific management. As many areas of Exmoor are covered by a SSSI designation, permission for the work may be required from Natural England before it is undertaken.

Fig. 38: Resetting and backfilling the erosion hollow around Stone B on the quincunx at Brendon Two Gates (MDE1257). Photographs after Dray, 2003: 18.

4.3.1 – Erosion Hollows

Deep erosion hollows can destabilise stones and eventually lead to recumbencies. To prevent this, consolidating these hollows and/or preventing rubbing is recommended. In some cases this could mean backfilling erosion hollows with soil and gravel and lining it with geotextile, to encourage the grounds recovery. This has been undertaken before at several sites including the Challacombe Longstone (MDE1280), the Lyn Long Stones (MDE1250), and the quincunx at Brendon Two Gates (MDE1257) *(fig. 38*). Bringing foreign material to consolidate a site could be considered to be contamination, so in these cases the risk of recumbencey must be considered. The list of sites below are sites that could benefit from such work:

ENPA no.	Recommendation
MDE1278	Backfilling the hollow at Stone D would be beneficial.
MSO12219	Backfilling the erosion hollow around Stone A would be beneficial.
MSO12241	Backfilling the erosion hollow around Stone A would be beneficial.
MDE1310	Backfilling the erosion hollow around Stone D may help prevent it collapsing in future.
MSO7064	Backfilling the erosion hollow at this site would prevent the risk of recumbencey.
MDE1034	Backfilling the erosion hollow could be considered for this stone if its condition worsens.
MDE20394	Backfilling the erosion hollow would help prevent the stone's collapse.
MDE1319	Backfilling the erosion hollows around Stone B and E may help prevent them collapsing in future.
MSO6805	Backfilling the hollow around Stone B is strongly recommended.
MSO7144	Backfilling the hollow could be considered, but the stone remains stable at the present time.
MDE1288	Backfilling the stones erosion hollow may prevent the effects of increased rubbing.
MEM22642	Backfilling the stones erosion hollow may prevent the risk of collapse.
MSO6835	Consolidating the hollow around Stone G may help prevent it from falling.
MSO6948	If Stone A and D's stability worsens, consolidation around the hollow could be considered.
MSO6820	If Stone C's stability worsens, consolidation around the hollow could be considered.
MSO6809	Stabilising Stone E's erosion hollow is recommended to prevent its collapse.

MSO6882	Stabilising the erosion hollows at Stone A and D is urgently recommended.
MSO11261	The hollows around Stones B and C would benefit from backfilling to prevent possible recumbencies.
MSO7911	The hollow around Stone A could be considered for backfilling.

Fig. 39: Erosion hollows recommended for backfilling.

In cases where stones are unstable, but not situated in severe erosion hollows, erecting a dead hedge of gorse or hawthorn over the stone may discourage rubbing to allow the site to recover. This could be an alternative, if there is a significant concern of contamination of the site.

4.3.2 – Bracken

Bracken can threaten a site through the concealment of the stones to other threats, or the sub-surface interference by rhizomes. Due to the fragile nature of the stones, mowing and cutting using equipment towed by vehicles is strongly discouraged. Instead spraying, and localised cutting with strimmers or hand tools are more considerate methods of control. For cutting to be effective it must be undertaken at least twice a year and if Asulox/Asulan sprays are being used, the site must be away from watercourses (Natural England, 2008). The sites listed below could benefit from such work:

ENPA no.	Recommendation
MDE9882	Bracken control could be considered.
MSO8534	Bracken is present across site and it would be beneficial for it to be removed if the surrounding area is archaeologically significant.
MDE1305	Bracken is present across site and it would be beneficial for it to be treated.
MDE13243	Bracken on this site could be considered for management, especially following the identification of possible vehicle damage.
MDE1327	Bracken on this site could be considered for management.
MSO7360	Bracken on this site could be considered for management.
MSO7911	Bracken on this site could be considered for management.
MDE8975	Clearing the bracken prior to future surveys may be beneficial.

MSO7055	Controlling some of the bracken close to the stone may be beneficial.
MDE1256	Controls to lower the bracken are recommended.
MDE9893	Cutting the bracken by hand around the stone on future surveys may help keep it visible.
MEM23912	Hand cutting the bracken around the stone may help it remain visible.
MDE9886	If bracken levels are high in summer, controls to lower the bracken are recommended.
MDE9888	If bracken levels are high in summer, controls to lower the bracken are recommended.
MDE1267	If bracken levels are high in summer, controls to lower the bracken are recommended.
MSO6720	If the stone is reset, it may be beneficial to treat the bracken present on site.
MSO7893	Light vegetation management around the stones is recommended prior to the recommended re-survey.
MSO12226	Managing the bracken would be beneficial for the survival of the site.
MSO12234	Managing the bracken would be beneficial for the survival of the site.
MDE9885	Spraying and cutting the bracken is heavily recommended for this site.
MSO6809	Treating the bracken around the site is recommended.

Fig. 40: Sites recommended for bracken treatment.

4.3.3 – Gorse

The root action of gorse can disturb the stratigraphy of a site and it can make a site difficult to locate and survey. Localised treatment can involve cutting gorse and then treating the stumps to prevent re-growth. Gorse in high concentrations can be swaled in order to remove it, however, this has the ability to be very destructive, and stones may have been damaged by vehicle action during swaling (Stone D – MSO9189). The following sites could benefit from gorse treatment:

ENPA no.	Recommendation
MSO7882	The removal of the gorse bush above Stone B and C is recommended.

Fig. 41: Gorse recommended for management.

4.3.4 – Other Vegetation (Rushes, molinia, heather)

Many other forms of vegetation can cover a site and in high levels they can conceal the stones from surveyors or threats like vehicles. In cases such as these, sympathetic cutting of vegetation in small areas around the stones using hand tools is recommended. In many cases this is only recommended prior to a re-survey of the site. The following sites could benefit from localised vegetation management:

ENPA no.	Recommendation
MSO7891	Clearing the fallen branch may benefit the appearance of the site.
MSO6727	Continued maintenance of the vegetation levels is advised.
MEM8	Cutting back the vegetation immediately around the stone may be beneficial to keep it visible, but currently the site is not under threat.
MDE1285	Cutting the rushes prior to future surveys may help in the identifications of stones.
MDE1039	Examination of the trees for rot at the NW end of the row. If confirmed further action could be taken.
MEM15202	If later surveys cannot locate the stones, some localised vegetation management could be recommended.
MSO6883	In the event of a survey the molinia could be cut.
MSO12249	In the event of a survey, the rushes could be cut.
MSO7893	Light vegetation management around the stones is recommended prior to the recommended re-survey.
MSO7903	Managing some of the heather that directly covers the stones and hollows may ensure this site can be found by future surveyors.
MSO6834	Only to be considered for future management if future surveys struggle to locate the stones.
MSO6889	Only to be considered for future management if future surveys struggle to locate the stones.
MSO6840	Only to be considered for management if future surveys struggle to locate the stones.
MSO6949	Rushes could be cut prior to future surveys.
MSO6965	Rushes could be cut prior to future surveys.
MSO7093	Rushes could be cut prior to future surveys.
MSO7120	Rushes could be cut prior to future surveys.

MSO6964	Rushes could be cut, but only for future surveys.
MSO7336	Vegetation could be kept to a level to ensure Stones A, B, and C are visible.
MDE9887	Vegetation management could be considered in the event of a future survey.
MSO6819	Vegetation management could be considered in the event of a future survey.
MSO6966	Vegetation management could be considered in the event of a future survey.

Fig. 42: Recommendations for vegetation management.

4.3.5 – Resetting Standing Stones

Many of Exmoor's stone settings now possess recumbent stones. If there is evidence of their upright position, and a socket can be located, it may be beneficial to reset stones to prevent further damage or the site becoming lost. In many of these cases, a small excavation may be required to locate or define the stones original socket. An excavation can also be undertaken to reset a heavily leaning stone back to an upright position to prevent a recumbencey. The following sites could benefit from stones being reset:

ENPA no.	Recommendation
MSO11335	A small excavation of the Stone's socket to assess the potential for resetting is recommended.
MSO7750	If a socket is discovered Stone F could be reset with some minor excavations.
MSO6881	If further survey locates a socket, Stone F could be reset.
MSO11261	It may be possible to consider excavating part of the site to locate Stone D's socket for resetting, however, this action is not a priority.
MDE13243	Re setting stone A and B could be considered following a survey.
MEM15179	Resetting Stone A, following archaeological excavations is recommended. Other stones on site could also be considered.
MSO6720	Resetting the stone to an upright position would likely prevent a possible recumbencey.
MSO7055	Resetting the stone upright may prevent the stone falling recumbent.
MDE1044	Several of the stones could be considered for re-erection. This would require archaeological excavations.
MDE1278	Several stones could be reset at this site. However, this would require excavation to identify the sockets.

MSO6947	Stone A could be reset following some minor excavations around it's socket.
MDE8985	Stone A would benefit from resetting before the socket is completely lost, following archaeological excavations. Stone B could also be considered for resetting.
MDE1310	Stone C could be reset upright following a minor excavation around its base.
MSO6809	Stones could be reset on the easternmost row, but this would require archaeological excavation.
MEM23907	The stone could be reset following some excavations. However, another site visit is recommended before it is considered.
MDE12864	The stone is heavily recommended for resetting before the socket is lost.

Fig. 43: Standing stones which could be considered for resetting.

4.3.6 – Split/Broken Stones

As mentioned in the introduction, Exmoor's standing stones are mostly comprised of Hangman Grits sandstone or Devonshire slates. This often leads them to break along their laminations when damaged by frost or vehicles. Unlike, the granite standing stones on Dartmoor, which can be consolidated through a combination of a dowel (or multiple dowels) and an adhesive (epoxy resin), the sandstone fabric of Exmoor's stones could more-easily fracture or weaken through the drilling for dowels and the adhesive may not work as effectively. As with re-setting stones, consolidating loose fragments would require strong evidence of the stones previous appearance and position. However, the reconstruction of stones would not only benefit the interpretation of sites, but also better their condition and vulnerability scores by making them more visible to vehicles and preventing the movement or loss of loose stones and fragments. For this reason, further specialist advice on the possible methodologies of stone repair between is strongly recommended. If a method of consolidating stones is proven to work, the following sites could benefit from consolidation:

ENPA no.	Recommendation
MSO7750	Broken fragments of Stone F could be consolidated if there is available means.
MDE1305	Consolidating some of the broken stones (B, I, J, K) may be possible.
MDE9887	Consolidating the broken fragments to Stone D would be beneficial for the sites interpretation and survival.
MDE9885	Consolidating the broken fragments would be beneficial for the sites interpretation and survival.

MSO6727	Stones H and I could potentially be repaired.

Fig. 44: Stones recommended for consolidation.

4.3.7 – Incomplete/Outdated Plans

Over the course of the survey, it was discovered that several sites would benefit from updated survey plans. As the stones are so small on many settings these are vital for measuring and locating all the features within a site, especially if stones are recumbent. Plans can also be shared with land managers to better inform them of archaeological assets present on their land. Survey of these sites can be performed either with a GPS (or total station), or by hand using tapes and plane tabling. In the case of the latter, re-surveying stone settings could be a project that would enable volunteer engagement. Some sites known to yield buried stones (i.e. The Whiteladder Stone Row – MSO6810), may be better comprehended through a geophysical survey. The sites listed below could benefit from continued investigation:

ENPA no.	Recommendation
MDE1190	A geophysical survey to examine the original layout of the setting would be beneficial.
MDE8974	A higher precision GPS survey undertaken between January and March may be beneficial to clarify the extent of the row.
MSO6721	A measured survey and plan of the site is strongly recommended to understand its extent and authenticity.
MEM23359	A measured survey and plan of the site is strongly recommended.
MSO7120	A measured survey plan is strongly recommended for this site.
MSO7920	A measured survey plan would improve the understanding of the site and its extent.
MDE13243	A plan of the site would help establish its authenticity and extent.
MDE12899	A plan of the site would help establish its authenticity and extent.
MDE1303	A plan of the site would help establish the authenticity of stone C and the general extent of the site.
MSO7923	A revisit to locate stones B and D would be beneficial to clarify the extent of the site.
MEM7	A revisit to the site is heavily recommended to assess the sites authenticity.
MSO9225	A revisit to the site to determine the stones authenticity would be beneficial for recommending consolidatory works.

