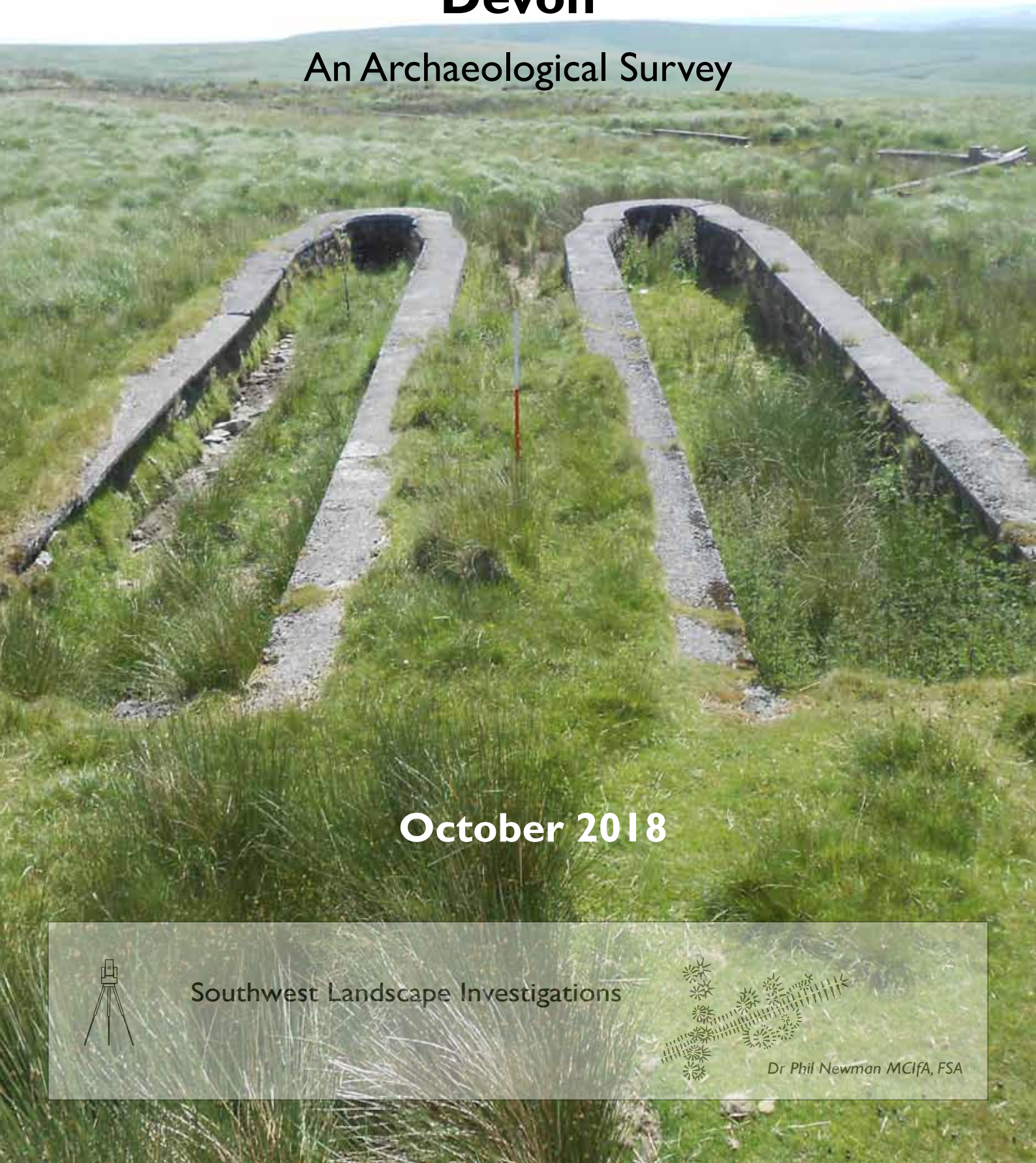
The Upper Erme Valley

Dartmoor National Park

Devon

An Archaeological Survey



October 2018

Southwest Landscape Investigations

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The Upper Erme Valley

Dartmoor National Park

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An Archaeological Survey

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project aims and summary

This survey has been commissioned by the Historic Environment Team of Dartmoor National Park Authority (DNPA) to provide an up to date and metrically accurate record of heritage assets within a pre-defined area of the Upper Erme valley. This information is required to aid the DNPA in fulfilling its aims as set out in the Management Plan 2014-19, and beyond, to ensure that:

> *Dartmoor's outstanding archaeological and historic landscapes are well managed, understood and enjoyed, and the character of its distinctive historic built environment is conserved and enhanced*

Compared to other areas of Dartmoor, which have benefitted from organised campaigns of investigation over the past 25-30 years, the archaeological record for the upper Erme valley is particularly weak. Although the majority of sites within the valley have been noted previously, including 23 scheduled monuments (SMs), the spatial accuracy and quality of the data is extremely variable, containing much duplicate and incorrect information, and poor

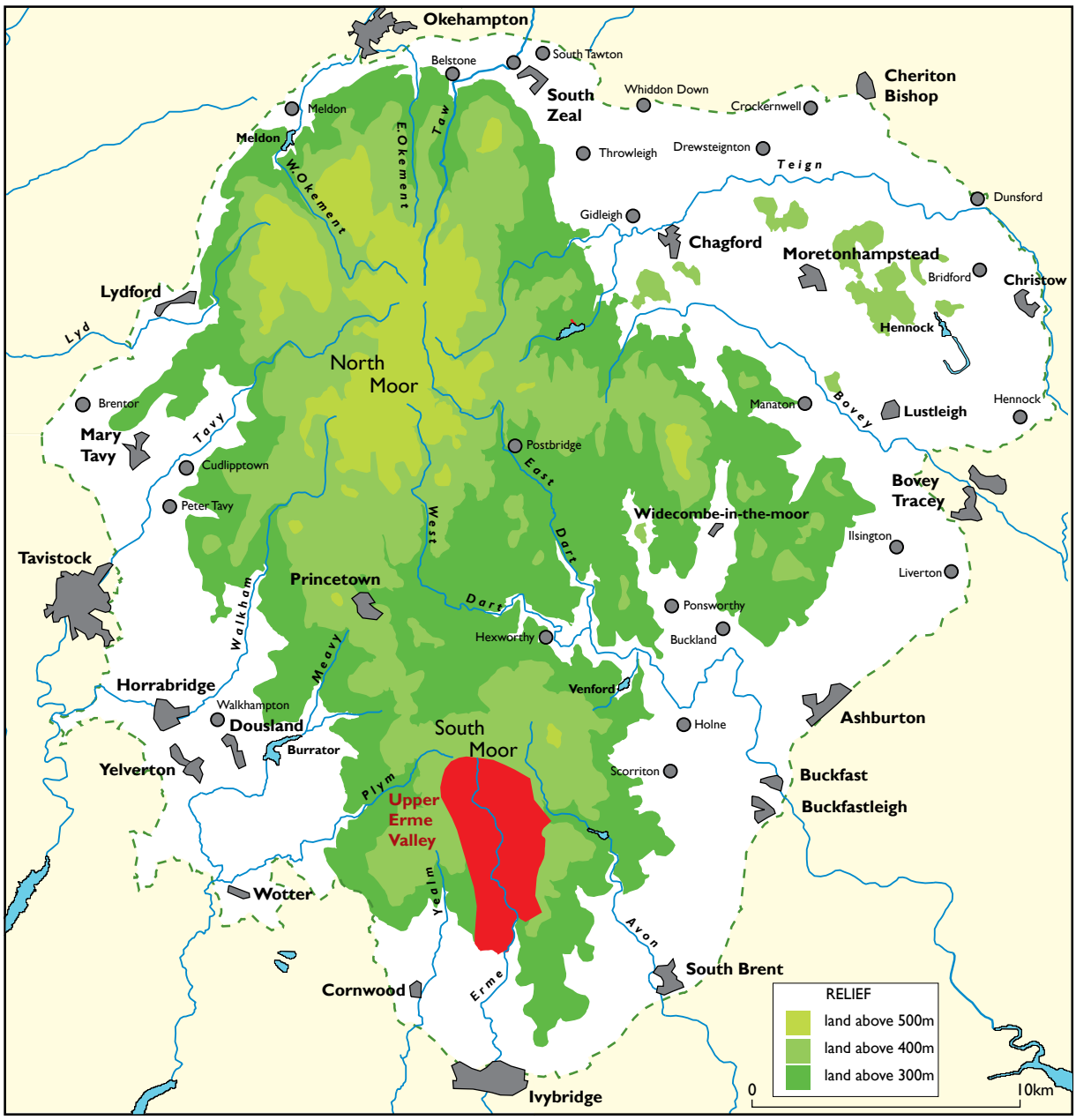

Fig 1 Location of the Erme valley survey area (2018) on southern Dartmoor

graphical depiction. Parts of the Upper Erme valley are designated by the DNPA as a Premier Archaeological Landscape (PAL), where the archaeology is considered of particularly high value and a priority for conservation management, for which the enhanced baseline data arising from this survey will prove valuable.

Following a desktop survey, fieldwork was undertaken to establish the character and extent of previously recorded archaeological sites and to assess the accuracy of data held by the DNPA HER. This included features transcribed from an aerial photo plot by the RCHME in the 1980s, which had not been ground verified. Also, to investigate any sites of potential interest revealed through the desktop survey, but not previously recorded. Primary documentary sources were not researched in depth, however, a number of secondary archaeological sources were consulted.

Survey was carried out using a combination of 50cm LiDAR transcription and terrestrial dual-frequency GPS survey to produce a 1:2500-scale geo-referenced map, to incorporate all known accessible archaeological features. These included prehistoric stone rows, circles, cairns, hut circles, settlements and enclosures, medieval tinworking and peat cutting and modern clay extraction. A number of sites were selected for large-scale survey at a scale of 1:1000, depending on the individual merits of the site. Sites surveyed at large scale, include thirteen hut circle settlements and the Redlake clayworks.

The reporting stage includes a summary description of the archaeology (below) as well as updated locations, descriptions and comments, which have been prepared (230 in total) for insertion into the DNPA HER, included here as a gazetteer (see Appendix), and all surveyed sites have been output for inclusion in the DNPA GIS. A statement of significance has been compiled for the individual categories of prehistoric sites, specifically their local, regional and national importance, and for some of the post-medieval and industrial remains.

1.2 Landscape context

The Erme is one south Devon's major rivers, running for 22km, approximately north to south from its source at Erme Head (425m AOD) to its estuary into the English Channel at Mothecombe. Over half of its extent, 12km, is within the borders of Dartmoor National Park. This report is concerned with 18.5 sq km of land along the upper, moorland section of the river, which extends on the eastern side of the valley between Erme Head and Piles Corner, while to the west, the outer enclosure of Yadsworthy forms the southern boundary. The geographical extent of the survey, which runs approximately along the water shed east and west of the valley, has been designed to include the whole of the Upper Erme's nine tributaries, including Blacklane Brook and Duck's Pool to the north, Dry Lake, Red Lake, Hook Lake and Left Lake to the east, and Hortonsford Brook and Bledge Brook to the west. The Erme is flanked on the west by Stall Down (415m AOD), Stall Moor, and part of Langcombe Hill (474m AOD), while to the north is Green Hill (474m AOD). On the eastern flanks are Brown Heath, Quickbeam Hill (467m AOD) and parts of Ugborough and Harford Moors; all are included in the survey. The survey lies within lands of four parishes: Ugborough, Harford, Cornwood and Dartmoor Forest.

Geologically the whole area is within the Dartmoor Granite Massif, though the classic granite outcrops, or tors, for which this region is renowned, are fewer in this valley, particularly its upper reaches. However, moorstone and patches of clitter have provided ample material to supply human building projects from the 3rd millennium BC and onwards. The entire 7.8km of the River Erme's valley bottom, and all of its tributaries within the boundaries of this survey have been worked for alluvial tin in the past, making it among the richest sources for this form of tin on Dartmoor. In the 19th and early 20th century, china clay, or kaolin, was exploited from two isolated locations on the eastern flank at Left Lake and Red Lake, though not as successfully, or as intensely as areas around the southern fringe of Dartmoor, leaving a less disruptive footprint. Much of the higher ground, around the tributaries has deep peat beds, for which evidence of past exploitation is also plentiful, particularly around Brown Heath, Stinger's Hill, Langcombe Hill, Green Hill and Quickbeam Hill.

Vegetation within the survey area in modern times is mixed, though dominated by molinia grass, which now gives blanket coverage over most of the upper and middle valley sides particularly towards the northern end. Some areas do, however, support shorter grass species favoured by the grazing animals, interspersed with patches of heather and whortleberry. These areas include Erme Pits Hill, Harford Moor and Stall Down, and most of the areas formerly worked for tin have also escaped coverage by molinia. Some of the lower slopes, near the river are affected by bracken, though this is mostly below the 400m contour, and restricted to smallish patches at, or just below, that altitude. Further south, at a lower altitude, between Left lake and Piles Corner on the eastern side of the valley, and on the southern tip of Stall Down, there are many hectares of dense bracken, which flourishes for the duration of the summer and autumn.

Access to the region was for centuries via well-worn trackways, including the Blackwood Path, which enters the moor at Wrangaton Moor Gate and runs along the eastern flank of the Erme valley. It may be traced as far north as Erme Pound today, though may once have extended further. The so-called Abbot's Way runs east to west from the Avon valley, crossing the Red Lake and on to Erme Head then over the watershed to exit via the Plym Valley on its route to Tavistock. An unnamed trackway runs down the western side of the valley, which probably has origins as a peat cutters' track. It is first visible south of Hortonsford Bottom and can be traced south across Stall Moor to Harrowthorn where it exits the open moor.

The greater access required by the 19th-century peat and clay industries led to the construction of two railways. The horse-drawn Zeal Tor Tramway built 1848 carried peat from Redlake Mire to Shipley Bridge, using a fairly direct route. The steam powered Redlake Railway, built *c.*1912, which served the two clay pits, was designed to be more in sympathy with the contours, running for 12.7km up from Cantrel, on the Dartmoor border near Bittaford to Redlake claypit. The tracks were removed after closure in 1932, but the track bed survives and remains passable by off-road vehicles for all but its final 1km.

1.3 Archaeological context

Due, possibly, to the remoteness of the upper Erme valley, archaeological investigation by early antiquarians was far more constrained here than some other areas of Dartmoor. Recorded activity by the Dartmoor Exploration Committee (DEC), formed in 1893, is restricted to an investigation of the Stall Down stone row sockets, prior to re-erection of the stones, and an unfruitful excavation of one of the Stall Down barrows (Baring Gould 1897). None of the larger scale investigations of hut circles and settlements undertaken by the DEC in the late 19th and early 20th centuries occurred within the confines of the Erme, although a good deal of non-intrusive archaeology had begun, recording the field remains of most forms of prehistoric archaeology. Both the DEC and Barrow Committee of the Devonshire Association, formed 15 years earlier in 1878, had been recording the locations and form of a number of types of burial monuments and these are usefully summarised by Grinsell (1978, 85-180) and Butler (1997). In 1887, the Ordnance Survey published the first edition 25-inch county series maps, on which cairns, stone rows, stone circles, and hut settlements were depicted for the first time, and although much detail was missing and depictions were very basic, these maps, with later revisions, have formed the basis of future archaeological mapping in the Erme Valley.

The most significant single piece of work undertaken in the 19th century was the five measured surveys carried out by the the Revd W C Lukis in 1879, who was commissioned by the Society of Antiquaries of London to explore many of the prehistoric stone monuments then known on Dartmoor. Totalling 55 plans, the surveys were never published but the completed drawings survive in the society's archives, among them are five of the assets on Stall Moor, including the rows and circles[1] and they represent the first competently executed surveys of this category of monument on Dartmoor. Unfortunately, apart from a general summary of Lukis's Dartmoor findings (Lukis 1881), no description to accompany the drawings has survived.