MSO12249	A thorough re-survey of this spur would help determine the extent of MSO12249 and MSO6964,
MSO6964	An updated plan of the top of this spur to solve the confusion of sites is highly recommended.
MSO6873	An updated plan to mark surrounding possible standing stones is recommended.
MSO6949	An updated plan would be beneficial for future visits and to share with land managers.
MSO6834	An updated plan would improve the understanding of this site and the presence of lost stones.
MSO6965	An updated plan would improve the understanding of this site.
MSO7093	An updated plan would improve the understanding of this site.
MSO6819	An updated plan would improve the understanding of this site.
MSO6815	An updated plan would improve the understanding of this site.
MSO6966	An updated plan, and perhaps some excavation, would improve the understanding of this site.
MSO6810	An up-to-date GPS and/or geophysical survey, would help clarify the extent and location of stones on the row.
MEM23768	Another visit to determine the sites authenticity would be beneficial.
MEM22534	Determining the sites authenticity and extent would be beneficial.
MDE1262	If vegetation is managed in this area, a resurvey around stone A to locate its original socket.
MSO6883	It would be beneficial to produce a full measured plan of this site
MSO7893	Resurveying the stone row with an up-to-date plan would clarify the extent of the site for Scheduling.
MDE1259	A future survey may allow for possible resetting and consolidation at this site.

Fig. 45: Sites that would benefit from updated plans.

4.3.8 – Vehicles and Mowing

As one of the most destructive threats to Exmoor's stones, preventing vehicle damage is a high priority. Managing vegetation at threatened sites has already been listed as a positive measure to highlight the presence of these sites. Another, is to share information of their location and better liaise with land managers. The individual site forms for all standing stones and stone settings on private land will be shared with land managers. However, several sites

at a higher risk from vehicle and mowing damage would benefit from site visits and contact with land managers to better establish their location. These sites are listed below:

ENPA no.	Recommendation
MDE1285	Consulting the land manager about the use of off-road vehicles and presence of the setting may be beneficial.
MEM15179	Consulting the land manager about the monument and mowing would be beneficial to the sites continued survival.
MDE1052	Contacting the landowner to move the debris would be beneficial to the stones condition.
MSO12161	Discussions with the land manager about the site and the provenance of the modern standing stones would be beneficial.
MSO6890	Ensuring that land managers are aware of the stone location would be beneficial.
MSO8534	Explore the potential to reduce the use of the trackway from the road that passes the site.
MEM7	If the site is authentic a liaising with the land manager may be beneficial.
MSO7337	Liaising with land managers about the location and vulnerability of this monument would benefit its survival.
MSO6721	Liaising with land managers and Mires officers would be very beneficial for the sites survival.
MSO6810	Liaising with land managers concerning the mowing of vegetation on the site would be beneficial.
MDE8974	Liaising with land managers concerning the sites location may be beneficial to prevent vehicle damage.
MDE13243	Liaising with land managers concerning the sites location may be beneficial.
MDE1305	Liaising with land managers concerning the sites location may be beneficial.
MDE1317	Liaising with land managers concerning the sites location may be beneficial.
MDE1250	Liaising with the land manager about backfilling the pit would be beneficial.
MSO7898	Liaising with the land manager about the extent of the stone circle could be considered.
MSO6949	Liaising with the land manager about the location of the stone setting may be beneficial.
MSO6815	Liaising with the land manager about the location of the stone setting may be beneficial.
MSO6947	Liaising with the land manager about the location of the stone setting may be beneficial.
MDE1257	Liaising with the land manager about the placement of feed and the use of off-road vehicles.

MSO7924	Liaising with the land manager about the stone row may reduce the risk of vehicle damage.
MSO7336	Liaising with the land manager about vehicle access to the common could be considered.
MSO7920	Liaising with the land manager may reduce the risk of off-road vehicles accessing the area.
MSO7923	Liaising with the land manager may reduce the risk of off-road vehicles accessing the area.
MSO7893	Liaising with the land managers about the location of the row would be beneficial to ensure that works close to the stones are sympathetic.
MSO7780	Liaising with the land managers about the sites location and nearby vehicle track may also help preserve the site.
MSO12234	Liaising with the land manager about the standing stones of Wilmersham Common is strongly recommended.

Fig. 46: Sites recommended to be highlighted to land managers.

4.3.9 – Desire Lines and Human Impact

Similar to vehicle damage, human impact can have a severe effect on some sites. Depending on the specific threat careful consideration on appropriate actions can be taken. The sites listed below could benefit from specific management:

ENPA no.	Recommendation
MSO7893	Assessing and removing the cairn and branches on the row would improve the sites condition.
MSO8682	Renewal of the gorse barrier and signage to the current conservation effort could be maintained. Removing the artificial cairn may be beneficial.
MSO7898	Removing the artificial cairn may be beneficial and signage on the access gate about the importance of the site could be considered to dissuade people from moving the stones and leaving "votive offerings".
MSO6727	Encouraging the Macmillan Way towards the south may help prevent the erosion through the setting. This could be achieved by erecting a gorse dead hedge, as at the Withypool Stone Circle.

Fig. 47: Recommendations for human impact.

4.3.10 – Burrowing Animals

Burrowing animals have the ability to cause significant stratigraphic damage to sites. Fortunately, there are few cases of this affecting stone settings, and none of those noted are believed to be causing significant damage. In cases of minor impact on archaeological sites, monitoring of their presence is suggested, which will be achieved by future condition surveys (Historic Scotland, 1999: 8).

4.3.11 – Ant Hills

Anthills do not appear to damage stones directly, but on a select few sites they may obscure them. In these cases it may be beneficial to remove them, however, there are no current recommendations to do so.

5. Conclusions

Since the last park-wide survey undertaken between 1989 and 1991, the rate of deterioration of Exmoor's Standing Stones appears to be reducing. Of the standing stones assessed in 2017-2018, the majority (63%) are considered to be in a good or very good condition, and 65% of sites are stable since their last survey. Survival scores match this proportion with 62% of sites having a good or very good likelihood of surviving. However, the number of sites where their condition is currently improving is low (7 sites, or 5%), and 30% of sites are deteriorating (7% - Rapidly). Three sites were also considered to be damaged to an extent that they could be considered "destroyed" (MDE1190, MEM7, and MSO12161).

Overall, these scores suggest an improving outcome for Exmoor standing stones. This has likely been aided by an increased knowledge of their presence and significance, continued condition surveys, conservation works by the National Park, and a reduction in the agricultural improvement of moorland which was cited as the main cause of destruction in the previous park-wide survey (Quinnell, Dunn, 1992). However, as there were still losses, and 30% of sites are deteriorating, following the recommendations for the sites most at risk is strongly encouraged to further improve the survival of Exmoor's standing stones.

All prehistoric standing stones have been recommended for continued monitoring. Whilst more regular surveys could be beneficial for identifying rapid damage, the remote locations and the presence of many sites on private land make this difficult. Volunteer surveyors could represent a potential solution, however, the capacity to organise and train volunteer surveyors requires consideration. Providing public guidance on the ENPA HER website on recognising threats and a preferred method on how to contact and report damage/concerns to ENPA and HE staff could be a possible addition to surveys. Another solution could be the encouragement of continued university student placements with nearby institutions, for example the two 2012 standing stone condition surveys (Slater, 2012; Pearce, 2012).

Scheduled standing stones and stone settings are already more frequently monitored through their inclusion in the quinquennial Scheduled Monuments at Risk Surveys. Scheduled Monument Status also enables sites to be eligible for the Monuments Management Scheme, and affords them higher legal protection. An initial comparison of Scheduled and undesignated monument scores from the 2017-2018 survey suggests that undesignated sites scored marginally poorer regarding rates of deterioration and condition (Fuller, 2018).[2] Over the course of the 2017-2018 condition survey, sites on private land not owned by ENPA or the National Trust appeared to be under-designated with many significant sites, including the quincunxes (MDE1044 and MDE1257) and some of the larger stone settings (MDE1310 and MDE9885), not represented. As such 29 sites have been recommended as possible candidates for Scheduling (see Section 4.2).

The factors and threats effecting both Scheduled and undesignated standing stones remain similar to those noticed in previous surveys. The majority of standing stones deteriorating are

[2] A slightly higher proportion of undesignated sites scored between Bad (+6.5%) and Very Bad (+4%) in their condition when compared with Scheduled standing stones. There was also a slightly higher proportion of undesignated sites deteriorating slowly (+3.5%) and rapidly (+6%). However, survival and vulnerability scores were very similar.

affected by the slow-acting cumulative effects of livestock rubbing and vegetation. In many cases sites are simply obscured by benign vegetation, however, bracken has been identified as the key damaging species on several sites. Localised cutting and spraying is possibly the most effective way to manage sites at risk, as mechanised clearance could put the stones at risk. The effects of grazing livestock is an important aspect of sustainable vegetation management, and their risk to stones can be managed through the identification of unstable sites and significant erosion hollows by future condition surveys. Stones currently unstable could be consolidated by backfilling erosion hollows and covering the stone in gorse or hawthorn branches to prevent rubbing. The concern of archaeological contamination through use of foreign material for backfilling must be considered, however, in some cases poaching and turf damage may have already detrimentally affected the stones surrounding stratigraphy.

Serious threats from off-road vehicles (including mowing and cutting) have increased slightly since previous surveys. Most of these sites are on moorland close to trackways or points of access (i.e. gates), however one area of particular concern is Wilmersham Common, where repeated difficulties with vehicles have been noted by this and previous condition surveys (Hughes, 2009: 7). Working closely with land managers is perhaps the best preventative means to address such problems. Such efforts would be improved through the provision of this survey's data alongside up-to-date survey plans for sites at risk.

Other forms of human impact have remained at relatively stable levels, with occasional isolated interferences, including the movement of loose recumbent stones on some sites. However, on both standing stone sites, as well as more generally within the National Park, suitable management solutions for the growth and appearance of artificial cairns are encouraged.

Some sites have been recommended for remedial conservation (see Section 4.3), either through the re-erection of fallen stones, or the consolidation of broken fragments. In the case of the latter it is unknown whether this can be achieved for the standing stones on Exmoor (see Section 4.3.6). The reconstruction of stones would not only benefit the interpretation of sites, but also better their condition and vulnerability scores by making them more visible to vehicles and preventing the movement or loss of loose fragments. For this reason, further specialist advice on possible methodologies of stone repair is strongly recommended.

It is the hope that if some of the following recommendations presented in this document are followed, the rate of deterioration will continue to stabilise. However, what is possibly most valuable to the survival of standing stones and stone settings is the promotion of them and the historic environment more generally. Continued engagement through outreach and research will help ensure that sites including standing stones and stone settings can be recognised for their significance and importance.