R H Worth, who was active in both DA committees, also contributed much to the Erme Valley knowledge base, as elsewhere on Dartmoor, through carrying out fieldwork, investigating and surveying several prehistoric sites. Worth was also the first to bring to attention the remains of tin blowing and stamping mills at Hook Lake and Dry Lake.

A more useful aerial plotting project, covering the whole of upland Dartmoor, was undertaken by Butler in the 1990's, supplemented by basic ground survey and published in five volumes. Like most areas of Dartmoor, Butler's coverage of the Erme Valley (Butler 1993) provides a good source of reference before embarking on a program of fieldwork.

The official records of Dartmoor's heritage assets, the Dartmoor Historic Environment Record (HER), curated by the DNPA, and the Historic England Archive (formerly the National Monument Record) are both particularly weak for the Erme valley. Both records are based on field notes made by OS surveyors over 50 years ago, but few actual field visits or re-assessment of the original OS surveys have taken place since the 1970s (a few since the 1950s), other than condition inspections. Both data bases also contain many records created following an aerial photo transcription for the whole of Dartmoor by the RCHME in the 1980s. This work, which was essentially a desk-based survey, was never ground verified, leading to many inaccurate depictions, with non-existent and duplicate sites entering the HER. More recently, industrial heritage assets such as tinworks, clay works etc, not originally considered by the OS, have been added to the HER, usually based on rough plots from aerial photographs, or historical accounts.

This scarcity of up to date field data also applies to scheduled monuments (SMs) within the project area, some of which were designated in the 1950s to 70s, and although often amended, this has rarely involved fieldwork. The Monument Protection Programme, started by English Heritage in the 1990s, was abandoned before the Erme Valley monuments were re-evaluated, although some other areas of Dartmoor were completed. This has meant that several significant assets have had no recent re-evaluation as to their appropriate protection status, including a number prehistoric hut settlements, which remain unscheduled. However, 23 sites within the survey area, of which 21 are prehistoric, are designated SMs.

1.4 A Premier Archaeological Landscape (PAL)

The designation of Premier Archaeological Landscapes (PALs) on certain areas of Dartmoor, was agreed as part of the Vision for Dartmoor's Moorland Project in 2005. Under this initiative, 14 areas of the uplands were identified as having exceptionally high archaeological value, including some of national significance, which require specialist forms of conservation within future moorland management schemes. The agreement, made between the statutory agencies involved (including DNPA, Natural England and English Heritage *[now Historic England]*), states that: the management requirements of the historically important features, especially archaeology, will take precedence over that required for their ecology. In addition to protecting the historic environment it is also recognised that the PALs will need to be managed in a way to ensure they can be appreciated in their entirety.

Of the fourteen separate PALs, each has a unique combination of elements contributing to its significance, varying from prehistoric ritual, settlement and land division, through medieval farming to post-medieval mineral extraction. Baseline surveys, which record the archaeological substance of each of the PALs, are an essential basis for their conservation, enabling management decisions to be driven by reliable, consistent data as to location, character and significance of individual features and their group value. With specific reference to the Upper Erme Valley PAL, this area has been designated due to the richness and density of remains that make up the prehistoric landscape, which includes highly significant ritual and settlement components, plus some aspects of medieval tin working, in particular the unusually deep openworks at Erme Pits. However, the PAL does not include further settlements on Harford Moor to the south of Left Lake and on Stall Down and excludes the stone row and barrow group on Stall Down, offering potential for enlargement.

1.5 Methodology

The 2018 Erme Valley survey has been achieved through a combination of remote and terrestrial survey techniques. Where available, 50cm LiDAR has been transcribed within a GIS environment to establish the extent of tinworking, peat cutting and some linear features such as leats. However, LiDAR coverage is available for only the northern half of the survey, and therefore has been supplemented with ortho-rectified, coloured aerial photo tiles and satellite photography, using a similar GIS transcribing technique. The resulting plots were then taken into the field for ground verification, whereby any unclear features or misplots have been rectified or supplement with GPS survey.

Ground surveys were undertaken using Trimble survey-grade differential global positioning system(DGPS). Five base stations were established, for each of which coordinates were generated to tie in with the OS national grid (OSGB36). All archaeological features not recorded using the remote techniques described above, were surveyed using DGPS, although some small isolated, outlying features were recorded using a Topcon GMS 2, hand-held mapping grade device.

All digital data from the surveys has been used to create a project GIS, capable of being viewed within the DNPA GIS system, with a depiction scale of 1:2500, which is the primary graphical product of this project. However, fourteen highly significant or complex sites were recorded at 1:1000 scale and drawn up as conventional plans in digital format. These appear as figures at the back of this report.

A major effort of this project has been to update the DNPA Historic Environment Record (HER) for the area. Three hundred existing HER entries have been reviewed and visited in the field, resulting, in most cases, in new descriptions and updated interpretations for all genuine sites (*see* appendix 1). A number of duplicates, non-existent or wrongly located sites were identified within the record, so that corrective action could be taken by the HER officer. An additional 39 records, including for some previously unrecorded assets, have been added to the HER as a result of the fieldwork.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

(NB in the following text DNPA HER numbers are in brackets and can be referenced in the accompanying Appendix and plans for further information, or used when searching the Devon/Dartmoor HER[2]. The prefix MDV should be affixed to all such numbers)

2.1 Prehistoric

The Erme valley possesses among the most significant concentrations of prehistoric archaeology on Dartmoor, containing stone rows, barrows/cairns, cists and many hut settlements within this study area alone. However, like the Yealm valley to the west and the Avon valley to the east, reaves, so dominant elsewhere within Dartmoor's prehistoric landscape, are in short supply. Only the isolated Three Barrows Reave, defining the divide between Erme and Avon, the curvy Stalldown reave (15071), and a short, apparently incomplete, section cutting across Harford Moor (13212) represent this category of evidence.

2.1.1 Stone rows

Dartmoor National Park contains the greatest concentration of prehistoric stone rows (or alignments/avenues) in Britain. Three stone rows are known within the project area alone, and a further six are known within the confines of the Erme valley to the south. They represent some of the earliest extant field evidence for human activity within the valley, with origins possibly in the late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age periods. Perhaps the most significant of these is the Stall Moor to Green Hill single row (4309) extending over a sinuous 3.47km, approximately south to north, traversing the Erme valley. At the time of survey (May 2018) 838 stones were

visible, either standing leaning, fallen or partially buried and it is likely that others survive beneath the surface. Some of the *in-situ* stones survive up to 0.5m high, while others are only just visible above ground level. A stone circle marks the southern terminal of the row (4310) from where the alignment can be traced 1060m north to meet and cross the River Erme by Erme Pound. On the east side of the Erme, the row continues for 500m across the lower slopes of Brown Heath to Red Lake then begins the gentle ascent of Green Hill. The most likely northern terminal is the despoiled cairn on the summit of Green Hill (5106), though the last extant stone is almost 50m to the south.

The Stalldown single stone row (4277), not to be confused with that already described above, extends for 498m, ascending the western summit of Stall Down in an approximately south to north alignment. Out of a total of 73 visible granite stones, 61 remain standing and 12 are recumbent. Other fallen stones may be buried. The tallest *in-situ* stone is 2.36m and the lowest is 0.4m. The major stones are all of similar type, selected to provide upright posts rather than edge set slabs, spaced between approximately 3.3m and 9m though missing stones may account for the larger gaps. It is recorded that members of the Dartmoor Exploration Committee (DAC) re-erected some of the stones in 1897 (Baring Gould 1897, 145). The tallest stones at the northern end, on the summit, offer an eye catching feature visible from surrounding valley slopes, though the two northernmost stones are fallen, including one of almost 3m in length, which would have enhanced the appearance further.

A third stone row (5136), a double, also runs approximately south to north for 220m tangentially between two enclosures on the eastern slope of the River Erme, north of Stony Bottom. Only 25 stones, including recumbents, could be recorded in 2018, where the terrain is now heavily covered by molinia grass, which is certainly disguising many more stones. The stones comprise posts or slabs of granite, none of which are in excess of 1m tall and most are less than 0.5m. A hut circle (5147) near the northern end has been built just touching the line of the row and one stone of the row is now within the spread of the ruined hut. A round cairn (5137) with vestiges of a kerb forms the northern terminal of the row.

2.1.2 Circles

There are no free-standing stone circles within the project area, though an irregular arrangement of very small stones, north of Stall Down has been recorded in the HER as a possible circle (12421). The circle at the southern terminal of the Stall Moor to Green Hill Stone Row (4309) is sited on a rounded shelf of land overlooking the steeper valley of the River Erme, which is 280m to the east. The circle has a diameter of approximately 15.5m. Twenty-four stones are present of which 17 are more or less upright, the tallest of which is 1.4m, while the remainder are either fallen or leaning. The area has been subject to much peat cutting, including around and within the stone circle. Given the level of disturbance, there is now no real evidence to suggest this circle once surrounded a cairn, though it is possible.

2.1.3 Cairns /barrows

The skyline of the higher ground on both sides of the valley is punctuated by large barrows, which, due to their stony fabric, are referred to on Dartmoor as cairns. To the east are the large cairns at Three Barrows on Ugborough Moor, which form an impressive landmark visible from all surrounding high ground. These comprise approximately circular mounds of mostly exposed stone. Of the three, that at the centre is the largest (5666), with a spread of 40m, though it stands to only approximately 2.5m high. To the NW, a similar stony mound (5746) has an elliptical footprint 24m by 19.5m, and a hollowed centre, resembling a crater. The southernmost of the three is the smallest with a spread diameter of 23m. The central areas of all three cairns have been much disturbed over the centuries, though some crudely-built stone shelters, visible on satellite photography of 2002 (Google Earth), have been dismantled and the stone carefully re-assimilated into the cairn by the DNPA. Also on the Erme's eastern divide, although outside the survey area, is Western White Barrow (5193), 2.8km north of Three Barrows, a similarly large stony cairn, much disturbed, on the northern ridge of Quickbeam Hill.

On the western divide, between Erme and Yealm, an impressive, stony, hilltop cairn known a Stalldown Barrow (4302) provides a similar notable landmark complementing that on Three Barrows 1.67km to the east. The diameter of this cairn is 19.5m, though it survives to only 1.6m high, giving it a low, domed profile. At the approximate centre of the cairn, a crude rectangular, post-prehistoric structure has been raised, utilising stone from the cairn, with interior dimensions of 3m by 2m by 1m high, which has heightened the cairn's profile somewhat. It has walls on four sides and no entrance, having been much altered in recent years. It acquired the name of Hillson's House following a local legend that a clock maker named Hillson once resided within the structure (Le Messurier, B 1965, 402).

Away from the higher ground, a further large, disturbed stony round cairn is sited on the western valley of Erme Plains (4366), and may be so located to be close the Stall Moor stone row which is only 20m east of the cairn. This large cairn has an overall spread of 15m but much of its central fabric has been removed or remodelled into a hollowed structure, giving it the appearance of a crater with an internal diameter of 6.5m.

Smaller cairns are dispersed throughout the survey area, though out of a total of fourteen, ten are located on the western side of the valley and of these, seven are associated with the Stalldown complex (excluding Stalldown Barrow). These smaller cairns may be divided into three groups, though within each group, condition varies greatly.

1. Plain, turf-covered, circular stone mound
2. Embellished turf-covered circular stone mound, including kerb or retaining circles and/or exposed cists
3. Ring cairn

Of the first group, the flattened, approximately 11m diameter cairn on Green Hill (5106) forming the northern terminal of the Stall Down row is likely to have taken this form, as also would an isolated, flattened example of 15m diameter on Harford Moor (4287). Better preserved examples are associated with the Stalldown stone row where, two hundred metres south of the row (4303), an 8.6m diameter by 0.7m high turf-covered cairn is complemented by a very similar feature 38m east of the row (4299), near the northern end, 11m diameter by 0.5m high. Two less impressive examples exist approximately 310m north of the stone row (13235 and 123436) Twenty metres west of the stone row, is a cairn of the embellished group (4298). It has a very low, central, stony, turf-covered mound with a spread of 8.4m. This is surrounded by a retaining circle of small stones, of which at least six remain *in situ*. A second, approximately concentric circle, with at least 13 stones surviving has a diameter of 14m.

Adjacent to the east side of the stone row, a small collapsed kerb circle with a internal diameter of 4.3m, is all that remains of a cairn (4300), though no cairn material survives other than the kerb.

Approximately 680m due north of the Stalldown row, is a round cairn with remains of both cist and retaining circle. The stony, turf-covered, roughly circular mound has a maximum diameter of 11.5m and is approximately 0.6m high. Three sides of the cist are *in situ*, comprising flat-sided granite slabs set into the mound to form a chamber with internal dimensions of 1.2m by 0.5m by 0.7m deep. No evidence for a cover slab survives. At least six stones of the circle remain upstanding, the tallest of which stands to 0.5m though others are less than 0.3m.

A very similar, though much smaller example (13185) is in an isolated position on Stingers Hill in an area of intense peat cutting remains. This probable platform cairn has a diameter of 3.8m and is raised above ground by 0.5m. The flat-topped mound is surrounded by a closely fitting, though incomplete, kerb of upright slabs, where many of the survivors remain *in situ*. An elongated hollow across the centre of the cairn may represent a disturbed cist, and a displaced slab within the hollow is probably the capstone.

A badly disturbed cairn forms the terminal of the short, double stone row on Brown Heath (5137). A fragmentary mound, offset within the circle, is all that remains of the cairn, which has a hollowed centre and no surviving

evidence of a cist. Nine slabs of the kerb are either standing or leaning and several recumbent stones on the northern arc may be fallen examples.

Also on Brown Heath, 175m west of the Erme/Red Lake confluence is an isolated cist (5102). Although denuded of any trace of a cairn, both sides and ends of the rectangular chamber survive, measuring 1m by 0.6m internally and 0.9m deep. One corner of the cover stone is visible, partly obscuring the chamber, though the rest is buried beneath the peat. This is the only cist in the survey area to have been archaeological excavated (Dixon 1953, 176).

A circular earthwork on the flattish summit of Stalldown Barrow (4301) was recorded by the OS as an enclosure, but has more recently been recognised as a ring cairn or stone ring (Turner 1990). The feature is an almost perfect circle comprising a stony, turf-covered circular bank, with a clear interior. The internal diameter is 20.5m and the bank, which appears intact and in very good condition, is up to 0.8m high and 3.6m at its widest. A probable 4.5m-wide opening in the bank on its SW arc, has clear bullnose terminals, but an additional, lower bank now bridges the space suggestive of a later alteration, to block the opening.

2.1.4 Hut circle settlements and enclosures

The Upper Erme valley is particularly notable for the evidence of Bronze Age, 2nd millennium BC settlements, which are evenly distributed along the east and west lower valley sides for over 5km of the river's course within the survey area between Erme Pound and Yadsworthy Waste, and further north, fragmentary remains of an isolated settlement survive beside Blacklane Brook at 410m above OD. Several additional settlements are also known to exist as the river continues south at Higher and Lower Piles, Butter Brook and Burford Down, outside the survey area.

Grouping these remains for description in any useful form is very difficult due to the spatially spread, open layout of some sites, and the nearness of settlements to each other, but for survey and description purposes, they are here divided into 28 separate settlements Table 1; Figs 4-16). Sixteen are on the east side of the valley and twelve to the west. There is also a number of enclosures, and enclosure complexes, for which no huts are associated. Descriptions for the individual settlements, based on the 2018 survey, may be viewed in the appendix at the rear of this report.

Settlements

The settlement layouts have several configurations. Hut circles are almost always in groups of two or many more (i.e. a settlement), but hardly ever isolated. In the Erme valley, the smallest group is three, at the most remote of the settlements on Blacklane Brook (103562), and the largest is 33, on the lower slopes of Stall Down (4259) (Fig. 4), but the number of huts within most groups lies somewhere between the two. Although some of the huts within a group were never enclosed by stone walls or banks, most of the settlements have one or several enclosures associated and the biggest variation in the type of settlement comes with the extent and layout of these enclosures. Elsewhere on Dartmoor it is common to see compact groups of free-standing hut circles, surrounded by a single, closed loop enclosure wall, such as at Krapps Ring, Grimspound and several examples in the Plym Valley. In the Erme valley, however, the largest closed loop layout enclosures contain few huts and, where huts are fully enclosed, they tend to be built in to the enclosure walls. Most commonly the huts are placed centrally, within the thickness of the wall, breaking its continuity. In this case, it is likely that the huts pre-dated the walls, which joined existing huts together to form an enclosed community. Examples of this layout include a small sub-circular enclosure on Harford Moor (4294)(Fig. 5), two settlements to the north of Blatchford Bottom (4243 and 4321) (Figs 6 & 7) and several examples on the south slope of Stall Down (4259) (Fig. 4).

On other enclosures, the huts were built against the interior and occasionally the exterior of the enclosure wall. These were probably added to existing walls, though this is not a hard and fast rule. The settlement on the NE slope of Stall Moor has a clear example of exterior huts (28109) (Fig. 15) and interior attached huts survive at Erme Plains (4236).

Open settlements, where the majority of the hut circles remain free-standing are evident at several locations, though most have smaller enclosed elements associated with them. Small enclosures were often added to single huts, either to the exterior of the hut to form a circuit (so called 'pendant' enclosures) or completely surrounding, but unattached to the hut. Settlements to the south of Left Lake (4251; 13229) provide examples of these variants and also on Stall Down (4348 and 27887) (Fig. 4). However, within many of these mixed settlements the enclosures are larger, including the dispersed settlement on Stall Down, which apart from possessing 19 freestanding huts, also has five closed-loop enclosures, with areas of between 0.06ha and 0.35ha and one larger enclosure complex (4259) (Fig. 4).

So called 'agglomerated' settlements are where a single primary, or nuclear, enclosure has had several additional enclosures 'bolted' on, representing development and expansion of the settlement over time. To the north of Blatchford Bottom, there is a settlement, which probably started out as a hut circle group to which a primary enclosure was added, followed by a second, then a third, filling the space created by the junction of the other two (4243; Fig. 6). A similar example, though with less hut circles, survives a short distance to the south (4321; Fig. 7).

The construction method, materials used and surviving condition of the enclosures are also somewhat varied. All enclosure walls were constructed from stone, always granite on this part of the moor, usually whatever was available nearby. Some therefore contain alignments of edge-set slabs or upright boulders, of substantial dimensions in a number of cases. An enclosure opposite Blatchford Bottom (4247)is particularly illustrative of this (Fig. 8) as are others on Stall Down. Often these slabs remain *in situ*, or lie where they have fallen, but the apparent absence of many others suggests a certain amount of robbing has taken place. On other stretches, walls were constructed from smaller stones in courses, faces of which are often intermittently visible where exposed, and the use of this technique was widespread in this valley. With the exception of the three large enclosures north of Hook Lake (below) all prehistoric enclosure walls in this valley are spread and turf covered, often having the appearance of low stony banks. Some are particularly widely spread, as on Erme plains for example (13172 and 4236) (Fig. 9), where two enclosures have walls spread to 3 or 4m wide, revealing very little in the way of substantive stone. These may have been coursed or randomly built structures but now totally tumbled and buried beneath the turf.

Two enclosures (5152 & 5135) (Figs 10 & 11) on Brown Heath, north of Stony Bottom, demonstrate a very different survival condition. Both are closed loop enclosures, with only a single, substantive internal hut circle each, though they also have faint traces of internal pens. However, the enclosure walls are quite unlike any other in the valley. Although extensively tumbled, and spread at the base, the walls were constructed from much larger stone, originally to a good height, still standing in places to over 1m high and much of the stone remains exposed with no outward sign of robbing. Also notable is the extent of survival of internal and external wall facings where still *in situ*, remaining in sections up to 23m long. Large, well-built hut circles survive near the enclosures, either free standing or attached by small pens. The huts are in good condition, though it is notable that the interiors of two of them have been cleared, one of which has had an internal structure added at some point

The medieval drift pound known as Erme Pound (5109) on the western slope of Brown Heath (see below) is a strong, drystone wall enclosure, built over the western enclosure of a prehistoric settlement (5110), which in itself is among the most interesting in the valley (Fig. 12). The prehistoric elements are very much degraded but clearly comprised a complex of enclosures, including one of 2ha containing only two ruined hut circles. The building method and surviving condition of the walls varies over the whole site. The sinuous south wall, which connects the 2ha eastern enclosure, to the enclosure now occupied by the medieval pound to the west, is a strong bank, of 5m wide and over 1m high in places. Much of this wall has large boulders surviving in its fabric though a high proportion has tumbled. The smaller enclosures or pens, attached to the interiors and exteriors of the main enclosures, are constructed in a less robust style, comprising either lines of randomly spaced boulders,

TABLE 1 Erme Valley 2nd Millennium Enclosures and Hut Circles

HER No.	Location	A	B	C	D	E	Enclosures	Fig No
5109	Erme Pound	8			4		3 attached plus internal division	12
5135	Brown Heath	3				2	single closed loop with internal pens	11
5152	Hook lake	2		2			single closed loop with internal and external pens	10
25045	Erme Plains (W) 1						(?) Incomplete loop	9
13172	Erme Plains (W) 2	1	2	2			Single closed loop	9
4236	Erme Plains (W) 3		4			1	Incomplete loop	9
4331	Erme Plains (W) 4						Incomplete loop	9
4317-20/4242	Erme Plains (E)			1	1	3	1 pendant; 1 closed loop	14
4243/28105	Blatchford Bottom (N)		3	2	10	9	multi-cell with 3 elements	6
4321	Blatchford Bottom, (S) 1				3		multi-cell with 6 elements	7
27894	Blatchford Bottom, (S) 2			1	6		multi-cell with (?)4 elements	7
4247	Harford Moor, opposite Blatch-ford	1	1	2	1	1	single closed loop	8
4332	Stall Down, Downing's Brook			3		13	3 single closed loop	15
4291	Quickbeam/Harford Moor (S)				3	6	2 cells	13
4294	Quickbeam/Harford Moor (S)				2		single closed loop	5
4324	Quickbeam/Harford Moor (N)				2	6	1 incomplete loop	16
103562	Blacklane Brook	3					(?) incomplete	
4251	Left Lake			1	2	4	1 closed loop (pendant); 2 incomplete	
4286	Harford Moor (N)					5		
13229	Harford Moor (E)	2			3	9	2 closed loop; 1 incomplete	
4288	Harford Moor (S)	11		1	8		2 closed loop;1 incomplete	
19978	North of Piles Copse, upper				4		1 multi-cell; 2 incomplete with single hut	
4289	North of Piles Copse, central						8 enclosures, some attached	
13221	North of Piles Copse, lower						8 attached cells	
4253	Three Barrows		3	1	1			
4348	Stall Down (E)				1	5	1 pendant	
4351	Stall Down, central			1	4	2	1 pendant; 1 multi-cell	
4259	Stall Down, main	4	2	2	7	19	5 closed loop; 1 multi-cell	4
13238	Stall Down, outlier	2		3			fragmented	
TOTALS		43	15	20	57	85		
					Total 220			

A = freestanding internal huts; B = attached internal huts; C = attached external huts; D= huts built into wall; E = freestanding external huts

or low, turf-covered rubble banks. The layout and form appears to be unsystematic, with some attached to the larger enclosure walls, or each other, while one is free-standing. Some are associated with ruined hut circles as well as some less permanent structures. There are five hut circles within the pound and a further five, mostly smaller huts in the central area, plus the two others in the eastern enclosure. In addition to the hut circles, there are much slighter remains of 13 small, ephemeral, structures built into various enclosure walls, all turf covered (annotated with an 's' on Fig. 12 and not included in the hut circle total in Table 1). Though some conform to a circular outline, others appear to be irregular in shape or rectangular. The interior space in all cases would have been less than 2.5m, which is small for a permanent domestic site. The date for these smaller structures is uncertain.

To the north of Piles Copse on the east side of the Erme, is an unusual series of conjoined enclosures, in three separate groups. They are sited on the lower slopes of the valley, just above the shelf which marks the edge of the river plain. This area contains extensive spreads of clitter, as does much of the SW slope of Three Barrows,

and walking through this extremely uneven terrain can be quite hazardous for humans. Nevertheless, these enclosures have been imposed into these dense clitter streams, by clearing areas of the clitter stone and forming it into rough linear heaps to form walls. The southernmost of the three groups (13221) comprises eight attached enclosures, each representing a separate stage in the growth of this system. The walls are constructed from granite boulders, some extremely large, using a random style, and although partly tumbled and spread, they stand to over 1m high in places and approximately 2m thick. The smallest of the enclosures is 4m by 4.5m and the largest is 30m by 23m.

The central of the three groups (4289) is more spread, with several discrete enclosures being detached from the main cluster. Some of these alignments of stones forming the walls appear to have been formed geologically within the clitter streams, but others were certainly deliberate constructions. No attempt appears to have been made to clear the interiors of most of these enclosures.

The third group (19978) to the north, is the only one of the three to have hut circles associated with the enclosures. This enclosure is an approximate oval, covering 4ha, with eight sub-divisions, courts or pens and two hut circles. The southern boundary of the enclosure was built onto the lip of a scarp and has now partly spread down the slope. The northern boundary is built into the base of a steep, rocky drop within a patch of clitter. The walls consist of clitter which has been manually organised into linear piles to form a crude revetment. Four interior pens or bays have been constructed against this outer wall, also formed by simple linear boulder piles. Four additional small interior enclosures have been constructed in a more conventional method using boulders to form coursed wall. A number of later structures, of beehive hut type have been built into these enclosures.

Hut circles

In the course of fieldwork 220 hut circles have been confirmed and recorded within the survey area, distributed among the settlements described above. Hut circles represent the remains of 2nd millennium BC, mainly domestic structures, and like the settlements, display great variance in size, construction type and surviving condition. As a general rule, the largest most robust hut circles are concentrated within settlements on the eastern slopes of the Erme valley, on Brown Heath north of Hook Lake (5146 – 9), Harford Moor (4324; 4291), and south of Left Lake (4251). However, to the west of the river, a couple of larger diameter huts also survive within the Stall Moor (Downing's Brook) settlement (4332) and the settlement on Stall Down (4259), which has been significantly robbed of stone. The largest hut circle, on Harford Moor, is located within an open settlement (4324) of seven huts of similar construction and dimensions, though condition varies. It is a representative example of the well-built huts recorded at these settlements. The diameter of the interior, from wall to wall, is 9.7m, though most of these larger huts are between 7 and 8m. The construction method of the wall comprises an inner and outer stone facing, coursed in places, which on this hut is visible on the exterior for more than 50 percent of its circumference. The present day condition of these walls, gives the huts a slightly embanked appearance, though this may be due to the way they have fallen and settled over time, and although the interior wall heights may be 0.6-0.8m, the exterior bank may appear much higher, due to the hut being cut into a slope to a depth which is often substantial.

For many hut circles, mostly of medium to large size, granite slabs and boulders were set upright to form the inner and outer faces of the wall, or to form a single thickness boulder wall. These huts tend to survive only to the height of the tallest standing boulder, where smaller material used in the wall has become spread. The flattened remains of many hut circles on the western side of the valley, suggests they were never as robustly constructed as the larger examples described above.

Entrances, where remaining visible, are always on the southern arc of the circle, with only one or two exceptions. They usually appear as a simple opening through the wall, but in some cases granite door jambs remain *in situ* or

leaning, defining the sides of the opening. Several very fine examples of these entrances have survived including on Harford Moor (4291) (Fig. 13), (4292) and on Stall Down (4351; 13238).

Smaller huts of between 3 to 6m internal diameter, are spread among many of the settlements but are more numerous on the western slopes of the valley (28015; 4243; 4236; 13172). Although some are simply smaller versions of the construction methods described above on larger huts, in some others the walls appear to comprise only a 'doughnut' of turf-covered rubble with no discernible entrance. It may be that these huts were built with less permanence in mind than their larger counterparts.

A few hut circles within the valley, have been subject to later adaptation and habitation, probably long after their original desertion date. One large hut circle, on Brown Heath (5146) has certainly had its interior cleared at some point. Whether this was to do with re-use or as part of an unrecorded antiquarian investigation is not known. Seventy meters to the south, another hut (5148) has been partitioned with a low stone wall, to build a makeshift internal shelter. At least one of the very large huts on Harford Moor (4325) has a suspiciously clear interior suggesting it too has been the subject of re-use or investigation. The addition of small internal structures to the inside of hut circles is also apparent at the small enclosure to the north of Dry Lake on Harford Moor (4294), and in the settlement to the south of Left Lake (4251), four of the huts have been subject to alteration either by the addition of partitions or new structures imposed within the circle. Later users of the moor who may have been in need of temporary shelters would include graziers, peat cutters and tinners, though the date of any of these alterations is impossible to establish without archaeological intervention. Excavations of hut circles elsewhere on Dartmoor at Fernworthy in1934 (Worth 1934, 124-5) revealed that huts had been re-occupied in the 16th century, possibly by tinners, and this could offer one explanation.

2.2 The medieval, post-medieval and modern periods

The part of the Erme valley with which this report is concerned is untouched by visible field evidence for medieval or post-medieval settlement, agriculture or enclosed lands, though the eastern river flanks immediately to the south around Piles Brook and Sharp Tor contain at least one deserted medieval settlement among the later enclosures, while to the east of the river, the still inhabited Yadsworthy, has 14th-century origins or earlier. It is also likely that, within the survey area, the commons of Harford, Ugborough, Cornwood and Dartmoor Forest supported summer grazing, which, together with the cutting of peat for fuel, has pre-Domesday origins.

Associated with commons stock management in the medieval period was Erme Pound (5110), an isolated free-standing drift pound on the slopes of Brown Heath to the east of the river, which was used for impounding stray cattle. Erme Pound was mentioned in a document of 1502-3 (Rowe 1896, 306) though is likely to have been in existence before then. It may have fallen into disuse by 1800. The 0.6ha pound, or enclosure, was imposed onto an existing, long-abandoned prehistoric enclosure (5109; see above), probably chosen for its ready supply of stone. The pound was built using a strong drystone style of walling, which is 1.4m thick in places and is sufficiently robust to still be standing to in excess of 1m high at several points, although much of the stone has tumbled, leaving several stretches completely ruined. The main entrance is on the SE side, measuring 2.4m wide, with return walls surviving on the south side. Several ruined and roofless rectangular structures built against various sections of the southern enclosure walls may be associated with this episode, including one well-built stone building attached to the southern exterior of the pound. A second building, a probable shelter, sits adjacent to the SE exterior, built from large, coursed granite boulders, using a drystone technique. The interior wall of the building is lined with a raised plinth, capped with flat granite slabs, creating seating of up to 0.7m, a feature so far unique on Dartmoor.

2.2.1 Tin working

Medieval and later industries have left a striking and enduring imprint on the Erme valley landscape, specifically tinworking and peat charcoal burning, the latter to supply the former.

Within the Erme valley, the bulk of the field evidence for tin extraction reflects the techniques typical of the earlier phase of Dartmoor tinworking, namely stream working, to exploit the rich secondary alluvial deposits of the metal, and shallow lode working, whereby underground tin lodes close to the surface were exposed by digging open pits or shallow shafts. Essential to most tinworking processes was a supply of water, diverted from various sources in leats, the faint, silted linear earthworks of which survive associated with the tin working remains. Secondary to the extractive sites are the tin mills, where the ore was refined and/or smelted, and numerous smaller, crudely-constructed buildings located within the tinworked areas, which are usually assumed to have been erected and occupied by tinners as temporary residences or shelters.