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APPENDIX 1 – Condition Scores

ENPHER No.	Name	NGR.	Condition	Stability	Vulnerability	Survival
MDE1033	Possible Bronze Age Standing Stone on Heale Down	SS 65394 46463	Very Good	Stable	Low	Very Good
MDE1034	Hangman's Stone Knap Down	SS 60213 46894	Very Good	Stable	Low	Very Good
MDE1039	Paralell Stone Rows at West Middleton	SS 64878 45890	Good	Stable	Low	Good
MDE1044	Prehistoric Quincunx above the River Bray	SS 69803 43336	Poor	Stable	Low	Moderate
MDE1052	Prehistoric Standing Stone at Wistlandpound	SS 65128 43023	Very Good	Stable	Low	Very Good
MDE1190	Two standing stones on Five Barrows Hill	SS 72964 36939	Very Bad	Stable	Low	Bad
MDE11947	Two Undated Standing stones on Shilstone Hill	SS 76256 45784	Very Good	Stable	Low	Very Good
MDE1238	Cavudus or Cewydd's Stone, Sixe Acre Farm	SS 70043 48256	Very Good	Improving	Low	Very Good
MDE1250	Lyn Long Stones	SS 72727 47529	Poor	Rapid Deterioration	Significant	Moderate

MDE1256	Prehistoric Stone Setting Above Hoccombe Combe	SS 78649 44418	Good	Stable	Low	Very Good
MDE1257	Prehistoric Quincunx at Brendon Two Gates	SS 76597 43643	Good	Stable	Low	Good
MDE1259	Prehistoric Stone Setting Below Cheriton Ridge	SS 75397 43320	Good	Slow Deterioration	Significant	Good
MDE1262	Stone Setting at Clannon Ball	SS 75920 43664	Good	Stable	Low	Good
MDE1267	Prehistoric Stone Setting on Badgworthy Lees	SS 78483 44691	Moderate	Stable	Low	Moderate
MDE1270	Prehistoric Stone Setting on Hoccombe Hill	SS 77062 43688	Very Good	Stable	Low	Very Good
MDE1278	Prehistoric Double Stone Row or Stone Setting at Winnaway	SS 72264 43766	Poor	Slow Deterioration	Low	Poor
MDE1280	The Long Stone, Challacombe Common	SS 70516 43076	Good	Stable	Low	Good
MDE12825	Prehistoric Standing Stone Southwest of Badgworthy Hill	SS 78597 43557	Moderate	Slow Deterioration	Low	Moderate
MDE1285	Prehistoric Quincunx near Woodbarrow Hangings	SS 71525 42855	Poor	Stable	Significant	Moderate

MDE12864	Standing Stone on Shallowford Common	SS 71319 44156	Bad	Rapid Deterioration	Low	Poor
MDE1288	Prehistoric Standing Stone on Ilkerton Ridge	SS 72078 44748	Very Good	Stable	Low	Very Good
MDE12899	Prehistoric Stone Setting on Cheriton Ridge	SS 74814 43371	Good	Stable	Low	Good
MDE1302	Furzehill Common II: Prehistoric Stone Setting on Furzehill Common	SS 73745 44257	Very Good	Stable	Low	Very Good
MDE1303	Stone Setting of Five Stones on Furzehill Common	SS 73320 44519	Good	Stable	Low	Good
MDE1304	Prehistoric Stone Setting Northwest of Hoaroak Cottage	SS 73976 43800	Good	Stable	Low	Good
MDE1305	Prehistoric Stone Setting on Furzehill Common	SS 73893 44711	Poor	Stable	Significant	Moderate
MDE1310	Prehistoric Stone Setting on East Side of Cheriton Ridge	SS 74920 44323	Good	Slow Deterioration	Significant	Good
MDE1312	Standing Stone with Benchmark on Eastern Edge of Furzehill Common	SS 73748 44939	Good	Slow Deterioration	Significant	Good

MDE1317	Prehistoric Stone Setting Southwest of Longstone Barrow	SS 70781 42531	Moderate	Stable	Significant	Moderate
MDE1319	Prehistoric Rectangular Stone Setting on North Regis Common	SS 71487 42317	Good	Stable	Low	Very Good
MDE13243	Prehistoric Stone Setting At Long Breach Bottom	SS 81458 31056	Good	Slow Deterioration	Significant	Moderate
MDE1327	Furzehill Common I: Prehistoric Stone Setting Above Warcombe Water	SS 73484 43905	Good	Stable	Low	Good
MDE20394	Possible Rubbing Stone on Kentisbury Down	SS 63770 44066	Good	Stable	Low	Good
MDE20395	Possible Natural Stone on Kentisbury Down	SS 63698 44015	Very Good	Stable	Low	Very Good
MDE20396	Possible Rubbing Stone on Kentisbury Down	SS 63971 44018	Bad	Slow Deterioration	Low	Moderate
MDE20397	Possible Rubbing Stone on Kentisbury Down	SS 63982 44078	Bad	Slow Deterioration	Low	Moderate
MDE8557	Long Stone, Long Stone Combe	SS 8493 2941	Good	Slow Deterioration	Low	Moderate

MDE8966	Probable Rubbing Post at the Source of the River Heddon	SS 69257 44247	Very Good	Stable	Low	Very Good
MDE8972	Two Upright Stones in the Valley of Rocks	SS 70670 49750	Very Good	Stable	Low	Very Good
MDE8974	Prehistoric Stone Row on Thornworthy Little Common	SS 71292 43820	Poor	Slow Deterioration	Significant	Poor
MDE8975	Rubbing stone or Waymarker on Thornworthy Common	SS 71325 43689	Poor	Slow Deterioration	Low	Moderate
MDE8977	Furzehill Common III: Prehistoric Stone Alignment and Associated Burial Cairn	SS 73836 43962	Very Good	Stable	Low	Very Good
MDE8979	Prehistoric Stone Setting on the East Flank of Cheriton Ridge	SS 75024 44413	Very Good	Stable	Low	Very Good
MDE8985	Prehistoric Standing Stones on Furzehill Common	SS 73974 44218	Bad	Slow Deterioration	Low	Poor
MDE8987	Possible Standing Stone North of Ruckham Combe	SS 72395 43619	Very Good	Stable	Low	Very Good

MDE9882	Prehistoric stone setting on Withycombe Ridge above Badgworthy	SS 79065 44532	Good	Stable	Low	Very Good
MDE9885	Prehistoric Stone Setting on Pig Hill	SS 75641 44456	Bad	Rapid Deterioration	Severe	Bad
MDE9886	Prehistoric Stone Setting on Hoccombe Hill	SS 78096 43405	Very Good	Improving	Low	Very Good
MDE9887	Prehistoric Stone Setting on Middle Hill	SS 75829 44895	Bad	Stable	Severe	Bad
MDE9888	Prehistoric Stone Row Below the Crest of Cheriton Ridge	SS 75196 43830	Good	Stable	Significant	Good
MDE9890	Western of Two Prehistoric Standing Stones on Badgworthy Lees	SS 78584 44653	Very Good	Stable	Low	Very Good
MDE9891	Eastern of Two Prehistoric Standing Stones on Badgworthy Lees	SS 78783 44667	Very Good	Stable	Low	Very Good
MDE9893	Single Standing Stone on Clannon Ball	SS 75812 43687	Good	Stable	Low	Good
MEM15179	Prehistoric stone setting on Shoulsbury Common	SS 70357 39444	Bad	Slow Deterioration	Significant	Poor
MEM15202	Prehistoric Stone Setting on Trout Hill	SS 78959 43028	Good	Stable	Low	Very Good

MEM21896	Possible Prehistoric Standing Stone Southwest of Hantons	SS 85864 37506	Very Good	Stable	Low	Very Good
MEM21900	Possible Prehistic Standing Stone Southwest of Lanacombe I	SS 78041 42724	Very Good	Stable	Low	Very Good
MEM22406	Possible standing stone northwest of Horsen Farm	SS 78058 37047	Very Good	Stable	Low	Very Good
MEM22514	Prehistoric Standing Stone on Deer Park	SS 76671 38156	Very Good	Stable	Low	Very Good
MEM22534	Possible Prehistoric Standing Stone on Deer Park	SS 76810 38340	Good	Stable	Low	Good
MEM22642	Undated standing stone on Goosemoor Common	SS 88083 41821	Good	Stable	Low	Good
MEM23359	Possible Prehistoric Stone Row on West Pinford	SS 79168 42134	Good	Stable	Low	Good
MEM23768	Prehistoric Standing Stone at The Warren	SS 79995 42169	Very Good	Stable	Low	Very Good
MEM23907	Prehistoric Standing Stone on Long Holcombe	SS 7733 3599	Moderate	Stable	Low	Good

MEM23912	Possible Prehistoric Standing Stone on Goosemoor Common	SS 88100 41930	Very Good	Stable	Low	Very Good
MEM24523	Possible Prehistoric Standing Stone on Lanacombe	SS 77082 42858	Very Good	Stable	Low	Very Good
MEM7	Prehistoric Standing Stone East of Farley Water	SS 75855 42710	Very Bad	Rapid Deterioration	Significant	Bad
MEM8	Prehistoric standing stone at Kittuck Meads	SS 82480 44006	Very Good	Stable	Low	Very Good
MSO10348	Prehistoric Standing Stone on Horcombe	SS 74175 38113	Very Good	Stable	Low	Very Good
MSO11086	Natural Standing Stone on Storridge Hill	SS 94610 29966	Good	Stable	Low	Good
MSO11260	Prehistoric Standing Stone above Orchard Bottom	SS 82083 41167	Very Good	Stable	Low	Very Good
MSO11261	Prehistoric Stone Setting above Orchard Bottom	SS 82232 40981	Poor	Slow Deterioration	Significant	Poor

MSO11335	Possible Prehistoric Standing Stone on Wilmersham Common	SS 85485 41906	Bad	Rapid Deterioration	Significant	Poor
MSO11490	Prehistoric Standing Stones on Yenworthy Common	SS 79875 48384	Very Good	Stable	Significant	Very Good
MSO12161	Possible Stone Alignment on Bill Hill	SS 72315 40823	Very Bad	Rapid Deterioration	Significant	Very Bad
MSO12219	Prehistoric Stone Setting on Squallacombe	SS 73609 38017	Good	Stable	Low	Good
MSO12226	Squallacombe III: Prehistoric Standing Stones South of Ricksy Ball	SS 73938 38213	Moderate	Stable	Low	Moderate
MSO12234	Possible Stone Row on Honeycombe Hill	SS 86047 42071	Good	Stable	Low	Moderate
MSO12241	Probable Bronze Age standing stone on Drybridge Combe	SS 76163 38332	Good	Slow Deterioration	Low	Good
MSO12248	Disputed Prehistoric Stone Setting on East Pinford	SS 79898 42536	Very Good	Stable	Low	Very Good
MSO12249	Possible Prehistoric Stone Setting At Long Chains Combe	SS 74564 42339	Good	Stable	Low	Good

MSO12421	Alleged Prehistoric Standing Stone at Prayway Meads	SS 77388 41158	Very Good	Stable	Low	Very Good
MSO6720	Prehistoric Standing Stone on Hoar Moor	SS 86218 41079	Moderate	Stable	Significant	Moderate
MSO6721	Prehistoric Standing Stone at West End of Hoar Moor	SS 85819 40859	Good	Stable	Low	Good
MSO6727	Prehistoric Stone Setting on Almsworthy Common	SS 84328 41694	Poor	Slow Deterioration	Significant	Poor
MSO6805	Horsen Stone Setting	SS 79063 57568	Poor	Rapid Deterioration	Significant	Bad
MSO6809	Prehistoric Stone Setting on Squallacombe	SS 73824 38221	Good	Stable	Significant	Good
MSO6810	White Ladder Stone Row	SS 73255 37206	Moderate	Rapid Deterioration	Significant	Moderate
MSO6815	Trout Hill I: Prehistoric Stone Setting on the Northeast End of Trout Hill	SS 79400 43227	Very Good	Improving	Significant	Very Good
MSO6817	Modern rubbing stone on Hoar Tor	SS 75962 42705	Very Good	Improving	Low	Very Good
MSO6819	Trout Hill II: Prehistoric Stone Setting at the North End of Trout Hill	SS 79564 43128	Good	Stable	Low	Good

MSO6820	East Pinford Stone Alignment	SS 79650 42735	Very Good	Stable	Low	Very Good
MSO6834	The Chains Valley Stone Setting	SS 74924 41776	Poor	Slow Deterioration	Low	Moderate
MSO6835	Prehistoric Stone Setting at Benjamy	SS 72803 43436	Good	Stable	Low	Good
MSO6840	Prehistoric stone setting on Exe Plain	SS 74987 42636	Good	Stable	Low	Good
MSO6842	Edgerley Stone	SS 71965 40704	Very Good	Stable	Significant	Very Good
MSO6862	Beckham Hill Stone Setting	SS 8063 4239	Very Good	Stable	Low	Very Good
MSO6873	Swap Hill Stone Setting	SS 80558 42602	Good	Stable	Low	Good
MSO6881	Kittuck Hill Stone Setting	SS 8208 4390	Poor	Stable	Significant	Moderate
MSO6882	Possible Prehistoric Stone Setting South of Black Barrow	SS 83095 43878	Good	Slow Deterioration	Significant	Moderate
MSO6883	Madacombe Stone Row	SS 83120 42595	Poor	Stable	Low	Moderate
MSO6886	Possible Prehistoric Stone Setting southwest of Black Barrow	SS 83016 44169	Very Good	Improving	Low	Very Good
MSO6889	Halscombe Stone Setting	SS 77009 38361	Good	Stable	Low	Good
MSO6890	Bronze Age Standing Stone Near Long Holcombe Cross	SS 7693 3542	Moderate	Slow Deterioration	Low	Moderate

MSO6947	Lanacombe II: A Prehistoric Stone Setting at Lanacombe	SS 78418 42888	Moderate	Slow Deterioration	Significant	Moderate
MSO6948	Lanacombe I: A Prehistoric Stone Setting at Lanacombe	SS 78091 42790	Good	Stable	Low	Good
MSO6949	Lanacombe III: A Prehistoric Stone Setting at Lanacombe	SS 78604 43026	Good	Stable	Low	Good
MSO6952	Natural Surface Stone at West Pinford	SS 7944 4167	Moderate	Slow Deterioration	Low	Moderate
MSO6962	Two Prehistoric Standing Stones At Long Chains Combe	SS 74387 42109	Very Good	Stable	Low	Very Good
MSO6964	Prehistoric stone setting on Hoaroak Hill	SS 74570 42377	Moderate	Stable	Low	Moderate
MSO6965	Lanacombe IV: A Prehistoric Stone Setting at Lanacombe	SS 78770 43277	Good	Stable	Low	Good
MSO6966	Trout Hill III: Prehistoric Stone Setting on the East Side of Trout Hill	SS 79387 42889	Moderate	Improving	Low	Good
MSO7055	Possible Prehistoric Standing Stone in White Water Valley	SS 79563 38026	Poor	Slow Deterioration	Significant	Poor

MSO7064	Bronze Age standing stone at Drybridge Combe	SS 7607 3799	Moderate	Slow Deterioration	Low	Moderate
MSO7081	Undated standing stone on Little Halscombe	SS 7769 3828	Moderate	Slow Deterioration	Low	Moderate
MSO7084	Long Holcombe Standing Stone	SS 7738 3593	Good	Stable	Low	Good
MSO7093	Lanacombe V, A Stone Setting at Lanacombe	SS 78022 42601	Poor	Stable	Low	Moderate
MSO7112	Prehistoric Standing Stone on Trout Hill	SS 79027 43169	Very Good	Stable	Low	Very Good
MSO7120	Prehistoric stone setting on Hoaroak Hill	SS 74453 42945	Moderate	Slow Deterioration	Low	Moderate
MSO7144	Undated Standing Stone on Horcombe	SS 74589 38375	Very Good	Stable	Low	Very Good
MSO7336	Wilmersham Common Stone Row	SS 85685 41945	Good	Slow Deterioration	Significant	Moderate
MSO7337	Prehistoric Hut Circle and Field System on Honeycombe Hill	SS 85949 42415	Moderate	Rapid Deterioration	Significant	Good
MSO7360	Prehistoric Stone Row on Wilmersham Common.	SS 85581 42124	Moderate	Stable	Low	Moderate
MSO7750	Prehistoric Stone Setting on Tom's Hill	SS 80186 43279	Good	Stable	Low	Good

MSO7780	Prehistoric Stone Setting on South Common	SS 80199 43704	Good	Stable	Significant	Moderate
MSO7881	Whit Stones	SS 85327 46256	Good	Stable	Low	Good
MSO7882	Group of Stones east of the Whit Stones on Porlock Hill	SS 86430 46140	Moderate	Slow Deterioration	Significant	Moderate
MSO7891	Culbone Stone, Culbone Hill	SS 83218 47372	Very Good	Stable	Low	Very Good
MSO7893	Culbone Stone Row, Culbone Hill	SS 83386 47393	Moderate	Stable	Low	Good
MSO7898	Porlock Stone Circle	SS 84510 44675	Good	Stable	Significant	Moderate
MSO7903	Porlock Allotment I: Prehistoric Stone Setting Southsoutheast of Black Barrow	SS 83361 43787	Moderate	Stable	Low	Moderate
MSO7911	Prehistoric Stone setting on Porlock Allotment	SS 84032 44711	Moderate	Stable	Significant	Moderate
MSO7920	Porlock Common Stone Row	SS 84404 46029	Bad	Slow Deterioration	Significant	Bad
MSO7923	Possible Prehistoric Stone Setting South of Coley Water	SS 84108 44364	Moderate	Slow Deterioration	Significant	Moderate
MSO7924	Prehistoric Double Stone Row on Porlock Allotment	SS 84576 44655	Good	Stable	Significant	Good

MSO7950	Post Medieval Boundary Stone Southeast of Black Barrow	SS 83285 43845	Moderate	Slow Deterioration	Low	Good
MSO7957	Prehistoric standing stone on Porlock Common	SS 85062 44750	Good	Slow Deterioration	Low	Good
MSO8534	Caratacus Stone, Winsford Hill	SS 91180 27803	Good	Improving	Low	Good
MSO8682	Withypool Stone Circle	SS 83834 34312	Bad	Slow Deterioration	Severe	Bad
MSO8749	Prehistoric standing stone west of Portford Bridge	SS 82782 34355	Very Good	Stable	Low	Very Good
MSO9189	Prehistoric Stone Setting at the North End of Codsend Moor	SS 88221 41147	Very Bad	Rapid Deterioration	Severe	Very Bad
MSO9225	Two Standing Stones on the South Facing Slope of Codsend Moor	SS 86643 40663	Good	Slow Deterioration	Low	Good

APPENDIX 2 – Deterioration Agents

ENPHER No.	Name	Burrowing Animals	Cultivation and Cutting	Frost Damage	Livestock	Human Impact/ Vandalism	Vegetation	Vehicles	Other
MDE1033	Possible Bronze Age Standing Stone on Heale Down			Light	Light				
MDE1034	Hangman's Stone Knap Down				Moderate				
MDE1039	Paralell Stone Rows at West Middleton				Light		Potential	Potential	
MDE1044	Prehistoric Quincunx above the River Bray				Light		Potential	Potential	
MDE1052	Prehistoric Standing Stone at Wistlandpound				Light	Potential			
MDE1190	Two standing stones on Five Barrows Hill					Potential			
MDE11947	Two Undated Standing stones on Shilstone Hill			Potential	Potential				
MDE1238	Cavudus or Cewydd's Stone, Sixe Acre Farm						Potential		

MDE1250	Lyn Long Stones	Light				Light	Severe			
MDE1256	Prehistoric Stone Setting Above Hoccombe Combe					Light		Moderate		Light - Anthill
MDE1257	Prehistoic Quincunx at Brendon Two Gates					Light		Potential	Potential	
MDE1259	Prehistoric Stone Setting Below Cheriton Ridge				Light	Light	Moderate	Potential	Moderate	
MDE1262	Stone Setting at Clannon Ball				Potential	Moderate		Potential		
MDE1267	Prehistoric Stone Setting on Badgworthy Lees					Light		Light		Light - Anthill
MDE1270	Prehistoric Stone Setting on Hoccombe Hill				Potential	Light			Potential	
MDE1278	Prehistoric Double Stone Row or Stone Setting at Winnaway					Moderate				
MDE1280	The Long Stone, Challacombe Common					Moderate			Potential	
MDE12825	Prehistoric Standing Stone Southwest of Badgworthy Hill							Moderate		

MDE1285	Prehistoric Quincunx near Woodbarrow Hangings					Potential	Potential	
MDE12864	Standing Stone on Shallowford Common			Moderate			Potential	
MDE1288	Prehistoric Standing Stone on Ilkerton Ridge			Light				
MDE12899	Prehistoric Stone Setting on Cheriton Ridge					Moderate		
MDE1302	Furzehill Common II: Prehistoric Stone Setting on Furzehill Common			Light		Potential		
MDE1303	Stone Setting of Five Stones on Furzehill Common			Light			Potential	
MDE1304	Prehistoric Stone Setting Northwest of Hoaroak Cottage			Potential	Potential	Potential	Potential	
MDE1305	Prehistoric stone setting on Furzehill Common (Furzehill V)		Moderate	Light	Potential	Moderate	Potential	
MDE1310	Prehistoric Stone Setting on East Side of Cheriton Ridge			Light		Potential	Moderate	Potential - Ant Hill

MDE1312	Standing Stone with Benchmark on Eastern Edge of Furzehill Common				Potential			Potential		
MDE1317	Prehistoric Stone Setting Soutwest of Longstone Barrow			Moderate				Potential		
MDE1319	Prehistoric Rectangular Stone Setting on North Regis Common				Light					
MDE13243	Prehistoric Stone Setting At Long Breach Bottom			Potential	Potential			Moderate		
MDE1327	Furzehill Common I: Prehistoric Stone Setting Above Warcombe Water				Light		Potential		Light - Anthill	
MDE20394	Possible Rubbing Stone on Kentisbury Down			Light	Moderate					
MDE20395	Possible Natural Stone on Kentisbury Down				Light					
MDE20396	Possible Rubbing Stone on Kentisbury Down				Light					
MDE20397	Possible Rubbing Stone on Kentisbury Down				Light					
MDE8557	Long Stone, Long Stone Combe	Potential			Moderate				Light - Storm Run Off	

MDE8966	Probable Rubbing Post at the Source of the River Heddon				Potential				
MDE8972	Two Upright Stones in the Valley of Rocks			Potential	Potential	Potential			
MDE8974	Prehistoric Stone Row on Thornworthy Little Common						Potential	Potential	
MDE8975	Rubbing stone or Waymarker on Thornworthy Common						Light		
MDE8977	Furzehill Common III: Prehistoric Stone Alignment and Associated Burial Cairn						Potential		
MDE8979	Prehistoric Stone Setting on the East Flank of Cheriton Ridge				Potential		Potential		
MDE8985	Prehistoric Standing Stones on Furzehill Common						Potential		
MDE8987	Possible Standing Stone North of Ruckham Combe				Light				
MDE9882	Prehistoric stone setting on Withycombe Ridge above Badgworthy				Potential		Light		

MDE9885	Prehistoric Stone Setting on Pig Hill			Severe	Light		Severe	Severe		
MDE9886	Prehistoric Stone Setting on Hoccombe Hill				Light		Moderate		Potential - Anthill	
MDE9887	Prehistoric Stone Setting on Middle Hill			Potential	Light		Potential	Severe		
MDE9888	Prehistoric Stone Row Below the Crest of Cheriton Ridge						Moderate	Potential		
MDE9890	Western of Two Prehistoric Standing Stones on Badgworthy Lees				Light		Potential			
MDE9891	Eastern of Two Prehistoric Standing Stones on Badgworthy Lees				Light			Potential		
MDE9893	Single Standing Stone on Clannon Ball			Potential			Potential			
MEM15179	Prehistoric stone setting on Shoulsbury Common		Moderate		Moderate			Moderate		
MEM15202	Prehistoric Stone Setting on Trout Hill						Potential			
MEM21896	Possible Prehistoric Standing Stone Southwest of Hantons	Moderate			Potential					

MEM21900*	Possible Prehistic Standing Stone Southwest of Lanacombe I						Potential	
MEM22406	Possible standing stone northwest of Horsen Farm			Potential	Light			Potential
MEM22514	Prehistoric Standing Stone on Deer Park				Potential			
MEM22534	Possible Prehistoric Standing Stone on Deer Park						Potential	
MEM22642	Undated standing stone on Goosemoor Common				Moderate			
MEM23359	Possible Prehistoric Stone Row on West Pinford				Potential		Potential	
MEM23768	Prehistoric Standing Stone at The Warren						Potential	
MEM23907	Prehistoric Standing Stone on Long Holcombe						Potential	
MEM23912	Possible Prehistoric Standing Stone on Goosemoor Common			Potential	Potential		Moderate	
MEM24523	Possible Prehistoric Standing Stone on Lanacombe				Potential		Potential	