Historical context

Although it is likely that tin was exploited on Dartmoor from the prehistoric period through to the early medieval period, documentation for an organised tin industry is only available from as late as the 12th century. Even by then, the mention of specific places where tin was actually worked is not available until the 13th century, though this information is also rather sparse for much of the medieval period, with only a few exceptions. It is not until the mid-16th century that any reference to tinworking taking place in the Erme valley is available. References to 'Armehed' in 1531 and 'Armed Pit' in 1672 (Greeves 1981) probably refer to tinworks at the head of the Erme known today as Erme Pits an early 17th-century reference to a tinworks called 'Little Redelake' and the 'Riche Redelake' in Lydford/Harford, probably refers to parts of the Redlake tinworking (Greeves 1981, 337). Also, 'Wallake Mill', which was mentioned twice in the 1530s, was identified by R H Worth (1953, 300) as a tin mill beside Blacklane Brook. But for most of the tinworks and tin mills in the Erme valley, no documentation is available, so the period during which they worked can only be estimated, based on the documented tinworks of this type elsewhere on Dartmoor and tin production statistics for the whole of Devon, for which a detailed record was kept by the Stannaries. This would place most tinworking activity between the 12th and 18th centuries, where the mid-16th century represents the peak of production.

Streamworks

It is often stated that nearly every river valley and tributary on Dartmoor has been worked for tin by streamworking. For some areas of the moor this is incorrect, but in the Erme valley it is certainly true and within the survey area the River Erme has an almost continuous strip of ground along either side of the river, varying in width, but extending from the source of the river at Erme Head for 7.9km to the edge of Yadsworthy Waste. In addition, there are six tributaries on the east side of the Erme, and four on the west side, which have all been subject to tin streaming to a greater or lesser extent. Also, west of the Erme on the flanks of Stingers Hill, two unnamed streamworks run down the hill to the Erme and a massive area of tinworking on Erme Pits Hill includes a large spread of streamworks. The approximate total area of ground disturbed by tin streamworking in the Erme valley (excluding leats and trial pits) is 128.4 ha (1.28km2) (see Table 2).

The essential basis behind extracting alluvial tin by streamworking, in most cases, involved diverting streams of water into channels (tyes) cut into the tin ground, then washing the stones to separate the tin ore from the waste minerals (gangue) (see Gerrard 2000; Newman 1998; Newman 2011). Many tons of stone, gravel and earth were moved during this process, much of the smaller wastes being washed away downstream into the rivers. The field remains therefore comprise an area of heavily disturbed ground, noticeably lowered compared to the land around it, usually defined by an escarpment marking the edge of tinworking activity. This may be 1m deep or 6m deep, depending on the intensity of the tinworking, or in the case of the workings along the valley floor of the Erme, where the tin ground is contained by the hillslopes at the edge of the river plain, there is often no scarp present. Within the confines of the tinwork are the remains of the silted linear tyes, through which the water passed to wash out the tin ore, with adjacent dumps of stony gangue, sorted and rejected by the tinners. As work progressed laterally, and new tyes were washed out, the spoil from a fresh tye would be dumped into an adjacent,

redundant one, which, when repeated any times, created an effect on the ground of parallel stony furrows. Tinworks in the Erme valley possess some extremely well preserved and informative remains of this type. Of particular interest are the remains on the western upper flank of the valley on Stinger's Hill, where Hortonsford Brook (28302) and two unnamed tinworks (24811& 28298) all have extensive areas of worked out tyes, divided into zones, where clusters of parallel workings survive. Some of these are particularly narrow examples, each less than 1m wide, and although clear on the ground they also show up particularly well on satellite photography of specific years (Google Earth 2002), though are less pronounced on available 50cm LiDAR.

On other areas within the tinworks, where tyes are of greater proportions, large waste stones were used to define the edge of the tye and act as a revetment behind which smaller stones of waste could be deposited and retained after sorting. These have the appearance of revetted dry-stone walls and often several survive running in parallel within certain zones of the tinwork. Particularly fine examples are found on Duck's Pool Stream (24815), Erme Pits Hill (25040) and along the Erme valley, just north of Blatchford Bottom (28122).

Lode workings

As well as alluvial deposits, lode tin was exploited from shallow outcrops at several locations in the Erme valley. This was achieved most commonly by digging vertical shafts to the depth of the back of the outcrop, then using horizontal galleries or stopes from the base of the shaft, until it became unsafe to do so, whereupon an adjacent shaft would be dug a few metres along the lode to repeat the operation. After abandonment these were backfilled or collapsed resulting in alignments of conjoined conical pits. Adits were often used to drain water from these workings. Though nearly always blocked today, the channels leading from them to divert the water away from the adits are the main evidence for their existence. Several pit alignments of this type survive on Erme Pits Hill (25040) and isolated examples are found on the lower slopes of Green Hill (24810) and to the south of Erme Pits (24813).

Lode tin was also exploited using openworks. These sometimes had origins as the shallow shafts described above which were further exploited by removing the ground between the pits to create deep trenches or openworks, that could be worked safely to greater depth. However, some deep workings undoubtedly had the openwork form from the very start.

Probably the most notable tin lode in the valley, for which there is evidence of it having been worked, runs approximately WSW to ENE for more than 0.5km near the head of the River Erme. The central section, which runs for 260m across Erme Pits Hill, is likely, wholly or partly, to have had origins as an alignment of shafts, as described above, where collapsed pits are still visible, but for the most part it comprises a linear trench of up to 20m wide and 3-4m deep. Towards the eastern end of this sequence of workings the course of the lode crosses Blacklane Brook, to the east of which, a further shallower openwork and pits (25037) gradually fade out on Green Hill. However, the far western end of the worked section of this lode is among the most impressive of Dartmoor's tinworked landscapes at Erme Pits (24812). It was here at 'Armed Pit' in 1672 that a certain form of ore known to the tinners as 'zill' tin was exploited. Although shallower alluvial deposits were also worked at Erme Pits, on the southern side of the working are some very deep opencast areas marked by sloping sides of up to 14m deep. Several large conical mounds with boulder outcrops, rise to the height of the original ground level, representing islands of untouched ground.

The only other openwork of significance within the survey area is located on the eastern side, at the top end of the Hook Lake streamwork on Quickbeam Hill (5168). It is over 160m long by 6m deep and up to 18m wide. The gully was later traversed by the Redlake clay pipeline via a raised concrete causeway.

Leats and reservoirs

Evidence for the diversion and storage of water for use in tinworks comes in the form of earthwork remains of

leats, and dams created to contain water in reservoirs. A particularly clear leat system (122888) survives on the hillsopes to the west of the Bledge Brook, where the leat channel and a series of feeders, now dry and silted, had its source on Bledge Brook and supplied water to tin streamworks further down the same tributary (27917). The main leat runs approximately north to south and is a substantial example of its type, with an earthwork channel averaging 2m wide (wider in places) by 0.5m and a sizeable bank on its downslope side. Smaller feeders taken from the leat are less well defined and barely visible in places, though may be traced running down the slope towards the tinwork. Somewhat unusual, is that the storage capacity for this leat is near the water source beside the upper Bledge Brook streamworks, where a rectangular hollow with a 23m-long dam on the east side served as a reservoir (SX62782 64449). Another clear system of leat earthworks (122896-90) runs south from the water source of Blacklane Brook, both east and west of the brook, and supplied water to the various workings on the west slope of Green Hill, Erme Pits and Erme Pits Hill. At the latter location, a linear reservoir (SX 62774 66884), with an earth dam of over 70m long is located just uphill of the large openwork, and was probably installed to serve the streamworks to the south.

Trial pits

Prospecting, by digging shallow pits to evaluate the mineralogical potential of a specific area, was essential in the search for all types of tin. The archaeological evidence for this process is the many trial pits 'shoad pits' or 'essay hatches' as the tinners often referred to them. Erme Pits Hill has over 420 pits concentrated on the slopes to the north of the streamworks and openworks, including a linear cluster of over 525m long. The trial pits are on average between 3m and 5m diameter with a depth between 1m and 2m. Some of the larger pits with more substantial spoil heaps, such as the 120m east to west alignment centred at SX 6256 6698, are more likely to be shallow shafts and represent evidence of limited tin extraction. Smaller clusters of trial pits exist on Green Hill to the east of Blacklane Brook (25037),east of Upper Dry Lake (122906) and near the head of the Hook Lake streamworks on Quickbeam Hill (27880; 27881; 122824).

Tin mills

Ruined mills, where tin was crushed, concentrated and smelted, have been recorded at several locations in the Erme Valley. Only one of these, at Hook Lake (5112) can be verified on the basis of field evidence. Two other structures on the east side of the Erme, one below Upper Dry Lake (20838) and one below Lower Dry lake (4250) are also highly likely tin mill sites, which, although in both cases, lack a waterwheel pit or any of the stone artefacts associated with tin mills (mouldstones, mortarstones, crazing mill stones), both have very clear leat channels to provide water to wheels. Of two other sites recorded on Blacklane Brook, one small structure to the west of the river (5113), is an unlikely candidate lacking any diagnostic features. The other, at the foot of Duck's Pool Stream (5089), was verified by R H Worth (1953, 300) as a tin mill but the remains today are heavily covered by rushes and difficult to interpret.

No documentation has so far been unearthed to date any of these mills, other than the 'Wallack' mill discussed above, but the most likely date range for the construction and use of these structures would be 16th to 17th century.

The best example, although partly disguised by bracken during the summer months, is the mill 18.5m east of the River Erme at Hook Lake, which sits at the foot of the northern scarp of the Hook Lake streamworks. The rectangular structure has approximate internal dimensions of 6.9m by 3.9m, with stone walls of between 0.6 and 0.8m thick. The northern wall is a revetment, which reinforces the slope and survives to over 1m high. Other walls have tumbled and the interior is strewn with fallen stone. There is also a low N-S partition wall roughly dividing the building into two. The entrance opening is currently obscured but likely to have been located near the SW corner of the south wall. The wheelpit on the northern exterior, first observed by R H Worth is now filled

TABLE 2
Tin streamworks and their areas in hectares

HER No.	Location	Area in ha
13172	Hook Lake and Stony Bottom	18
13210 27918	Dry Lake and Left Lake	3.6
13224	Erme south of Blatchford Bottom	7
24808	Upper Dry Lake	6
24811	Stingers Hill	3
24812	Erme Pits	10
24815	Duck's Pool Stream	11
25038	Knackersmill Gulf	4
25040	Erme Pits Hill	1.2
27917	Bledge Brook	13
28121	Erme north of Erme Pound	12
28122	Erme, Hook Lake to Blatchford Bottom	12
28298	Stingers Hill	3
28302	Hortonsford Bottom	12
28955	Red Lake	11
		128.4ha

with stone. A stone first recorded by R. H. Worth, with several worked indentations, including a fractured mould cavity, within the interior of the building, remains among the rubble. A clear, though dry and silted earthwork leat can be traced from the bank just above the building, for 70m NW where it meets another leat channel, of which it is a branch, traceable back to its source on the River Erme at SX 63927 6541.

The other two probable mills, are more ruinous, but what remains, clearly represents substantive walls as might be expected at a tin mill. Both have clear leat channels, particularly at Lower Dry lake (122886), which can be seen running north along the Erme tinwork escarpment for 316m back to a bend in the river.

Tinners' huts or 'lodges'

Within many of the worked-out tin streaming areas, and some lode workings, small, ruined, rectangular buildings nestle amongst the spoil heaps or within gullies. Twenty-five examples have been identified within tinworking remains, including six that were previously unrecorded in the HER. Several other structures of very similar form and appearance are located outside of tinworking contexts, but never far from them, and for the convenience of description, all are included here and in Table 3. Although some of these are very crude structure and may be intrusive additions into long abandoned tinworks, others appear better built and could have been installed by the tinners as accommodation, shelters or stores. Such places were on occasion referred to as 'lodges' by the tinners (Greeves 2017, 55). Twenty-two examples are here referred to as tinners' huts (Table 3) on the strength of their field remains, though the origin of all sites remains uncertain. Unfortunately, no archaeological evidence has yet been retrieved which can confirm the status of any of these buildings, but many it seems were more than roughly-built temporary structures, some having substantial, coursed granite walls, fireplaces, and neatly formed doorways. All were single storey, with crude timber framing supporting a turf and furze roof. The only exception to this rule is the diminutive structure known as Downing's House (4297), which has vaulted stone roof surviving *in situ*. Among the finer examples are the building at Bledge Brook (102720); Hortonsford Brook (54859); Blacklane Brook (5114, 54857); Erme Plains (103953); Knackersmill Gulf (20840), Ducks Pool (116606); Stinger's Hill (20841); Blatchford Bottom (122887).

TABLE 3

HER No.	Location	Internal Dimen-sions (m)	Comments
102679	Erme opposite Piles		Not known (unable to locate amidst dense bracken)
102718	Bledge Brook		Unlikely. See description in Appendix 1
102720	Bledge Brook	4 x 2.4	Tinners' hut. Entrance on south side. Sited amidst tinworks
103953	Erme Plains	3.5 x 1.9	Tinners' hut. Entrance on south side. Close to tinworks
105045	Erme opposite Piles		Not known (unable to locate amidst dense bracken)
116601	Upper Dry Lake	3.8 x 2	Tinners' hut. Ruined to ground level. Entrance on east side
116602	Erme, east bank	5.2 x 2.5	Tinners' hut. Turf-covered. Sited amidst tinworks
116603	Upper Dry Lake	2.2 x 1.3	Probably a recent construction. Sited amidst tinworks
116604	Upper Dry Lake		A crude shelter built against a boulder. Probably recent
116605	Red Lake	5.2 x 2.8	Tinners' hut. Unverified status. Sited amidst tinworks
116606	Duck's Pool	2.5 x 1.5	Possibly not contemporary with tinworking. Fireplace & entrance. Sited amidst tinworks
12422	Erme	6.6 x 3	Tinners' building. Has inner and outer wall. Purpose unknown. Close to tinworks
13226	Erme opposite Blatchford Bottom	4.7 x 2m	Tinners' hut. Built into a prehistoric enclosure close to tinworks.
20838	Upper Dry Lake foot	8 x 5.5	Probable tin mill
20840	Knackersmill Gulf	5.5 x 2.1	Tinners' hut. Sited amidst tinworks
20841	Stinger's Hill	3.7 x 1.7	Tinners' hut. Sited amidst tinworks. Entrance on south wall
28466	Knackersmill Gulf	5 x 2.5	Tinners' hut. Built into prehistoric enclosure wall & amidst tinworks
4250	Lower Dry lake	5.7 x 3.7	Probable tin mill
4297	Downing's House	2.2 x 1	Downings House. A roofed shelter sited amidst tinworks
5089	Duck's Pool		Possible tin mill? Disguised by rushes
5112	Hook Lake	6.9 x 3.9	Tin mill
5113	Blacklane Brook (W)	5.1 x 1.6	Tinners' hut. Not a mill as previously recorded. Sited amidst tiworks
5114	Blacklane Brook (E)	5.3 x 2.5	Tinners' hut. Sited amidst tinworks
54857	Duck's Pool	5.5 x 2.1	Sited amidst tinworks. Fireplace and entrance
54858	Duck's Pool	2.3 x 3.8	Sited amidst tinworks
54859	Hortonsford Bottom	4 x 2.4	Tinners' hut Sited amidst tinworks
122887	Erme North of Blatchford Bottom	6 x 2.8	Tinners' hut. Built into tinwork waste
122891	West of Erme Pits	5.6 x 3.4	Tinners' hut. Built into the base of a lode tinwork
122893	Hortonsford Bottom	3.2 x 3.0	Three-sided structure amidst tinworks
122894	Erme Pits	3.5 x 3.6	Tinners' hut. In the bottom of a deep tinwork
122895	Erme Head	5.6 x 2.2	Within shallow streamworks
122900	Erme pits	7.3 x 5.1	Tinners' hut. Sited amidst tinworks. Building slighted by a later pit
122903	Red Lake	?	Tinners' hut (possible). Crude turf covered structure
	Knackersmill Gulf	6.5 x 3.8	Tinners' Hut. Built into prehistoric enclosure wall close to tinwork
5108	Erme Pound		Built against exterior of pound. A well built structure.
5109	Erme Pound		Built into interior of pound
5109	Erme Pound		Built into interior of pound

Table 3 Summary of tin-related and miscellaneous ruined rectangular, medieval and post-medieval buildings in the Erme valley. For detailed descriptions and precise locations see Appendix.