MEM7	Prehistoric Standing Stone East of Farley Water				Severe			
MEM8	Prehistoric standing stone at Kittuck Meads			Light				
MSO10348	Prehistoric Standing Stone on Horcombe			Potential		Potential		
MSO11086	Natural Standing Stone on Storridge Hill		Potential	Light				
MSO11260	Prehistoric Standing Stone above Orchard Bottom			Light				
MSO11261	Prehistoric Stone Setting above Orchard Bottom		Moderate	Moderate			Moderate	
MSO11335	Possible Prehistoric Standing Stone on Wilmersham Common					Moderate	Severe	
MSO11490	Prehistoric Standing Stones on Yenworthy Common			Light	Potential		Potential	
MSO12161	Possible Stone Alignment on Bill Hill					Potential	Potential	
MSO12219	Prehistoric Stone Setting on Squallacombe			Light				

MSO12226	Squallacombe III: Prehistoric Standing Stones South of Ricksy Ball	Potential						Moderate	Potential	
MSO12234	Possible Stone Row on Honeycombe Hill					Light		Moderate	Potential	
MSO12241	Probable Bronze Age standing stone on Drybridge Combe				Potential	Moderate			Potential	
MSO12248	Disputed Prehistoric Stone Setting on East Pinford				Potential	Potential				
MSO12249	Possible Prehistoric Stone Setting At Long Chains Combe				Potential			Potential		
MSO12421	Alleged Prehistoric Standing Stone at Prayway Meads				Potential	Light				
MSO6720	Prehistoric Standing Stone on Hoar Moor					Moderate		Light		
MSO6721	Prehistoric Standing Stone at West end of Hoar Moor					Light		Potential		
MSO6727	Prehistoric Stone Setting on Almsworthy Common				Severe	Light	Potential		Severe	
MSO6805	Horsen Stone Setting	Potential				Severe		Potential		

MSO6809	Prehistoric Stone Setting on Squallacombe					Moderate			Moderate		
MSO6810	White Ladder Stone Row	Light	Severe			Light			Potential	Severe	
MSO6815	Trout Hill I: Prehistoric Stone Setting on the Northeast End of Trout Hill				Potential	Light			Potential	Potential	
MSO6817	Modern rubbing stone on Hoar Tor					Potential				Potential	
MSO6819	Trout Hill II: Prehistoric Stone Setting at the North End of Trout Hill				Potential	Light			Light		
MSO6820	East Pinford Stone Alignment				Potential	Light					
MSO6834	The Chains Valley Stone Setting				Light	Potential			Light		
MSO6835	Prehistoric Stone Setting at Benjamy					Moderate					
MSO6840	Prehistoric stone setting on Exe Plain					Light			Potential		
MSO6842	Edgerley Stone									Moderate	
MSO6862	Beckham Hill Stone Setting					Potential			Potential		
MSO6873	Swap Hill Stone Setting				Light	Moderate					

MSO6881	Kittuck Hill Stone Setting							Potential	Moderate
MSO6882	Possible Prehistoric Stone Setting South of Black Barrow				Moderate			Potential	
MSO6883	Madacombe Stone Row				Light			Light	
MSO6886	Possible Prehistoric Stone Setting southwest of Black Barrow				Potential			Potential	Potential
MSO6889	Halscombe Stone Setting			Potential	Light			Potential	
MSO6890	Bronze Age Standing Stone Near Long Holcombe Cross				Light				Potential
MSO6947	Lanacombe II: A Prehistoric Stone Setting at Lanacombe		Moderate		Potential				Severe
MSO6948	Lanacombe I: A Prehistoric Stone Setting at Lanacombe				Moderate			Potential	
MSO6949	Lanacombe III: A Prehistoric Stone Setting at Lanacombe				Potential			Potential	Potential
MSO6952	Natural Surface Stone at West Pinford							Potential	

MSO6962	Two Prehistoric Standing Stones At Long Chains Combe			Light			Potential	
MSO6964	Prehistoric stone setting on Hoaroak Hill			Potential			Potential	
MSO6965	Lanacombe IV: A Prehistoric Stone Setting at Lanacombe			Potential			Potential	Potential
MSO6966	Trout Hill III: Prehistoric Stone Setting on the East Side of Trout Hill						Light	
MSO7055	Possible Prehistoric Standing Stone in White Water Valley			Moderate			Moderate	
MSO7064	Bronze Age standing stone at Drybridge Combe		Potential	Moderate				Potential
MSO7081	Undated standing stone on Little Halscombe						Light	
MSO7084	Long Holcombe Standing Stone		Potential	Light				Potential
MSO7093	Lanacombe V, A Stone Setting at Lanacombe			Potential			Light	
MSO7112	Prehistoric Standing Stone on Trout Hill			Light				

MSO7120	Prehistoric stone setting on Hoaroak Hill					Moderate		
MSO7144	Undated Standing Stone on Horcombe			Light				
MSO7336	Wilmersham Common Stone Row			Light		Light	Moderate	
MSO7337	Prehistoric Hut Circle and Field System on Honeycombe Hill			Potential			Severe	
MSO7360	Prehistoric Stone Row on Wilmersham Common			Potential		Moderate		
MSO7750	Prehistoric Stone Setting on Tom's Hill			Light		Potential	Potential	
MSO7780	Prehistoric Stone Setting on South Common					Potential	Potential	
MSO7881	Whit Stones			Light	Light			
MSO7882	Group of Stones east of the Whit Stones on Porlock Hill			Light	Moderate	Moderate	Light	
MSO7891	Culbone Stone, Culbone Hill					Potential		
MSO7893	Culbone Stone Row, Culbone Hill			Light	Light	Moderate	Potential	
MSO7898	Porlock Stone Circle		Potential	Light	Moderate		Moderate	

MSO7903	Porlock Allotment I: Prehistoric Stone Setting Southsoutheast of Black Barrow			Potential			Moderate		
MSO7911	Prehistoric Stone setting on Porlock Allotment			Moderate			Moderate		
MSO7920	Porlock Common Stone Row			Moderate				Potential	
MSO7923	Possible Prehistoric Stone Setting South of Coley Water			Potential			Potential	Potential	
MSO7924	Prehistoric Double Stone Row on Porlock Allotment						Light	Moderate	
MSO7950	Post Medieval Boundary Stone Southeast of Black Barrow						Potential		
MSO7957	Prehistoric standing stone on Porlock Common		Potential				Potential		
MSO8534	Caratacus Stone, Winsford Hill				Moderate		Light	Moderate	
MSO8682	Withypool Stone Circle		Light	Light	Severe		Potential		
MSO8749	Prehistoric standing stone west of Portford Bridge			Potential			Potential	Potential	

MSO9189	Prehistoric Stone Setting at the North End of Codsend Moor		Potential	Moderate		Light	Severe	
MSO9225	Two Standing Stones on the South Facing Slope of Codsend Moor			Moderate				

APPENDIX 3 – Recommendations

ENPHER No.	Continued Monitoring (Y/N)	Recommended for Scheduled Monument Status (Y/N)	Vegetation Management	Re-setting Stone(s)	Consolidating Stone(s)	Consultation with Land User(s)	Re-survey/ Produce Plans	Other
MDE1033	Y	Y						
MDE1034	Y	Y			Backfilling the erosion hollow could be considered for this stone if its condition worsens.			
MDE1039	Y	N	Examination of the trees for rot at the NW end of the row. If confirmed further action could be taken.					
MDE1044	Y	Y		Several of the stones could be considered for re-erection. This would require archaeological excavations.				

MDE1052	Y	N			Contacting the landowner to move the debris would be beneficial to the stones condition.	
MDE1190	Y	N				A geophysical survey to examine the original layout of the setting would be beneficial.
MDE11947	Y	N				Separating the two stones as separate monuments on the HER may make it easier to reference the stones.
MDE1238	Y	N				
MDE1250	Y	N			Liaising with the land manager about backfilling the pit would be beneficial.	

MDE1256	Y	Y	Controls to the bracken are recommended.			The anthill poses little threat for the stone, it may be beneficial in future surveys to remove it, however, this may need permission from Natural England.
MDE1257	Y	Y		Liaising with the land manager about the placement of feed and the use of off-road vehicles.		
MDE1259	Y	Y			Whilst not currently recommended, a future survey may allow for possible resetting and consolidation at this site.	

MDE1262	Y	Y			If vegetation is managed in this area, a resurvey around stone A to locate its original socket.
MDE1267	Y	N	If bracken levels are high in summer, controls to lower the bracken are recommended.		
MDE1270	Y	Y			
MDE1278	Y	N		Several stones could be reset at this site. However, this would require excavation to identify the sockets.	Backfilling the hollow at Stone D to prevent its collapse is recommended.

MDE1280	Y	N					
MDE12825	Y	N					Excavating the area would confirm or reject the prehistoric authenticity of the site. But as there is no threat this is not a priority action.
MDE1285	Y	N	Cutting the rushes prior to future surveys may help in the identifications of stones.			Consulting the land manager about the use of off-road vehicles and presence of the setting may be beneficial.	
MDE12864	Y	N		The stone is heavily recommended for resetting before the socket is lost.			
MDE1288	Y	N			Backfilling the stones erosion hollow may prevent the effects of increased rubbing.		

MDE12899	Y	N				A plan of the site would help establish its authenticity and extent.	
MDE1302	Y	N					
MDE1303	Y	Y				A plan of the site would help establish the authenticity of stone C and the general extent of the site.	
MDE1304	Y	N					An updated plan would improve the understanding of this site.
MDE1305	Y	N	Bracken is present across site and it would be beneficial for it to be treated.	Consolidating some of the broken stones (B, I, J, K) may be possible.	Liaising with land managers concerning the sites location may be beneficial.		

MDE1310	Y	Y	Stone C could be reset upright following a minor excavation around its base.	Backfilling the erosion hollow around Stone D may help prevent it collapsing in future.	
MDE1312	Y	N			
MDE1317	Y	N			Liaising with land managers concerning the sites location may be beneficial.
MDE1319	Y	Y		Backfilling the erosion hollows around Stone B and E may help prevent them collapsing in future.	

MDE13243	Y	Y	Bracken on this site could be considered for management, especially following the identification of possible vehicle damage.	Re setting stone A and B could be considered following a survey.		Liaising with land managers concerning the sites location may be beneficial.	A plan of the site would help establish its authenticity and extent.	
MDE1327	Y	N	Bracken on this site could be considered for management.					
MDE20394	Y	Y			Backfilling the erosion hollow would help prevent the stone's collapse.			
MDE20395	N	N						The HER monument type of "standing stone" could be reconsidered for this stone.
MDE20396	N	N						The HER monument type of "standing stone" could be reconsidered for this stone.

MDE20397	N	N				The HER monument type of "standing stone" could be reconsidered for this stone.
MDE8557	Y	Y				Considerations about possible solutions to minimising the waterlogging around the stone would be beneficial.
MDE8966	Y	N				
MDE8972	Y	N				
MDE8974	Y	N		Liaising with land managers concerning the sites location may be beneficial to prevent vehicle damage.	A higher precision GPS survey undertaken between January and March may be beneficial to clarify the extent of the row.	
MDE8975	Y	N	Clearing the bracken prior to future surveys may be beneficial.			

MDE8977	Y	N				A new survey has been produced by S. Gerrard (2018).
MDE8979	Y	N				
MDE8985	Y	N		Stone A would benefit from resetting before the socket is completely lost, following archaeological excavations. Stone B could also be considered for resetting.		
MDE8987	Y	N				
MDE9882	Y	N	Bracken control could be considered, but it is not a priority site.			
MDE9885	Y	Y	Spraying and cutting the bracken is heavily recommended for this site.		Consolidating the broken fragments would be beneficial for the sites interpretation and survival.	

MDE9886	Y	Y	If bracken levels are high in summer, controls to lower the bracken are recommended.		Future surveys may wish to establish the provenance of Stone E.
MDE9887	Y	N	Vegetation management could be considered in the event of a future survey.	Consolidating the broken fragments to Stone D would be beneficial for the sites interpretation and survival.	
MDE9888	Y	Y	If bracken levels are high in summer, controls to lower the bracken are recommended.		A survey following bracken treatment may be beneficial, however, it has recently been surveyed by Gerrard.
MDE9890	Y	N			
MDE9891	Y	N			
MDE9893	Y	N	Cutting the bracken by hand around the stone on future surveys may help keep it visible.		