2.2.2 Peat cutting and charcoal burning

The use of peat as a domestic fuel has unrecorded origins, but certainly earlier than the medieval period, and the rights and traditions (known as turbary) associated with domestic peat cutting continued on Dartmoor well into the 20th century. The right to cut peat for domestic use was a privilege accorded to commoners of the border parishes with lands extending on to the moor and for residents within the Forest of Dartmoor. Certain residents of Venville parishes were also permitted to cut peat within Dartmoor Forest. In all cases, these rights were given on the basis that householders would cut only what they needed, governed by rules as to where individuals could

cut their fuel and the quantities they were permitted to remove but as the border populations increased, in the 19th century, certain conditions were attached to who could or could not benefit from this resource (Newman 210).

Industrial use of peat to produce charcoal for use in smelting tin is known to have been taking place earlier than the 13th century following a charter of 1201, in which King John confirmed the right of tinners to cut and burn peat, suggesting this had been occurring for some time previously. Much of this charcoal was sold to Cornish tinners, but after 1466, a grant of Edward IV allowed Cornishmen to extract peat on Dartmoor themselves for use in Cornish smelteries (Newman 2014, 22). The manufacture of peat charcoal, which also had other uses including iron smithing, continued into the 19th century, though by then the techniques were beginning to change.

Transportation of peat and peat charcoal, necessitated the creation of some of the earliest surviving trackways in this part of the Erme valley, including a track which runs north to south from Stinger's Hill to Harrowthorn (122884), taking in most of the peat-worked areas en route, and the Blackwood Path between Wrangaton Gate and Brown Heath (3066). The latter undoubtedly took its name from the peat or 'black wood' that passed along it, potentially for centuries.

By the mid 19th century, products from peat, including charcoal and naphtha, were being produced on Dartmoor as a capitalised business, for which vast quantities of peat were required. Within the Erme valley a large area of land within the Forest of Dartmoor around Red Lake mire was leased from the Duchy in 1846 to Messrs Davy and Wilkin, who created a peat charcoal and naphtha works at Shipley Bridge and constructed a tramway (5158) in 1848 to connect the two (Wade 1982, 15).

Turf ties

Exploitable deposits of peat, or 'turf' as it was referred to by those who cut it, occur on the gentler sloping areas of the valley sides around the River Erme, especially at Stall Moor, Langcombe Hill, Stinger's Hill, Great Gnat's Head, Green Hill, Redlake Mire, Brown Heath, and Quickbeam Hill. All these areas show signs of intensive peat cutting in the form of large concentrations of turf ties from where peat was cut manually using a turf spade. Turf ties are vertically-sided negative earthworks, nearly always regular rectangles, with their long axis aligned downhill to allow drainage. Their baulks are seldom deeper than 0.8m, in the Erme valley, but depending on their age, they will have an accumulation of vegetation regrowth; on some the black peat remains exposed in the baulks. Although, various sources (for example Le Mesurier 1966, 52) claim that turf ties should conform to a standard size, based on the number of 'journeys' (or rows of 36.5m long, each the width of turf spade) cut in one season, when measured, they seldom do. Indeed their dimensions vary greatly, but where the evidence is well preserved, ties of similar size are often grouped. Some of the largest ties recorded are on Stinger's Hill where examples of 150m long by 16m are not uncommon. No method of dating the turf ties is available, but it seems very unlikely that ties of more than a couple of centuries old would survive as sharply defined as some have, due to the erosion through weathering, rapid regrowth of vegetation and the fact that what we are witnessing today may be a final phase of cutting, where the evidence of earlier phases at shallower depths were effaced in the process. There is also currently no way of determining whether turf ties were associated with domestic or industrial exploitation on this part of the moor.

Meilers

Meiler platforms are the physical remains left by the burning of peat to produce a carbonized product, using a similar method to that used for the production of wood charcoal. They comprise raised earthworks, usually circular though not always, with level upper surfaces. Although similar in appearance to peat drying platforms or 'steads' used by domestic turf cutters, they lack the peripheral drainage ditch that usually accompanies the latter

type. They tend to be located on flattish hilltops or gentle hillslopes, amidst areas previously either denuded of peat or at least where some peat was cut. None of the meilers have been dated, but potentially, some could have origins within Dartmoor's 15th-century boom in peat charcoal manufacture, or even earlier, although it is known also that this method was still in use in the early 19th century.

This category of evidence has been neglected by past field workers, and the existing record is poor, but close study of LiDAR data for the Erme valley, has identified several candidate sites, where clusters of apparent mounds had potential as meilers, though, unfortunately, LiDAR coverage for this area is incomplete. Ground verification confirmed that many of these mounds are indeed likely meilers, as well as helping identify several others. Several large clusters have been noted on Langcombe Hill and Head (122892), though these lay partly outside the 2018 survey boundary and not fully investigated, but potentially there is over 45 mounds in this group. Some of these have previously been identified as prehistoric round barrows. Slightly lower and to the east, on Stingers Hill (122883), 13 meilers have now also been confirmed.

A further 24 meilers are distributed over approximately 7ha of Brown Heath, in an area which has been intensively worked for peat. The platforms in this sample group comprise low mounds of up to 0.8m high by approximately 12-14m diameter with level tops, often with slightly sunken central areas.

Drains

As a precursor to the cutting of peat on an industrial scale during the 19th century, it was common practice to drain excess water from the peat bogs by cutting a series of parallel ditches down or across the slope through which the water could escape, thus reducing the moisture of the peat. This would in turn reduce the drying time of peat once cut, which would have been crucial in the production of naphtha, as at the Shipley Bridge works operated by Davy and Wilkin in the late 1840s. They sourced their peat from the area surrounding Redlake Mire, where drains have been cut, covering an area of approximately 23ha, which represents a very small percentage of the total area they were given license for by the Duchy.

Although now heavily silted, and densely covered by molinia grass, the drains probably took the form of V-profile ditches. They are cut in approximately parallel, dead straight lines between 6 and 10m apart, extending unbroken, but for the later Redlake Railway, for up to 350m. They are concentrated in the land north and south of Redlake clay pit, which posts-dates them, and all the drains south of the clay pit have been transected by the Redlake Railway built in 1911-13. On the western side of the deep railway cutting, several of these drains were deepened by the railway builders, to prevent the line flooding.

2.2.3 China clay

China clay working has more recent origins than most of Dartmoor's extractive industries, with activity commencing in the 1820's, and is still important to the Devon economy in the 21st century. Although earlier clayworking was confined mostly to the border areas around SW Dartmoor, between Cornwood and Brisworthy, efforts on the higher parts of the moor, including Leftlake and Redlake in the upper Erme valley, came later. The clayworks at Leftlake provide the earliest evidence of china clay extraction in the valley, where early unsuccessful attempts at working this site occurred between 1850-58 (Wade 1982, 12-13). On the 1st edition 25-inch OS map of 1886, the works are noted as 'disused', and it appears the site had limited development worth recording. From 1913 to 1932, a new clay pit was begun at Redlake, worked by the China Clay Corporation, and for part of that period Leftlake pit was worked by the same company. Together, these clay pits, along with their infrastructure and transport systems, have left a significant imprint on the moorland landscape. The good state of preservation, particularly at the Greenhill processing works, provides important assets that are extremely informative as to the process flow, and the use of systems that have been obsolete within the clay industry for many decades, and often

effaced in areas where clay extraction is still ongoing. Although an historical study of the Redlake Clay works and the railway that served it was published by Wade in 1982, very little additional research has taken place since then.

Leftlake Pit

Leftlake clay pit (27897; 28106; 27892) is located near the head of a small stream of the same name, where the pit was sunk into an area of long disused tin streamworks. The clay pit itself is on Ugborough Moor, whereas the waste heaps, drags and settling tanks are only a few metres away on Harford Moor.

The works comprises a 0.5ha clay pit, now water filled, a large area of substantial spoil heaps to the west of the pit, including a sky tip, ancillary buildings, and a processing works, all now ruined. An adit with a 30m-long finger dump is located 360m west of the pit beside Left Lake stream (122904), which is likely to have been associated with the clay pit.

The Redlake Railway (3138), constructed in 1912, transects the site via a substantial embankment, which has a stone underpass bridge to allow cart or tram access between the pit and the moorland to the west. The double ceramic pipe (5167) from Redlake, used to transport clay slurry to the drying floors at Cantrell, also runs through the site, where clay from Leftlake was piped into it from its settling tanks(27892), via an additional feeder pipe.

Waste material from the earlier phase of working the pit was dumped immediately to the west on a 8m-high sky tip, but the building of the railway embankment between it and the pit, necessitated the need for the underpass. Waste from later periods of working was, therefore, trammed out through the underpass onto a series of finger dumps and spread dumps which extend 215m down the slopes to the west.

Two prefabricated sheds either side of the railway, containing various machinery including pumping equipment, were removed along with their contents long ago leaving only the concrete outline of their walls and the mounting points of the machines.

Redlake Pit

Redlake China Clay pit was active between 1910 and 1932, operated by the China Clay Corporation Ltd up until 1919, followed by the Ivybridge China Clay Company from 1920. The pit is located at the head of its namesake stream, and similarly to the Leftlake pit, it was sunk into an area of abandoned tin streamworks, most of the evidence for which became effaced where the clay working occurred.

The extractive site (Fig 17) and the processing works (Fig 18) are at several different locations, all served by the Redlake Railway, which runs from Cantrell at Bittaford, to the Redlake pit, a distance of a little under 14km. The primary processing plant (5159) was on Ugborough Moor, while the drying sheds and distribution facility was at Bittaford. Clay was transported between the two via a twin ceramic pipeline (5167) running approximately parallel with the railway.

The clayworking remains comprise a very deep pit, though this is now completely water filled, with a surface area of 1.4ha. A large 150m-long overburden heap (122909), in the form of conjoined finger dumps, is 120m SW of the pit, to which the waste was delivered via a tramway. The earthwork cutting through which the tramway passed survives, though is now disguised by rushes. The main cone-shaped waste heap (26060) is adjacent to the NE side of the pit. This was a sky tip of 20m high, which in later years of operation was fed by an inclined tramway leading directly from the bottom of the pit to the summit of the cone. The ridge on which the incline travelled survives running up the SW arc of the heap. Evidence of flat-topped finger dumps on the SE slope of the mound suggest that an earlier phase of dumping used horizontal trams to distribute the waste.

Two shallow reservoirs (25059), both still retaining water, are sited to the SE of the sky tip covering an area totalling 0.5ha. These probably supplied water to the monitors, to wash the clay out of the pit, as well as to the boilers in the engine house.

The remains of several buildings survive as either stone foundations or demolished rubble. A number of timber-framed buildings, described by Wade (1982), including a peat store, locomotive shed and others, have left no trace other than the levelled ground on which they once stood.

The engine/boiler house (24806) was the most substantial building at the clay works, constructed from stone, brick and re-enforced concrete. After abandonment, demolition was very thorough, using explosives, though no attempt was made to remove the rubble. Only vestiges of the wall base survive unburied, from which its internal footprint can be established at 13.7m by approximately 13.7m. Two large square iron fittings, one with door hinges remain *in situ*. A substantial concrete base, on the NW exterior of the building has four 1.5m-long vertical, threaded studs still set in the concrete and was the base for a large piece of machinery associated with pumping water within the pit.

Remains of the winding house (122901) sit on the pit edge and occupied an area of approximately 9.7m by 7.6m. This housed a horizontal steam engine and winding mechanisms, used for hauling trams up and down the incline, and a pump to pressurise water to the monitors. The corrugated iron walls and timber frames that covered the machinery, as well as the machinery itself, have all been removed but the concrete base, with many *in situ* iron studs, survives. The rectangular pits that housed the twin winding drums, as well as the flywheel pit and raised engine loading are clearly defined. External features, including stone lined pits to the SW and NW have also survived.

Of the range of buildings to the south depicted by E. A. Wade, fragments of only the two masonry structures survive (122902), built from stone and brick but totally demolished, leaving a few short lengths of *in-situ* wall bases and a section of a chimney breast to the south. The northern of these was probably the Blacksmith's shop, which has the concrete base of an anvil with fixing studs *in situ*.

The southernmost building at Redlake was the barracks (25061). This was a rectangular, timber and corrugated iron structure built onto shuttered concrete foundation walls. Only the foundations survive, which have overall dimensions of 19.3 by 12.5m, standing to a maximum of 0.4m high.

The ruins of Redlake Cottage (122889), which accommodated the mine manager and his family, is located beside the railway 900m south of the main complex. All that remains of this pre-fabricated or timber-framed structure, is a 0.8m high stone foundation layer with internal dimensions of 11.3m by 5.2m. No photograph of the house is known to have survived, but it is likely to have been constructed from corrugated sheeting on a timber frame.

Clay refining

China clay from Leftlake and Redlake pits was refined in a liquid or slurry form, to filter out unwanted sand and mica in an installation know as a drag. It was then thickened by settling in large tanks, separating it from much of the water. Following this it was still enough of a liquid to be pumped via a 13km pipe to Bittaford, where it was dried in heated sheds.

For the early stages of the process the two clay pits had their own drags and thickening tanks. At Leftlake the sand and mica drag and four settling tanks survive south of the clay pit, though both have been part demolished. Although clay was extracted from Leftlake for a short period in the 1850s, these processes were installed between 1913 and 1932 when operated by the China Clay Corporation. The drags were constructed on an specially prepared piece of levelled ground using shuttered concrete and some pre-fabricated concrete components. The overall length of the drag is 73m and it is up to 6.25m wide with up to ten lengthwise partitioned strips of 0.5m wide. After passing through the drags, clay slurry was conducted via a ceramic pipe into four adjoining, rectangular settling tanks of 9m by 9m square and 1.4m deep, built into artificially lowered ground just to the west of the drags. These tanks have been demolished using explosives, leaving only fragments of the walls in place.

A 0.4ha waste heap sits on a very slight slope a little uphill to the south of the clay drags (27892). Material must have been barrowed south up the hill to one side of the heap, then turned north before dumping probably in a wet form, or possibly pumped via a pipe, resulting in the flat upper surface. In the absence of mica lagoons directly downhill of the drags (see below), this dump probably contains the waste product from the drags.

For Redlake Pit, the clay was pumped from the pit to the Greenhill works to the NW of Western White Barrow on Ugborough Moor, via a 1.2km-long ceramic rising main. A granite structure (5169) 64m south of Crossways marks the southern terminal of the rising main, from where clay slurry pumped up the pipe was fed into the drags. The building is semicircular on the northern end with right-angled corners on the southern end. It is 3.5m by 3.1m by 1.5m high. On the north side of the building a trench may be traced leading down past Crossways, which accommodated the rising main from the clay pit. It is not know if the pipe remains *in situ* along this section. Connected to the south of the building via two large-bore, partly buried ceramic pipes, two sand drags are sited 6m below. These comprise sunken parallel, elongated pits, lined with mortared stone walls capped with concrete. Both are 15.7m long by 0.6m deep and 1.9m wide, tapering into a bull-nosed southern end, housing a pipe outlet into the mica drag just down the slope.

The mica drag comprises a rectangular, sunken platform 102m long by 13.5m, cut into the hillside and contained within a low, stone wall of up to 0.6m high, capped with concrete. Although much larger overall, the interior would have been subdivided lengthwise in a similar way to the drag at Leftlake, although in this case the strips were divided by timber planks, long since removed. Each strip had several drains to periodically wash the sand and mica out of the drags. The drains, which are essentially concrete-lined channels, 35cm wide, running across the width of the drags are the only internal component to survive. Eight drains survive, though some are very silted, at intervals of approximately 16m, reducing to 8m near the north end.

Corresponding with these drains, on the west side, the waste water was conveyed away from the drags in pipes or ditches. Five of these have manhole inspection points over 1m below ground level with rectangular brick-lined shafts, 1m west of the drag wall.

Waste materials from the drags was washed into three mica dams, which run in a sequence down the slope to the west of the mica drags. Each has an earthwork embankment on the lower side, of between 1m and 2m high, to form artificial lagoons, behind which the sand and water were washed in from the drags via linear ditches. The sand settled as the water drained away leaving an approximately flat surface, level with the top of the dam, now turf covered and boggy.