MEM15179	Y	Y		Resetting Stone A, following archaeological excavations is recommended. Other stones on site could also be considered.		Consulting the land manager about the monument and mowing would be beneficial to the sites continued survival.	
MEM15202	Y	N	If later surveys cannot locate the stones, some localised vegetation management could be recommended.				
MEM21896	Y	N					
MEM21900	Y	N					
MEM22406	Y	N					
MEM22514	Y	N					
MEM22534	Y	N					Determining the sites authenticity and extent would be beneficial.
MEM22642	Y	Y			Backfilling the stones erosion hollow may prevent the risk of collapse.		

MEM23359	Y	N				A measured survey and plan of the site is strongly recommended.
MEM23768	Y	N				Another visit to determine the sites authenticity would be beneficial.
MEM23907	Y	N		The stone could be reset following some excavations. However, another site visit is recommended before it is considered.		
MEM23912	Y	N	Hand cutting the bracken around the stone may help it remain visible.			
MEM24523	Y	N				
MEM7	Y	N			If the site is authentic a discussion with the land manager may be beneficial.	A revisit to the site is heavily recommended to assess the sites authenticity.

MEM8	Y	N	Cutting back the vegetation immediately around the stone may be beneficial.		
MSO10348	Y	N			
MSO11086	Y	N			
MSO11260	Y	N			
MSO11261	Y	Y		It may be possible to consider excavating part of the site to locate Stone D's socket for resetting, however, this action is not a priority.	The hollows around Stones B and C would benefit from backfilling to prevent possible recumbencies. If possible, reattaching fragments that have broken off Stone A may prevent further damage.

MSO11335	Y	N		A small excavation of the Stone's socket to assess the potential for resetting is recommended.		
MSO11490	Y	Y				
MSO12161	Y	N				Discussions with the land manager about the site and the provenance of the modern standing stones would be beneficial.
MSO12219	Y	N			Backfilling the erosion hollow around Stone A would be beneficial.	
MSO12226	Y	N	Managing the bracken would be beneficial for the survival of the site.			

MSO12234	Y	N	Managing the bracken would be beneficial for the survival of the site.			Liaising with the land manager about the standing stones of Wilmersham Common is strongly recommended.	
MSO12241	Y	N			Backfilling the erosion hollow around Stone A would be beneficial.		
MSO12248	Y	N					
MSO12249	Y	N	In the event of a survey, the rushes could be cut.				A thorough re-survey of this spur would help determine the extent of MSO12249 and MSO6964,
MSO12421	Y	N					
MSO6720	Y	N	If the stone is reset, it may be beneficial to treat the bracken present on site.	Resetting the stone to an upright position would likely prevent a possible recumbencey.			
MSO6721	Y	N				Liaising with land managers and MIRES officers would be very beneficial for the sites survival.	A measured survey and plan of the site is strongly recommended to understand its extent and authenticity.

MSO6727	Y	N	Continued maintenance of the vegetation levels is advised.		Stones H and I could potentially be repaired.	Moving the Macmillan Way towards the south may help prevent the erosion through the setting.
MSO6805	Y	Y			Backfilling the hollow around Stone B is strongly recommended.	
MSO6809	Y	Y	Treating the bracken around the site is recommended.	Stones could be reset on the easternmost row, but this would require archaeological excavation.	Stabilising Stone E's erosion hollow is recommended to prevent its collapse.	

MSO6810	Y	Y			Liaising with land managers concerning the mowing of vegetation on the site would be beneficial.	An up-to-date GPS and/or geophysical survey, would help clarify the extent and location of stones on the row.	Scheduling the northern side of the row would better protect the full known extent of the site.
MSO6815	Y	N			Liaising with the land manager about the location of the stone setting may be beneficial.	An updated plan would improve the understanding of this site.	
MSO6817	Y	N					
MSO6819	Y	N	Vegetation management could be considered in the event of a future survey.			An updated plan would improve the understanding of this site.	
MSO6820	Y	N		If Stone C's stability worsens, consolidation around the hollow could be considered.			

MSO6834	Y	N	Only to be considered for future management if future surveys struggle to locate the stones.			An updated plan would improve the understanding of this site and the presence of lost stones.
MSO6835	Y	Y		Consolidating the hollow around Stone G may help prevent it from falling.		
MSO6840	Y	N	Only to be considered for management if future surveys struggle to locate the stones.			
MSO6842	Y	N				
MSO6862	Y	N				
MSO6873	Y	N				An updated plan to mark surrounding possible standing stones is recommended.

MSO6881	Y	N		If further survey locates a socket, Stone F could be reset.			A brief further survey may be able to locate a socket for Stone F.
MSO6882	Y	Y			Stabilising the erosion hollows at Stone A and D is urgently recommended.		
MSO6883	Y	Y	In the event of a survey the molinia could be managed.				It would be beneficial to produce a full measured plan of this site
MSO6886	Y	N					
MSO6889	Y	N	Only to be considered for future management if future surveys struggle to locate the stones.				
MSO6890	Y	N				Ensuring that land managers are aware of the stone location would be beneficial.	

MSO6947	Y	N		Stone A could be reset following some minor excavations around it's socket.	Liaising with the land manager about the location of the stone setting may be beneficial.	
MSO6948	Y	N		If Stone A and D's stability worsens, consolidation around the hollow could be considered.		
MSO6949	Y	N	Rushes could be cut prior to future surveys.		Liaising with the land manager about the location of the stone setting may be beneficial.	An updated plan would be beneficial for future visits and to share with land managers.
MSO6952	Y	N				
MSO6962	Y	N				
MSO6964	Y	N	Rushes could be cut, but only for future surveys.			An updated plan of the top of this spur to solve the confusion of sites is highly recommended.

MSO6965	Y	N	Rushes could be cut prior to future surveys.			An updated plan would improve the understanding of this site.
MSO6966	Y	N	Vegetation management could be considered in the event of a future survey.			An updated plan, and perhaps some excavation, would improve the understanding of this site.
MSO7055	Y	N	Controlling some of the bracken close to the stone may be beneficial.	Resetting the stone upright may prevent the stone falling recumbent.		
MSO7064	Y	N			Backfilling the erosion hollow at this site would prevent the risk of recumbencey.	
MSO7081	Y	N				
MSO7084	Y	N				

MSO7093	Y	N	Rushes could be cut prior to future surveys.			An updated plan would improve the understanding of this site.
MSO7112	Y	N				
MSO7120	Y	N	Rushes could be cut prior to future surveys.			A measured survey plan is strongly recommended for this site.
MSO7144	Y	N		Backfilling the hollow could be considered, but the stone remains stable at the present time.		
MSO7336	Y	N	Vegetation could be kept to a level to ensure Stones A, B, and C are visible.		Liaising with the land manager about vehicle access to the common could be considered.	

MSO7337	Y	N				Liaising with land managers about the location and vulnerability of this monument would benefit its survival.
MSO7360	Y	N	Bracken on this site could be considered for management.			
MSO7750	Y	N		If a socket is discovered Stone F could be reset with some minor excavations.	Broken fragments of Stone F could be consolidated if there is available means.	
MSO7780	Y	N				Liaising with the land managers about the sites location and nearby vehicle track may also help preserve the site.
MSO7881	Y	N				

MSO7882	Y	N	The removal of the gorse bush above Stone B and C is recommended.			
MSO7891	Y	N	Clearing the fallen branch may benefit the appearance of the site.			
MSO7893	Y	Y	Light vegetation management around the stones is recommended prior to the recommended re-survey.	Liaising with the land managers about the location of the row would be beneficial to ensure that works close to the stones are sympathetic.	Resurveying the stone row with an up-to-date plan would clarify the extent of the site for Scheduling.	Assessing and removing the cairn and branches on the row would improve the sites condition.

MSO7898	Y	N			Liaising with the land manager about the extent of the stone circle could be considered.	
MSO7903	Y	N	Managing some of the heather that directly covers the stones and hollows may ensure this site can be found by future surveyors.			
MSO7911	Y		Bracken on this site could be considered for management.	Back filling the hollow around Stone A could be considered.		
MSO7920	Y	N			Liaising with the land manager may reduce the risk of off-road vehicles accessing the area.	A measured survey plan would improve the understanding of the site and its extent.
MSO7923	Y	N			Liaising with the land manager may reduce the risk of off-road vehicles accessing the area.	A revisit to locate stones B and D would be beneficial to clarify the extent of the site.

MSO7924	Y	Y		Liaising with the land manager about the stone row may reduce the risk of vehicle damage.	It may be possible to dissuade vehicle access from the road to this site by placing a small row of stones on the road's verge.
MSO7950	Y	N			
MSO7957	Y	N			
MSO8534	Y	N	Bracken is present across site and it would be beneficial for it to be removed if the surrounding area is archaeologically significant.	Explore the potential to reduce the use of the trackway from the road that passes the site.	
MSO8682	Y	N			Renewal of the gorse barrier and signage to the current conservation effort could be maintained.
MSO8749	Y	N			

MSO9189	Y	Y		
MSO9225	Y	N		A revisit to the site to determine the stones authenticity would be beneficial for recommending consolidatory works.

APPENDIX 4 – "New" Sites

ENPHER No.	NGR.	Name	Land Owner	Area	Photograph
MEM23907	Prehistoric Standing Stone on Long Holcombe	SS 7733 3599	Exmoor National Park Authority	Long Holcombe	
MEM23912	Possible Prehistoric Standing Stone on Goosemoor Common	SS 88100 41930	National Trust	Dunkery and Luccombe	
MEM24523	Possible Prehistoric Standing Stone on Lanacombe	SS 77082 42858	Exmoor National Park Authority	Lanacombe	

APPENDIX 5: Anomalous and Un-surveyed Sites

The sites listed below are records on the HER that were not surveyed. Most of these were due to misidentification or mislocation, however, some of the records below represent standing stones un-able to be located by the author on site. These site records would benefit from checking in the future (see APPENDIX 5.3-5.6).

APPENDIX 5.1. Unlikely Prehistoric Standing Stones

The following sites were considered to be unlikely candidates for prehistoric standing stones, either due to the assessment of previous surveys, or through site visits in 2017 and 2018.

MDE1041 – Alleged Stone Row on Holdstone Hill, Holdstone Down

NGR: SS 620 475 *Site Visited?:* No

These stones are likely related to other monuments, possibly the 19th century boundary stones (MDE21579) used to demarcate the allotment when the down was enclosed.

MDE8965 – Possible Burial Cairns on Rowley Down

NGR: SS 6624 4339 *Site Visited?:* No

These are two Bronze Age burial cairns.

MDE8969 – Possible Prehistoric Standing Stone west of Fyldon Hill Road

NGR: SS 7371 3437 *Site Visited?:* No

This site was recorded as a gatepost by the RCHME, and could not be proven to have been a standing stone removed from its context (Quinnell, Dunn, 1992: 29).

MDE8970 – Post-medieval Gatepost west of Lower Fyldon Cross

NGR: SS 7362 3346 *Site Visited?:* No

This site was recorded as a gatepost by the RCHME, and could not be proven to have been a standing stone removed from its context (Quinnell, Dunn, 1992: 29).

MEM22610 – Undated Natural Surface Stone on the Chains

NGR: SS 7277 4304 *Site Visited?:* No

The site has been listed and confirmed as a natural stone.

MSO10183 – Prehistoric Clearance Cairns above Orchard Bottom

NGR: SS 8207 4105 *Site Visited?:* Yes

The surveyor noted several clearance cairns in this area, which are most likely not prehistoric. Amending this record will avoid future confusion of the sites provenance.

MSO11209 – Natural Stones West of Mounsey Hill

NGR: SS 8775 3133 *Site Visited?:* No

Considered to be a natural spread of stones by the RCHME (Quinnell, Dunn, 1992: 36).

MSO7771 – 19th Century Boundary Stones at Outer Alscott

NGR: SS 8302 4449 *Site Visited?:* No

Well documented as 19th century boundary stones.

MSO8689 – Natural Surface Stone Scatter at Westwater Allotment

NGR: SS 839 329 *Site Visited?:* No

Regarded as natural in 1982 and has not been reclassified on continued visits.

MSO8760 – Post-medieval or Modern Standing Stones West of Landacre Bridge

NGR: SS 81522 36100 *Site Visited?:* No

These were noted as modern and set in concrete to prevent vehicles travelling off-road near Landacre Bridge (Wilson-north, pers. comm.).