The largest of the three is the central one, which covers 50m by 52m. The smallest, at the bottom of the sequence is 52m by 22m. Traces of the linear drains that fed the lagoons survive, now silted, running from the west side of the mica drag.

Downslope from the drags, lie the settling tanks. Three sets of tanks survive, each of similar but slightly different layout, but all working on the same principle. They comprise square, sunken pits, lined with mortared stone, with sloping concrete floors. Clay slurry was piped into each pit directly from the mica drag. After settling to the required state, a sluice was opened and the thickened liquid clay was released from the tanks and piped to the next process, which in this case was the drying sheds, 12.7km away at Bittaford.

The tanks were created by excavating a hollow into the slope then reinforcing the downslope side with the earth removed from the excavation, and lining the hollow with mortared stone and concrete. The majority of the stone used in construction is of a metamorphic type found around the borders of Dartmoor, which does not occur on the upland and must have been transported to the site via the Redlake Railway along with various types of brick used to build some structural details including manhole linings. Surplus spoil created in the excavation of the hollows was dumped downhill of each settling tank.

The upper set of tanks comprises a large square pit, 23.8m by 23.8m, sub-divided into four separate pits of 11m by 11m, by cross partition walls of 2m thick. A larger set of six tanks is located 30m to the west, down the slope, and was the likely destination for the clay slurry once drained from the upper tanks, in a continuance of the filtering process. These are 15.7m by 15.7m and over 2m deep in the centre. Collapsed brickwork in the base of the tanks, and rectangular brick foundations measuring 1.2m by 0.6m in two of the tanks, may represent remains of the support for a pinhole launder and a gantry. These structures are visible on a photograph of the tanks, taken probably during their installation (Dartmoor Archive ref. 303660). Each tank also has an iron sluice outlet built into the top of the wall in one corner, which could be adjusted to various depths to allow cleaned surface water out of the tank. This water was collected in rectangular chambers 1m by 2m and over 1.5m deep from where it could be directed to the return pipe. Remnant sections of glazed ceramic pipes, which fed the settling tanks are traceable on the surface, and others remain buried. Some of these lead to or from raised brick structures spaced around and below the installation. Eight of these structures, arranged in two lines adjacent to the tanks, all approximately 1m square, accommodated sluice valves just below ground, used to direct the flow of slurry to different tanks. Two slightly larger brick structures were associated with the main outflow pipes to Bittaford, and probably served as inspection hatches and perhaps shut off valves. A third, just to the north served the same purpose on the return pipe, which carried waste water back to Redlake Pit.

A single settling tank is located 80m to the SE of the others. Clearly of a similar design, it measures 17m by 17m by 2.5m deep. However, it appears to have been robbed of the stone that was used to line the sides, which is mostly missing though some vestiges survive. Its isolated position and the survival of a feed pipe direct from the drags suggests it may have been installed to refine lower grade mica clay, or that it was needed to provide greater capacity to the other settling tanks.

The clay pipeline

Clay slurry was transported between the Redlake clay pit and Greenhill clayworks, via large bore ceramic pipes. This included a return pipe which runs on a similar route to the railway, and sections of the pipe are visible in places beside the trackbed. Also, around the Greenhill works there are many exposed pipes and evidence of buried examples, used for diverting the material between processes. The most significant part of this network is the twin pipes that transported the almost finished clay from the Greenhill works to the drying sheds at Bittaford over a distance of 12.7km. These pipes can be traced from just below the six-chambered settling tanks, heading south, parallel with the east side of the railway. Although sunken into the ground, the pipeline or its linear earthwork are visible over most of its route following the approximate contours, but descending slightly as it does so. After crossing the railway on Quickbeam Hill, it stays on the west site for the remainder of its journey. Clay from Leftlake, joined the main pipe via an underground feeder, which exited the settling pits on the west side. Within the survey area, three examples of engineering were necessary to elevate the pipes across gullies of old tinworks, which in all three cases was solved by constructing shuttered concrete aqueducts with multiple arches. The longest of the three is 40m. Service manholes were installed at intervals along the pipeline, 80 in total over the 12.7km, according to E. A. Wade, all of which survive in some form within the survey area. Each had a brick lined shaft, topped by a manhole cover and vertical iron breather pipe.

Redlake Railway

The single-track Redlake Railway, completed in 1912, was the main transport artery serving the Erme valley clay industry between the source of the clay at Redlake and Leftlake pits and the drying sheds at Bittaford, just under 14km to the south. An historical account of the railway has been provided by E. A. Wade (1982). Within the survey area, the trackbed of the disused railway survives intact, retaining much of its ballast. In the *c.*5km between the western slope of Three Barrows and the Redlake Pit, the track rises 45m, but clings mostly to the contours. Engineering works were limited to the long embankment and underpass bridge at Leftlake, a deep cutting just to

the north of Leftlake, and a 900m-long embankment along the steep western slope of Three Barrows. Where passing through areas of peat beds, the track was cut into the peat. This is particularly notable as the track approaches Redlake Pit where a long cutting of up to 3m deep was necessary.

2.2.4 Stone industries

In the upper Erme valley, the number of granite outcrops is limited, and although much loose granite was exposed during various industrial processes, such as tinworking, the distribution of moorstone is limited to only a few isolated sources, with the exception of the western slope of Three Barrows. Here an abundance of loose moorstone occurs on the western summit, and spreads of clitter extend down the long steep slopes to river level. This abundance of useful sized pieces of granite certainly enabled the building of the three, massive, prehistoric, stony cairns on the summit of Three Barrows, one of which has a diameter of 40m (5666).

To the west of the cairns, on the plateau of the summit, a series of random, shallow pits represent surface quarrying for this stone. The pits are mostly less than 1m deep, frequently conjoined and smoothed by the growth of turf over time and the earthy spoil mounds of the type associated with tin prospecting pits are not present. No date can be securely applied to these features, but it is tempting to suggest that the surface stone, and that just beneath the surface near the summit was a far more accessible source of stone for the cairn builders than the exposed stone just down the slope to the west, presenting the possibility that these pits have prehistoric origins. Further west down the slope more recent quarrying of stone is evident in the form of deep lateral cuttings (25699), and large scoops of ground leading down to the railway. These cuttings did not expose rock outcrops, but deeply accumulated granite boulders, which have been extracted in some quantity. It is known that the Clay Corporation operated a crusher at this location in 1912 (Wade 1982, 46), to produce ballast for the trackbed and that stone paving was taken from here to line the clay settling pits at Greenhill, so it is likely that the Redlake clay operation accounts for much of this activity.

3.0 DISCUSSION and SIGNIFICANCE

Dartmoor is the largest area of upland in southern Britain, with thousands of hectares of open moorland. A lack of intense farming, development, or modern industries on the open moorland has allowed exceptional conditions of preservation for archaeological features from the 3rd millennium BC to the second world war. The legacy is an accumulated cultural landscape, providing material evidence for many aspects of human expression and the sometimes complex relationships between periods of occupation and the diversity of activities that occurred. The archaeology of the upper Erme valley reflects many periods and types of human activity that are perceivable through field investigation, from stone rows, which may be as early as the 3rd millennium BC, and 2nd millennium BC round cairns, hut circles, settlements and reaves, through medieval and post-medieval tin working, peat cutting, and charcoal burning, then 19th to 20th china clay working. All lie within the modern context of a national park, whose remit is, in part, to conserve, protect and interpret the cultural remains within it.

Dartmoor is internationally renowned for its high number of surviving, prehistoric stony monuments which are visible even to the untrained eye. Within the upper Erme survey area the prehistoric period is represented by three stone rows (one double and two singles, including the longest single row in Europe), a stone circle, eighteen round cairns, three cists, 26 settlements and 220 hut circles. Twenty-one of these assets are scheduled monuments. Even by Dartmoor's own standard this is a statistically rich assemblage of prehistoric assets within a single valley, which within each category has a diverse range of characteristics. No prehistorically rich area of Dartmoor can be said to be typical, as each zone differs in the range, diversity and quantity of monument types so this assemblage is therefore quite distinctive. Beyond the landscape importance of the visible field remains, the potential for buried archaeological deposits associated with all of these sites would be unmatched and capable of providing an unprecedented level of data, if structured research were ever to take place.

The archaeological resource for tinworking in Britain, like the mineral itself, is confined to the Devon and Cornwall peninsula, where it may have had origins in prehistory, though it is likely that the bulk of the field evidence surviving today dates from the medieval period and later. The Dartmoor massif and its hinterland was the source for all of Devon's output, where the tin industry has made a substantial impact on the landscape, which, when working, must have profoundly altered the appearance of the affected areas. However, time and the overgrowth of vegetation have smoothed over the disfigurement, providing an intriguing and mostly undisturbed collection of earthwork remains, to remind us of the importance of this industry to Devon's economic past, matched by a wealth of documentary evidence. The medieval and post-medieval tin industry has left an immense footprint in the Erme valley, covering 1.28 km^2 with streamworks and surface lode works affecting most of the Erme itself and all of its tributaries. Remnants of infrastructure are also abundant with many leats, prospecting pits, and buildings including at least 25 temporary 'lodges' built into the workings and three possible tin mills providing a highly representative suite of remains.

The cutting of peat was widespread on the Dartmoor upland with obscure pre-medieval origins. Turf ties, where peat was cut and removed from the moor, survive in abundance over much of the ground where peat occurs. The burning of peat to produce a carbonised, charcoal-like product for use in the smelting of tin, of which the lesser-known, subtle remains of the hearths or meilers have only recently been recorded in quantity (Newman 2014, 21-23). Research is ongoing, but at only a select few areas within the whole of Dartmoor have evidence of meilers in any number. This includes the Erme valley, where following this survey, at least 35 meilers have been recorded in two clusters and a further large number has been identified just outside the survey boundary on Langcombe Hill. This area was clearly making a significant contribution to the output of charcoal on the south moor.

Like tin, china clay is a resource restricted to Devon and Cornwall. Although it had slightly earlier origins in Cornwall, Devon china clay was an industry from about 1820 and is still active in the 21st century. As clay technology has developed, clay pits have become deeper, while increasing quantities of spoil cover massive areas of ground, often effacing archaeological remains, including the earlier evidence of clay working and processing. This is particularly so for the expansive clay pits around the south west edge of Dartmoor, where much of the 19th and early 20th century evidence is gone. Within the Erme valley, at Redlake and Leftlake, despite demolition and the ingress of water into the pits, much evidence of clay processing of a type and period which is now becoming much rarer in Devon has survived, and the disruption and moderate spoil heaps at Redlake is reflective of a clay work abandoned fairly early in its career, rather than obliterating itself during later episodes.

The Erme valley today seems remote and tranquil, apparently lacking any current human pressures beyond stock grazing and enjoyment by walkers. But in the 2nd millennium BC over 200 domestic structures with associated enclosures were built here, suggesting that human life was sustainable for a moderate number of people with the resources available. However, following the prehistoric period, no further large scale occupation of the valley occurred, although by the medieval period industrial activity was vastly on the increase, when this was an extremely busy working landscape possibly reaching its zenith in the 15th and 16th centuries. At that time grazing and commons management had a hub at Erme Pound, where the drift pound and a number of small accommodation structures were erected; peat cutting, drying and burning was occurring on a vast scale on all the surrounding hillslopes and tin production on Dartmoor generally had increased to a peak in the early 16th century, when some of the extensive tinworks in the Erme valley are also documented. A final, though moderate, influx of people came to the Erme valley in the 19th and 20th centuries to exploit peat and clay on an industrial scale, and although these efforts were relatively short lived, within the time scale of human evidence in this valley, their landscape legacy is substantial.

Despite its remoteness, requiring a major expedition for most members of the public to visit, the Erme valley is an extremely popular walking destination, possibly because the number of historically established trackways

and tramways leading from the edge of the moor to its heart making the going much easier, but also, for the remoteness it rewards them with when passing over it. In parts of the Erme valley it is not possible to see beyond Dartmoor to the modern world so the evidence from the cultural landscape and its many accumulated components, have become a major element of the 'wilderness experience', fascinating visitors for generations in the past and in the future.

Notes

1. Monuments surveyed in the Erme Valley by the Rev W C Lukis in 1879 as listed by the Society of Antiquaries Library Catalogue:

- 38. Plan and section of a Beehive Hut on the north side of Stalldon Moor; right bank of Erme.
- 39. Plan of circles and part of line of stones on Stalldon Moor.
- 40. Plan of stones of the Stalldon Moor monument for a distance of 842 feet from circle.
- 41. Plan of sacred circles and and plan and elevation of stone row, south-east of Erme Pound.
- 42. Plan showing the deviation of line of stones on Stalldon Moor. 11,239 feet 8 inches from circle on south to cisted cairn

2. http://map.devon.gov.uk/dccviewer/

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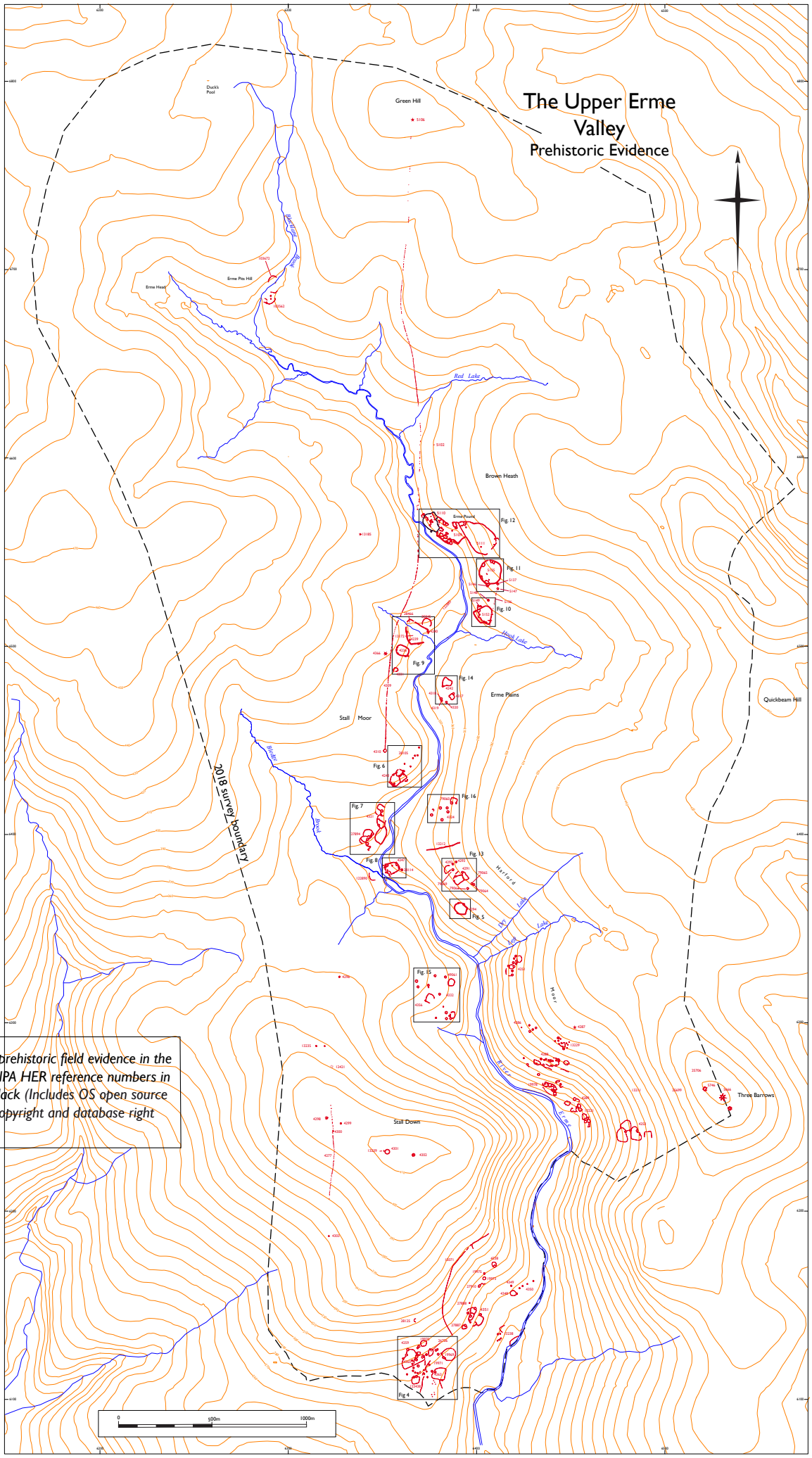


Fig. 2 Map showing prehistoric field evidence in the Erme valley with DNPA HER reference numbers in red and Fig nos in black (Includes OS open source contours, ©Crown Copyright and database right (2018)

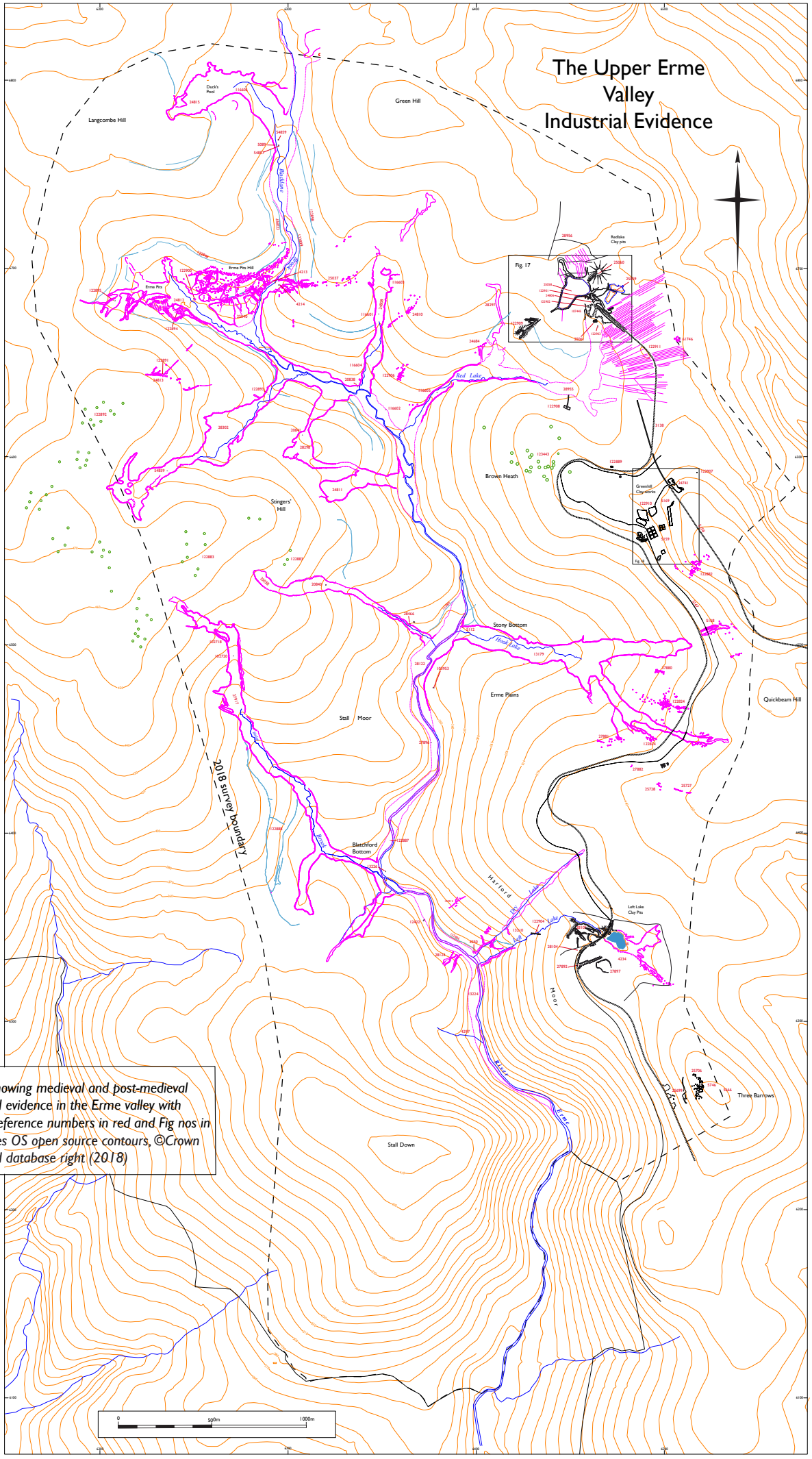


Fig. 3. Map showing medieval and post-medieval industrial field evidence in the Erme valley with DNPA HER reference numbers in red and Fig nos in black (Includes OS open source contours, ©Crown Copyright and database right (2018)

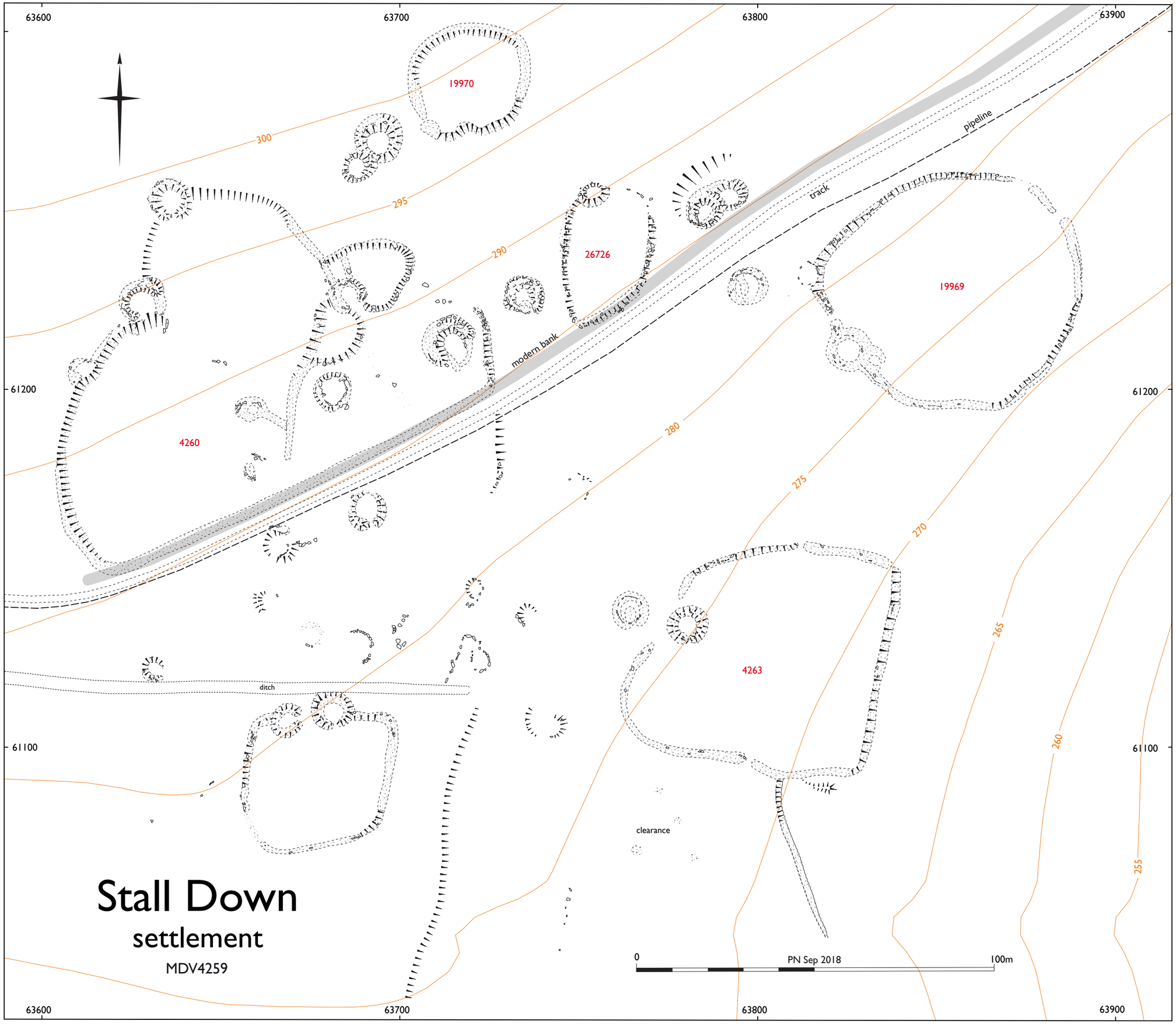
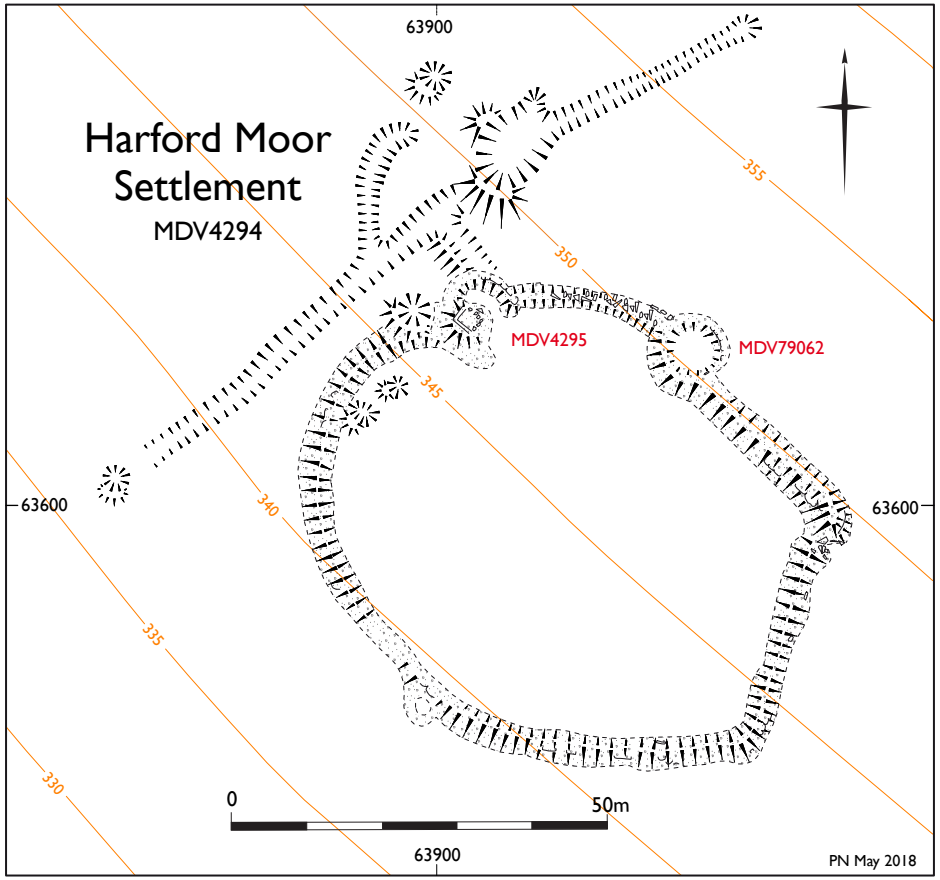


Fig. 4. 1:1000 scale plan of a large hut circle setllement on the south slope of Stall Down. Figures in red denote DNPA HER reference numbers. (Includes OS open source contours, ©Crown Copyright and database right) 2018)



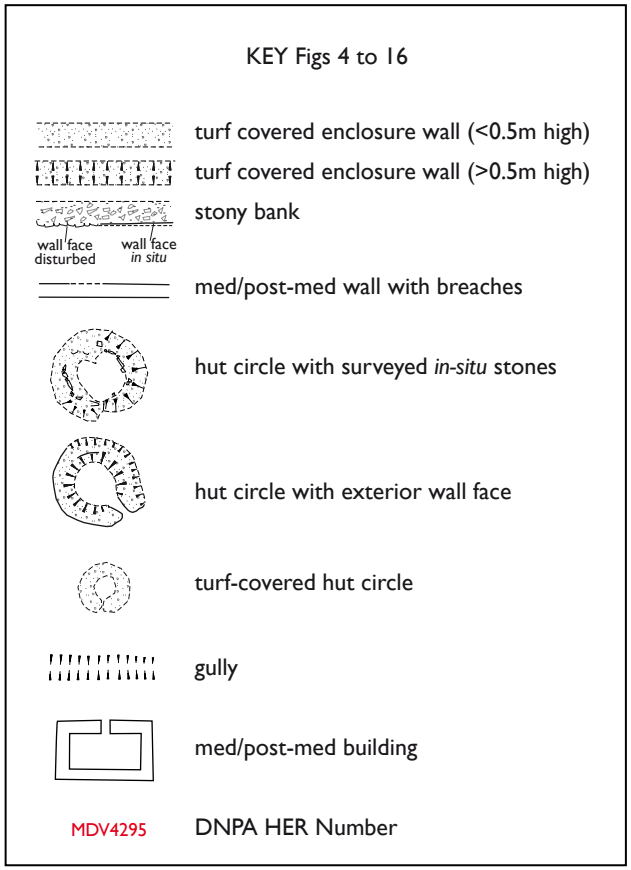


Fig. 5. 1:1000 scale plan of an enclosed hut circle settlement on Harford Moor, north of Dry Lake. Figures in red denote DNPA HER reference numbers. (Includes OS open source contours ©Crown Copyright and database right 2018)

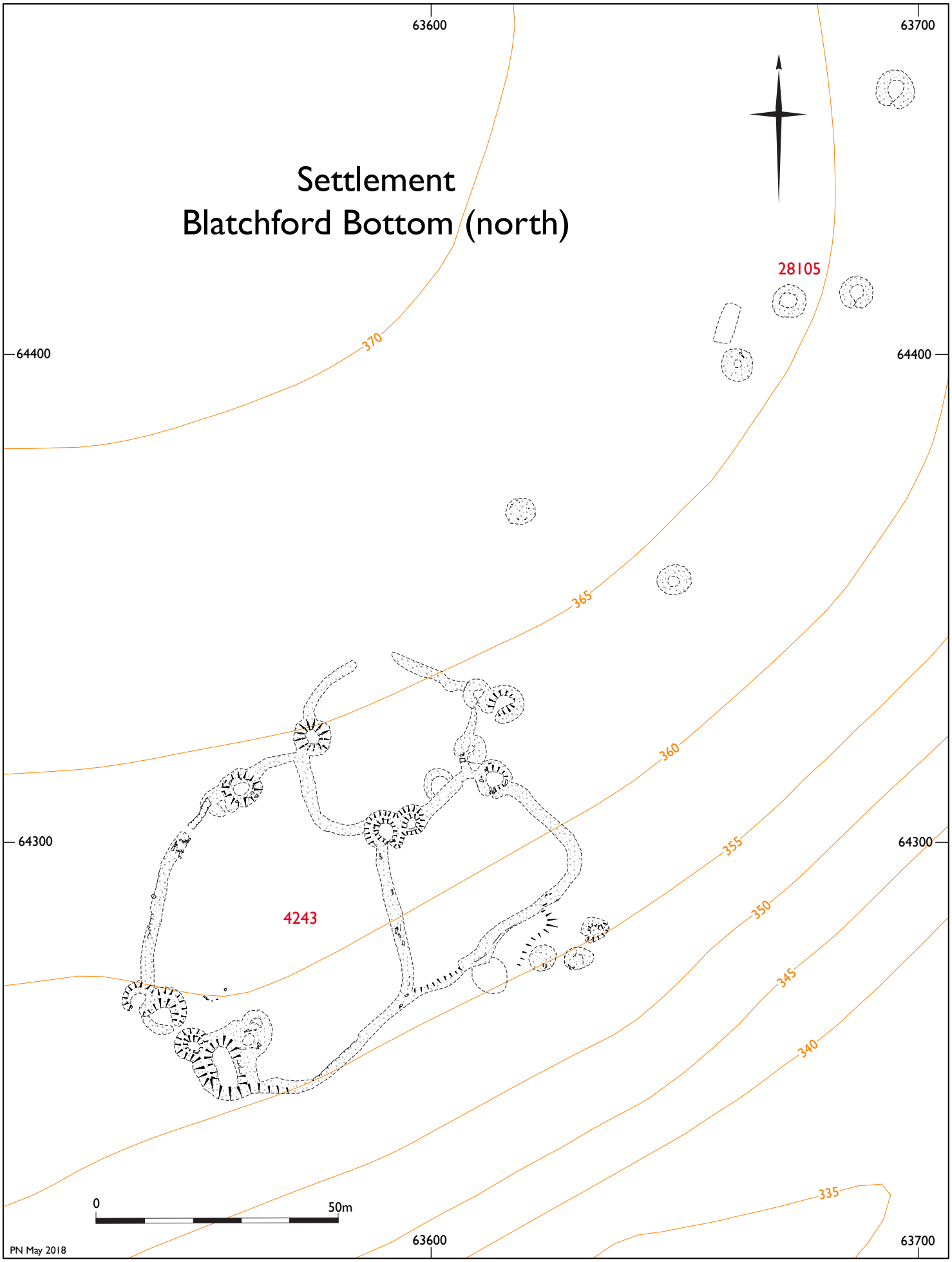


Fig. 6. 1:1000 scale plan of a hut circle settlement and enclosures on the western side of the River Erme, north of Blatchford Bottom. Figures in red denote DNPA HER reference numbers. (Includes OS open source contours ©Crown Copyright and database right 2018)