MDE1045 – Natural Stone Near Brockenbarrow Lane

NGR: SS 6677 4252 *Site Visited?:* No

Several stones in this area have been considered as natural by previous surveys.

MDE1048 – Natural Stone on Higher Down

NGR: SS 6616 4226 *Site Visited?:* No

Several stones in this area have been considered as natural by previous surveys.

MDE20158 – Natural Stone Near Brockenbarrow Lane

NGR: SS 6698 4194 *Site Visited?:* No

Several stones in this area have been considered as natural by previous surveys.

MDE14644 – Modern Stone Setting at Lankcombe

NGR: SS 7882 4546 *Site Visited?:* No

The site had been recently recorded as modern.

MSO9231 – Medieval or Post-medieval Field System on Kitnor Heath

NGR: SS 874 397 *Site Visited?:* No

The site is a historic field system.

MSO12023 – Possible Prehistoric Cairn and Barrow at Monkham Hill

NGR: SS 98933 38932 *Site Visited?:* Yes

No stones could be located in this area of forestry plantation with mature trees. Ground cover is thick, and it is likely that anything in the subsurface has been disturbed. It is possible that this record is confused with the prehistoric cairns on Withycombe Common (MMO195) or Rodhuish Common (MSO7442).

MSO12023 – Supposed location of the site looking northwest.

MSO7772 – Possible 19th Century Boundary Stones on Stowey Allotment

NGR: SS 8085 4481 *Site Visited?:* Yes

No extant stones were visible in this area of heavily grazed pasture. The site also likely represented an area of boundary stones, and not a prehistoric Standing Stone or Stone Setting. A smoothed stone, which may have once represented an upright stone, was visible in a modern clearance cairn in the centre of the allotment.

MSO7772 – The low grass of Stowey Allotment, and the smoothed stone in the clearance cairn.

MSO7774 – Possible Prehistoric Standing Stone on Stowey Allotment

NGR: SS 8116 4446 *Site Visited?:* Yes

No extant stones were visible in this area of heavily grazed pasture. The site was also likely a boundary stone related to the nearby stones (MSO7772), and not a prehistoric Standing Stone.

MSO7774 – The low grass of Stowey Allotment.

MEM22561 – Undated Area of Stones on Deer Park

NGR: SS 7620 3857 *Site Visited?:* Yes

Several recumbent stones were present on a steep slope. It could be a natural spread of stones or damaged cist/cairn. It seems unlikely to be a standing stone. The site is not under any significant threat.

MEM22561 – One of many natural stones on the slopes of Deer Park.

MEM22562 – Undated Stones on Deer Park

NGR: SS 7750 3854 *Site Visited?:* Yes

Several surface stones of an unknown provenance were noted in Deer Park, close to a turf bank. A better plan of the stones and area is required, and some indication that these stones were once upright. Several other surface stones are also spread around the area. The site is not clearly under any significant threat.

MEM22562 – Some of the recumbent stones and their linear relationship.

MDE8978 – Natural Stones Northwest of Broadbarrow Stone

NGR: SS 7173 4008 *Site Visited?:* Yes

Several recumbent surface stones which have been previously recorded as natural stones, in an area very close to the county boundary.

MMO285 – Bronze Age Cairn North of Blue Gate Iron Mine

NGR: SS 7650 3829 *Site Visited?:* Yes

The site was recorded and confirmed as a cairn.

MSO10475 – Possible Prehistoric Stone Setting on Stoke Pero Common

NGR: SS 88124 43139 *Site Visited?:* Yes

No clear standing stones were witnessed in the area during the survey. Numerous loose stones were noted in the area of the grid reference close to a 19th century enclosure and large depression in the ground.

MSO10475 – Some of the surface stones close to the large depression.

MSO6957 – Possible Prehistoric Standing Stone at Long Holcombe

NGR: SS 775 356 *Site Visited?:* Yes

No clear standing stones were witnessed in the area during the survey, possibly a miss-recorded number.

MSO12225 – Stones, E or W Pinford, Exmoor

NGR: SS 7951 4265 *Site Visited?:* Yes

No clear standing stones were identified in this area, and the location is improbable for a standing stone but likely for outcropping.

MSO12238 – Disputed Double Stone Row on West Pinford

NGR: SS 7956 4251 *Site Visited?:* Yes

An incorrectly identified stone row. The site instead appears to be more similar to a prehistoric field boundary.

MSO12238 – The prehistoric field boundary running southeast to northwest.

MEM23806 – Possible Prehistoric Standing Stones at the Warren

NGR: SS 80004 42190 *Site Visited?:* Yes

Close to the small standing stone discovered by the Mires project (MEM23768), the recumbencey of these stones and their closeness to the drainage ditch, may suggest that they came out with the spoil from the ditch.

MEM23806 – The recumbent stones close to MEM23768.

MDE9883 – Disputed Stone Circle on Cheriton Ridge

NGR: SS 750 435 *Site Visited?:* Yes

The record appears to be confused with the ring cairn on Cheriton Ridge (MDE12859), as this survey nor the RCHME could locate a stone circle in the reported grid reference.

MDE9883 – The ring cairn on Cheriton Ridge MDE12859

MDE9895 – Natural Outcrop of Stone on Cheriton Ridge

NGR: SS 7514 4311 *Site Visited?:* Yes

A natural spread of stones was present at this grid reference, as mentioned by Quinnell and Dunn (1992: 15).

MDE9884 – Natural Stone in Farley Water Coombe

NGR: SS 7557 4355 *Site Visited?:* Yes

A natural spread of stones was present at this grid reference, as mentioned by Quinnell and Dunn (1992: 15).

MSO12236 – World War Two Military Emplacement on Trout Hill

NGR: SS 79011 42190 *Site Visited?:* Yes

No standing stones were present in this area, and the record appears to have been confused by Grinsell (1970) with the setting on Trout Hill (MSO6819).

MDE1294 – Bronze Age Burial Cairn on Furzehill Common

NGR: SS 7344 4452 *Site Visited?:* Yes

The site is a cairn with a large stone slab, which may have tentatively been removed from a stone setting.

MDE12831 – Stone Gatepost North of Hoaroak Cottage

NGR: SS 7404 4395 *Site Visited?:* Yes

The stone is used as a gatepost and it cannot be established with certainty that it was once a standing stone.

MDE1306 – Post-medieval Boundary Stones on Furzehill Common

NGR: SS 7361 4437 *Site Visited?:* Yes

These appear to be post-medieval boundary stones crossing the common. They may have once been standing stones removed from the nearby settings, but there is no definitive proof of this. One of the stones also appeared upright on a turf and stone mound and could represent a cairn later used as a boundary marker.

MDE1306 – One of the stones atop a low mound, possibly a cairn.

MSO7960 – Disproved Location for Prehistoric Standing Stones East of Oare Post

NGR: SS 8367 4643 *Site Visited?:* Yes

Known to be an erroneous record likely referring to the Stones on Yenworthy Common (MSO11490). The grid reference for this site places it within the middle of the road.

MSO12256 – Possible Prehistoric Stone Alignments South of Black Barrow

NGR: SS 83150 44001 *Site Visited?:* Yes

This may be confused with the parish boundary stones nearby. A brief search of the area led to some confusion, and this record could do with another site visit to confirm its existence.

MSO11544 – Possible Prehistoric Standing Stones on Porlock Allotment

NGR: SS 84532 44695 *Site Visited?:* Yes

The stones in this area are more-likely to be part of the cairn close to the Porlock Stone Circle, rather than standing stones themselves. One slightly larger stone is present, but it was unclear what monument it was related to, and believed the cairn was more likely. It is worth noting however, that proximity of humans and livestock to this area could put the stones here at some risk.

MSO11544 – The area of the grid reference, the slightly larger stone stands just left of the centre of the image.

MSO9261 – The Devils' Stone, East of Luckwell Bridge

NGR: SS 914 386 *Site Visited?:* Yes

Unlikely to be a prehistoric standing stone. The fabric of the stone is rough, similar to Naked Boy Stone (MSO8857), and has a squat tapering shape. It likely came from the nearby quarry towards the footpath to Luckwell Bridge. The folklore of this stone, where the Devil was said to have thrown it from Dunkery Beacon to this field, does ascribe this monument with historical significance and so the age of the stone remains uncertain.

MSO9261 – The Devil's Stone.

MSO8857 – Naked Boy Stone

NGR: ST 0149 3446 *Site Visited?:* Yes

Unlikely to be a prehistoric standing stone. This tapering rough granite stone marks the Old Cleeve and Brompton Parish Boundary, and its provenance is uncertain. Similarly to the Devil's Stone (MSO9261) its form seems to suggest that it is not a prehistoric monolith. While it was not included in the current survey, its status as a Grade II listed building, has led to its inclusion in the National Park's Listed Building Condition Survey (Forthcoming).

MSO8857 – Naked Boy Stone.

MDE20562 – Five Stones East of Higher Westland Farm, Challacombe

NGR: SS 6632 4272 *Site Visited?:* Yes

The site may have once been a series of standing stones but it is currently a clearance cairn, possibly placed to mark the parish boundary. However, the form of the stones appear to suggest that this site was unlikely once a stone setting. The improved pasture and trackway suggest little archaeological potential in the immediate vicinity for answering the question concerning the sites provenance.

MDE20562 – Five Stones East of Higher Westland Farm, Challacombe.

APPENDIX 5.2. Duplicate HER Records

The following records represent records on the HER that were likely, or have confirmed to be, duplicates of already known sites. In some other documents, standing stones and stone settings may have been referred to be these numbers.

MDE1251 – Natural Standing Stone at South Cleave

NGR: SS 7070 4947 *Site Visited?:* Yes *Duplicate of:* MDE8972

A duplicate record for the highly dubious standing stone in the Valley of Rocks (MDE8972). The other supplied grid references on the slopes revealed no other convincing prehistoric standing stones.

MDE1251 – The location of one of the additional grid references for this record.

MDE20015 – Disputed Prehistoric Stone Setting on Furzehill Common

NGR: SS 73 44 *Site Visited?:* No *Duplicate of:* MDE1245 / MDE1304 / MDE21755

A reference to the parallelogram Stone Setting described by Chanter and Worth (1905: 392), that was destroyed by Antell of Whimb. It is confused with several records, two of which (MDE1245 and MDE21755) revealed no evidence of a site. However, a stone row (MEM24610) and setting (MEM24611) are now known to be close to this grid reference. These were not included in this survey due to the report not yet being fully inputted into the HER (see also APPENDIX II.6).

MDE1245 – Stone Setting on Furzehill

NGR: SS 7380 4530 *Site Visited?:* No *Duplicate of:* MDE1245 / MDE1304 / MDE21755

A reference to the parallelogram Stone Setting described by Chanter and Worth (1905: 392), that was destroyed by Antell of Whimb. This examples locational data appears to be incorrect.

MDE1075 – Possible Site of Stone Near Brockenbarrow Lane

NGR: SS 6682 4247 *Site Visited?:* No *Duplicate of:* MDE1045

No stone has been recorded in this location and it is likely a duplicate record of another natural stone, 70m to the northwest.

MSO8692 – Possible Prehistoric Standing Stone Near Portland Water

NGR: SS 83 34 *Site Visited?:* Yes *Duplicate of:* MSO8749 / MSO12360

This record may either refer to a stone that was removed during road alterations in the 1920's or the small standing stone discovered at Portford Bridge (MSO8749), and it is almost an exact duplicate of

the record MSO12360. The imprecise grid-reference for this location made searching for the stone difficult.

MSO12360 – Site of Prehistoric Standing Stone on Withypool Common

NGR: SS 8278 3435 *Site Visited?:* Yes *Duplicate of:* MSO8749 / MSO8682

An almost exact duplicate of the record MSO8692. This site may either be the stone removed during road alterations in the 1920's or the small standing stone discovered at Portford Bridge (MSO8749). The grid reference provided was the same as MSO8749.

MDE21492 – Possible Standing Stone on Clannon Ball

NGR: SS 758 437 *Site Visited?:* Yes *Duplicate of:* MDE9893

This record is appears to be very similar to the one described for the lone standing stone at MDE9893.

MDE1272 – Possible Prehistoric Stone Row on the East of Hoccombe Hill

NGR: SS 795 433 *Site Visited?:* Yes *Duplicate of:* MDE9886 / MEM15202

Nothing was located in this area by the current survey, and previous surveys. The area is thick with molinia, and could easily obscure stones, but it is also likely due to other confusions in this area by Grinsell (1970) that the reference to this site could either be MDE9886 on Hoccombe Hill or MEM15202 on Trout Hill.

APPENDIX 5.3. Un-surveyed – Believed To Be Absent

The following records represent sites on the HER which could not be located by the surveyor (and often other surveys) following a site visit, where the stones are believed to be non-extent or absent at their recorded location. Either through loss, destruction, or incorrect locational information.

MSO6818 – Possible prehistoric standing stones on Hoar Tor

NGR: SS 7636 4289 *Site Visited?:* Yes

No clear standing stones were witnessed in the area during the survey, some records dictate that they lie closer to the field boundary. It has been suggested that the stones in this area are likely the result of natural outcropping.

MSO12240 – Probable Bronze Age Standing Stone on Long Holcombe

NGR: SS 76691 35260 *Site Visited?:* Yes

No broken stone could be located in the area by this survey. As the stone is broken it could have easily been completely covered by the turf.

MSO12243 – Disputed Prehistoric Standing Stone on the Exe Plain

NGR: SS 75071 42290 *Site Visited?:* Yes

A small triggered stone was noted here during a survey in 1990. No stone was located during the current survey, although there are also suggestions this stone came from a nearby field bank.

MSO12243 – The recorded location of the stone looking up the Chains Valley.

MSO12254 – Disputed Prehistoric Standing Stones on the Exe Plain

NGR: SS 757 427 *Site Visited?:* Yes

No stones were located here during fieldwork, previous surveys have identified a stone row, however one in 1994 suggested that the stones here represented natural outcropping.

MSO12301 – Prehistoric Stone Setting East of Lanacombe III

NGR: SS 786 430 *Site Visited?:* Yes

No stones could be located close to this grid reference by this survey or those since its discovery in 1993.

MSO6885 – Possible Standing Stone West of Aldermans Barrow

NGR: SS 8353 4230 *Site Visited?:* Yes

No stone could be located in the vicinity of the grid reference displayed on the HER. It is possible that the stone is one from the Madacombe Stone Row (MSO6883).

MSO6885 – The recorded location of the stone west of Alderman's Barrow.

MDE1321 – Possible stone setting on Thornworthy Common

NGR: SS 715 439 *Site Visited?:* Yes

No stone setting could be located at this grid reference by the current survey or previous condition surveys. It is likely an erroneous grid reference or possible duplication. However, due to high vegetation neither of these could be confirmed with confidence.

MDE13230 – Possible Prehistoric Standing Stone at Winaway

NGR: SS 716 437 *Site Visited?:* Yes

No standing stone could be located in this location. As it is noted to be broken the remnants of the stone could have easily been hidden amongst the vegetation. It could also be a natural outcrop.

MSO12247 – Possible Prehistoric Standing Stone on Trout Hill

NGR: SS 7943 4294 *Site Visited?:* Yes

No stone could be located in the vicinity of the grid reference displayed on the HER. It could be lost under thick molinia and turf due to its small size.

MSO12247 – The recorded location of the stone on Trout Hill.

MDE21755 – Possible stone setting north of Durcombe Water

NGR: SS 7266 4540 *Site Visited?:* Yes

The re-recorded location of the Furzehill Stone Setting destroyed by Antell of Whimb (Chanter, Worth, 1905: 392). There was clearly no trace of a site situated within a field of improved pasture.

MDE21755 – The recorded location of the stone destroyed by Antell of Whimb.

MDE1050 – Prehistoric Triangular Stone Setting on Challacombe Common

NGR: SS 6825 4305 *Site Visited?:* Yes

No setting could be found amongst the thick vegetation at the recorded location by the current survey and other recent surveys.

MDE1050 – The recorded location of the stone setting.

MSO11968 – Possible prehistoric standing stones at Room Hill

NGR: SS 8547 3644 *Site Visited?:* Yes

The site is likely destroyed or lost, no stones were found at the recorded grid reference which placed the site within an area where high levels of gorse had been removed (roots were still present).

MSO11968 – The recorded location of the stone setting.

MSO7150 – Swap Hill Standing Stone

NGR: SS 8051 4266 *Site Visited?:* Yes

This site is recorded as a standing stone 0.3m tall with a noticeable split and it was once included as part of the Scheduled Swap Hill stone setting (MSO6873). No stone has been documented at this grid reference since 1981. The last three Scheduled Monument Condition Assessments had also failed to locate the site (Gent, Manning, 2015; Bray, 2009; Squires, 2005). The monument's location is covered in tussocks, rushes, and molinia, which could easily conceal a small stone. However, it may have also been one of the stones closer to MSO6873, with an incorrect grid reference. It is the opinion of the surveyor that it is unlikely upright in this location, and has either fallen or been incorrectly recorded.

MSO7150 – The recorded location of the standing stone.

MEM22101 – Prehistoric Standing Stone and Possible Cairn Southwest of Lanacombe II

NGR: SS 7839 4286 *Site Visited?:* Yes

A standing stone and cairn were possibly uncovered during excavations on Lanacombe, but were not visible as extent monuments during the current condition survey.

APPENDIX 5.4. Un-surveyed – Believed to be Present

The following sites could not be located by the surveyor after a site visit. However, these sites are believed to still be present at their recorded location, and their absence from the survey is likely due to vegetation concealment or survey error.

MSO10119 – Possible Prehistoric Standing Stone Southwest of Barrow on Great Toms Hill

NGR: SS 80493 43119 *Site Visited?:* Yes

No stone was visible at the grid reference recorded on the HER. However, it has most likely been obscured by the thick molinia tussocks in the area.

MSO10119 – The recorded location of the stone at the centre of the barrow.

MDE9894 – Possible Prehistoric Standing Stone on Ridge from Clannon Ball to Hoccombe Hill

NGR: SS 7704 4389 *Site Visited?:* Yes

No stone was visible at the grid reference recorded on the HER. The location is within an area of thick tussocks and molinia and it has not been recorded since the 1989 survey. Its large size suggests that as it could not be located, it has likely fallen recumbent or been removed entirely.

MSO7925 – Prehistoric Stone Setting on Porlock Common

NGR: SS 8458 4448 *Site Visited?:* Yes

No stones were visible at the location recorded on the HER, and a thorough search was limited by the thick heather and bracken cover of the site. A historic record of a stone setting is available on the HER, with photographs, but there are fears that the site has been lost since this last record.

MSO7925 – The recorded location of the setting looking towards Porlock Stone Circle.

MEM9 – Prehistoric Sanding Stone Above Hoscombe

NGR: SS 8247 4407 *Site Visited?:* Yes

No stone was visible at the recorded location following two separate site visits (October, and August). It is likely obscured by the vegetation or tussocks on this hillslope, as there are no apparent threats to its condition, and it was recorded in the 2009 survey.

MEM9 – The recorded location of the stone looking west.

MEM22416 – Undated Stone on Hopcott Common

NGR: SS 95619 43952 *Site Visited?:* Yes

No stone was visible at the grid reference recorded on the HER. The location is within an area of thick gorse and the stone could be concealed underneath. The site was likely a boundary stone, marked on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map.

MEM22416 – The recorded location of the standing stone.

MEM23034 – Possible Prehistoric Stone Row at Badgworthy Lees

NGR: SS 7872 4456 *Site Visited?:* Yes

The site was overlooked by the surveyor, due to a limited description and imprecise locational information. However, several stones in that area were noted and photographed, which were likely part of the monument in question. It is unclear if it is truly a stone row as all stones noted were recumbent and close to a damaged cairn. However, the site is under little immediate threat at the present time.

MEM23034 – The recorded location of the site devoid of stones.

MEM23034 – One of the stones noticed which may form part of the Stone Row.

MEM22436 – Prehistoric Standing Stone on Porlock Allotment

NGR: SS 8362 4453 *Site Visited?:* Yes

The stone could not be located in an area of thick molinia and heather. However, the size and shape of the stone would suggest it is now recumbent. It is unlikely to have been moved as it was discovered during the recent 2013 Dig Porlock survey.

MEM22436 – The recorded location of the stone looking northeast.

MSO10461 – Undated Stone South East of Pinkery Pond

NGR: SS 7251 4198 *Site Visited?:* Yes

The only stone seen within the area of the record appears to be upcast from the drainage ditches or natural surface scatter. Previous photographs of the site may suggest that the stone is natural.

MSO10461 – A stone on the edge of a waterlogged drainage ditch.

MSO10462 – Stone Southeast of Pinkworthy Pond

NGR: SS 7243 4187 *Site Visited?:* Yes

The only stones seen within the area of the record appear to be upcast from the drainage ditches or natural surface scatter. Previous photographs of the site may suggest that the stone is natural.

MSO10462 – Scattered surface stone.

MSO10464 – Stone and Banks South of Pinkworthy Pond

NGR: SS 7229 4193 *Site Visited?:* Yes

The only stone seen within the area of the record appears to be natural.

MSO10464 – A surface stone close to a field bank.

MSO12229 – Natural Stone on Ricksy Ball

NGR: SS 7376 3860 *Site Visited?:* Yes

While it may possibly be natural, this stone is also recorded as prehistoric. No stone was located during the survey but site there appears to be little threat to the site.

MSO12229 – The recorded location of the site looking east.

MSO12230 – Natural Stones on Ricksy Ball

NGR: SS 7357 3847 *Site Visited?:* Yes

While it may possibly be natural, this site is also recorded as a stone alignment. No stones were located during the survey but there appears to be little threat to the site.

MSO12229 – The recorded location of the site looking west.

MDE13230 – Possible Prehistoric Stone at Winnaway

NGR: SS 717 438 *Site Visited?:* Yes

The site could not be located at the recorded location as it is situated in an area of high vegetation. This stone was also queried to be a natural outcrop by N. Quinnell, and it was not included in the RCHME survey.

APPENDIX 5.5. Historically Destroyed (Confirmed As)

The sites listed below, were standing stones and stone settings, previously recorded as "destroyed" or "lost" by condition surveys prior to the 2017-2018 survey.

MDE1189 – Prehistoric Stone Row on Bray Common

NGR: SS 7257 3791 *Site Visited?:* No

This area of pasture has previously been ploughed and reclaimed. There has been no recorded standing stone in this location since 1905.

MEM23703 – Possible Standing Stone Between Edgerly Stone and Mole's Chamber

NGR: SS 7183 4021 *Site Visited?:* Yes

Previously recorded as a stone in an area very close to the county boundary.

MSO11619 – Post-medieval Stone Southeast of Knowle

NGR: SS 9641 4269 *Site Visited?:* No

The area that the stone is recorded as occupying is now improved pasture.

MSO11684 – Undated Worked Stone to the Rear of Edbrooke Farm

NGR: SS 9114 3422 *Site Visited?:* No

A supposed standing stone (possibly natural) was removed from a buried context and later used as a garden bench.

APPENDIX 5.6. Other

The following sites could not be included in the survey for various practical reasons including access issues. Two sites were also not included as it was in a report not yet fully inputted onto the HER database.

MDE1010 – Hore Stones, East Buckland

NGR: SS 687 318 *Site Visited?:* No

The site was not included in the survey as it stands outside of the National Park Boundary.

MDE1202 – Possible Prehistoric Standing Stones on little Melcombe

NGR: SS 7197 3885 *Site Visited?:* No

The landowner of the site could not be reached for their permission to access the area. The site, however, appears to stand in an area of Reclaimed Moorland and is unlikely to be extant.

MEM24610 – Possible Prehistoric Stone Row near Warcombe Water

NGR: SS 7286 4424 *Site Visited?:* No

The stone row was not inputted onto the HER at the time of survey. It has subsequently been inputted by the author.

MEM24611 – Possible Prehistoric Standing Stones above the West-Lyn River

NGR: SS 7271 4407 *Site Visited?:* No

The site was not inputted onto the HER at the time of survey. It has subsequently been inputted by the author.