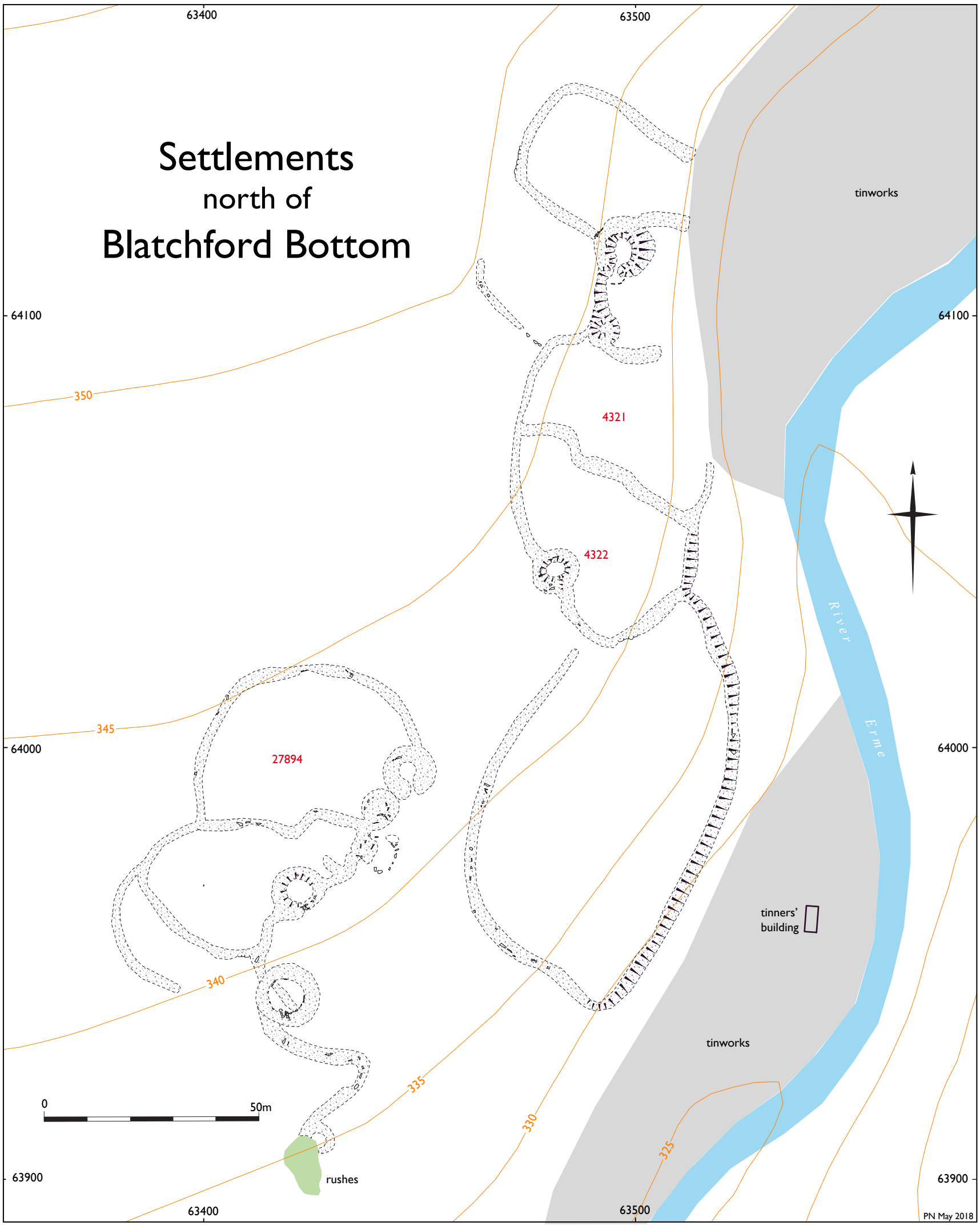


Fig. 7. 1:1000 scale plan of a hut circle settlement and enclosures on the western side of the River Erme, north of Blatchford Bottom. Figures in red denote DNPA HER reference numbers. (Includes OS open source contours ©Crown Copyright and database right 2018)

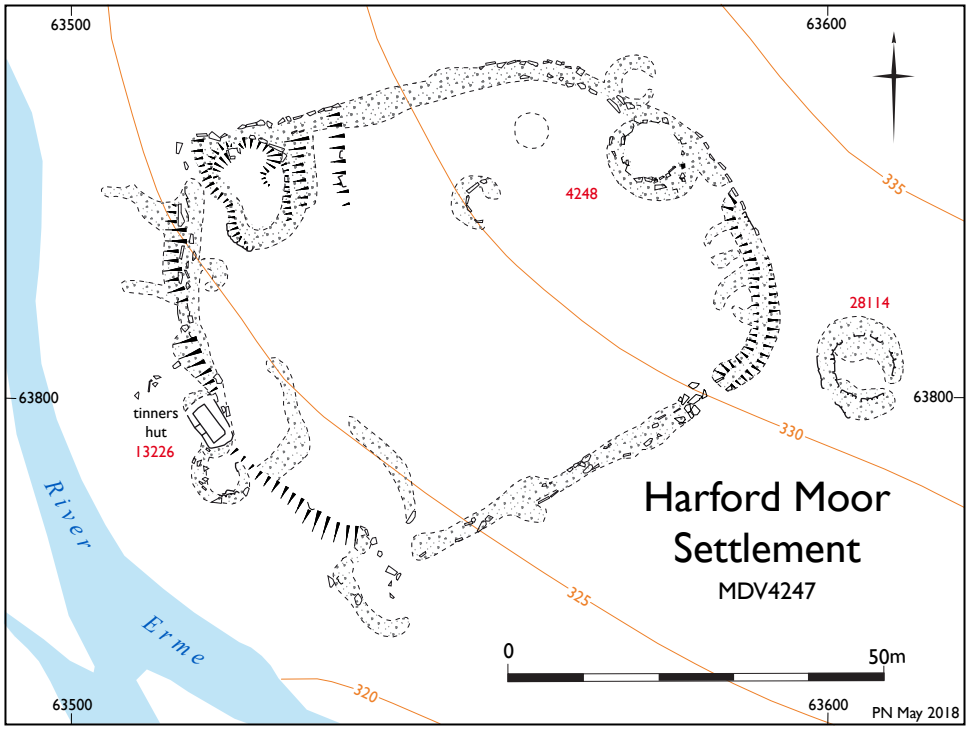


Fig. 8. 1:1000 scale plan of an enclosed hut circle settlement on the eastern side of the River Erme, opposite Blatchford Bottom. Figures in red denote DNPA HER reference numbers. (Includes OS open source contours ©Crown Copyright and database right 2018)

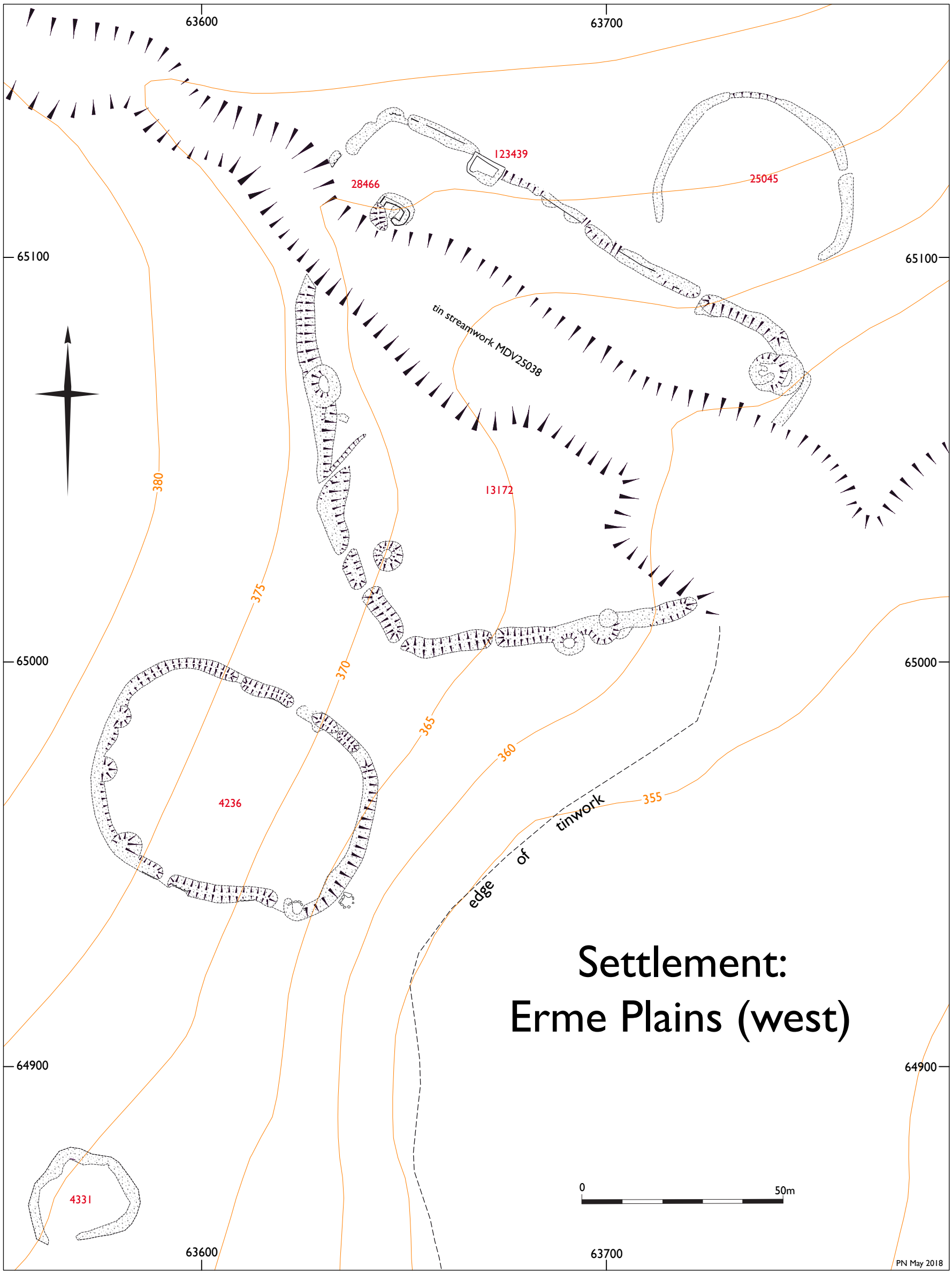


Fig. 9. 1:1000 scale plan of hut circle settlements and enclosuresto the west of the River Erme on Erme Plains. Figures in red denote DNPA HER reference numbers. (Includes OS open source contours ©Crown Copyright and database right 2018)

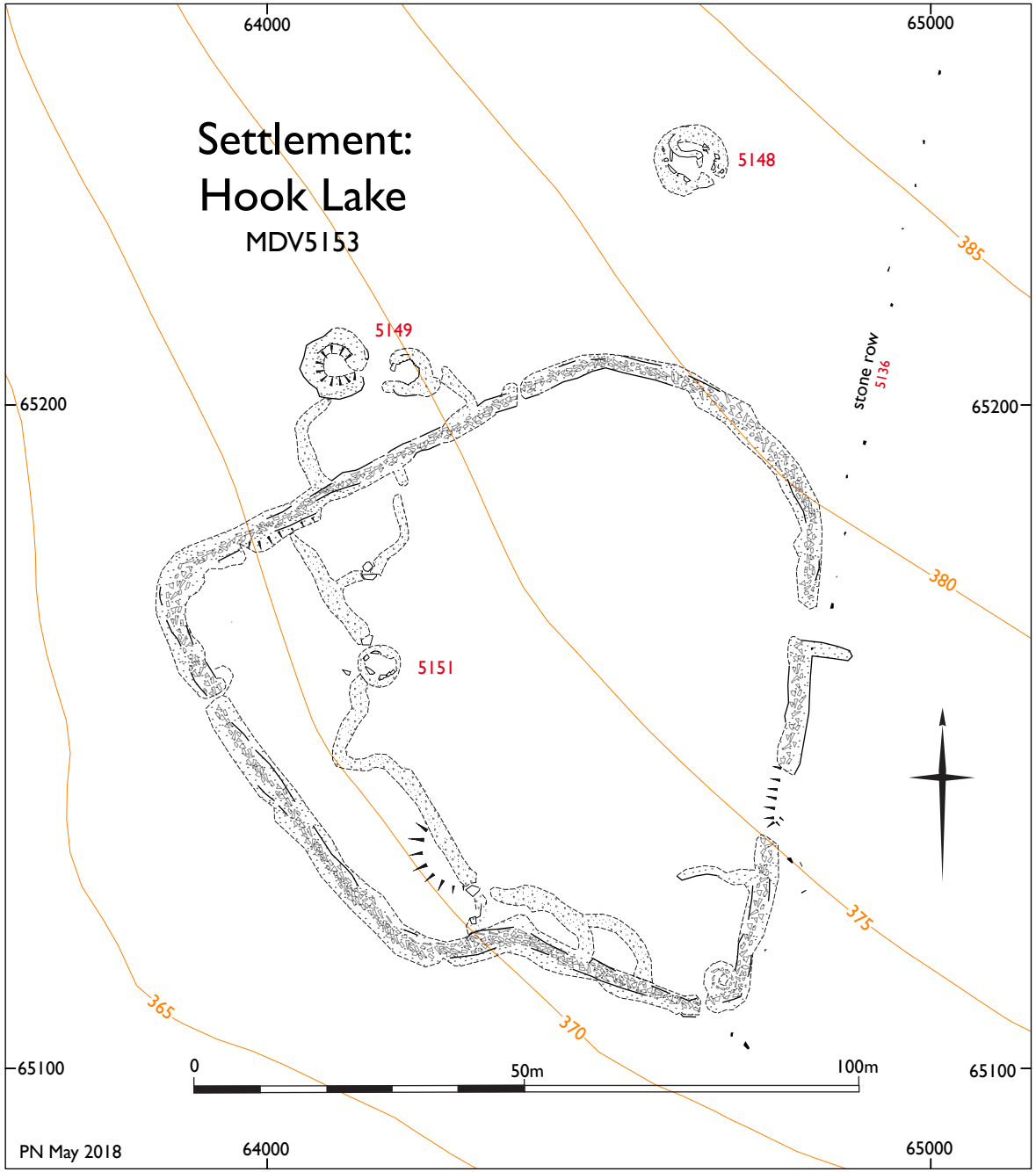


Fig. 10. 1:1000 scale plan of an enclosed-loop enclosure and hut circle settlement on the western side of Brown Heath. Figures in red denote DNPA HER reference numbers. (Includes OS open source contours ©Crown Copyright and database right 2018)

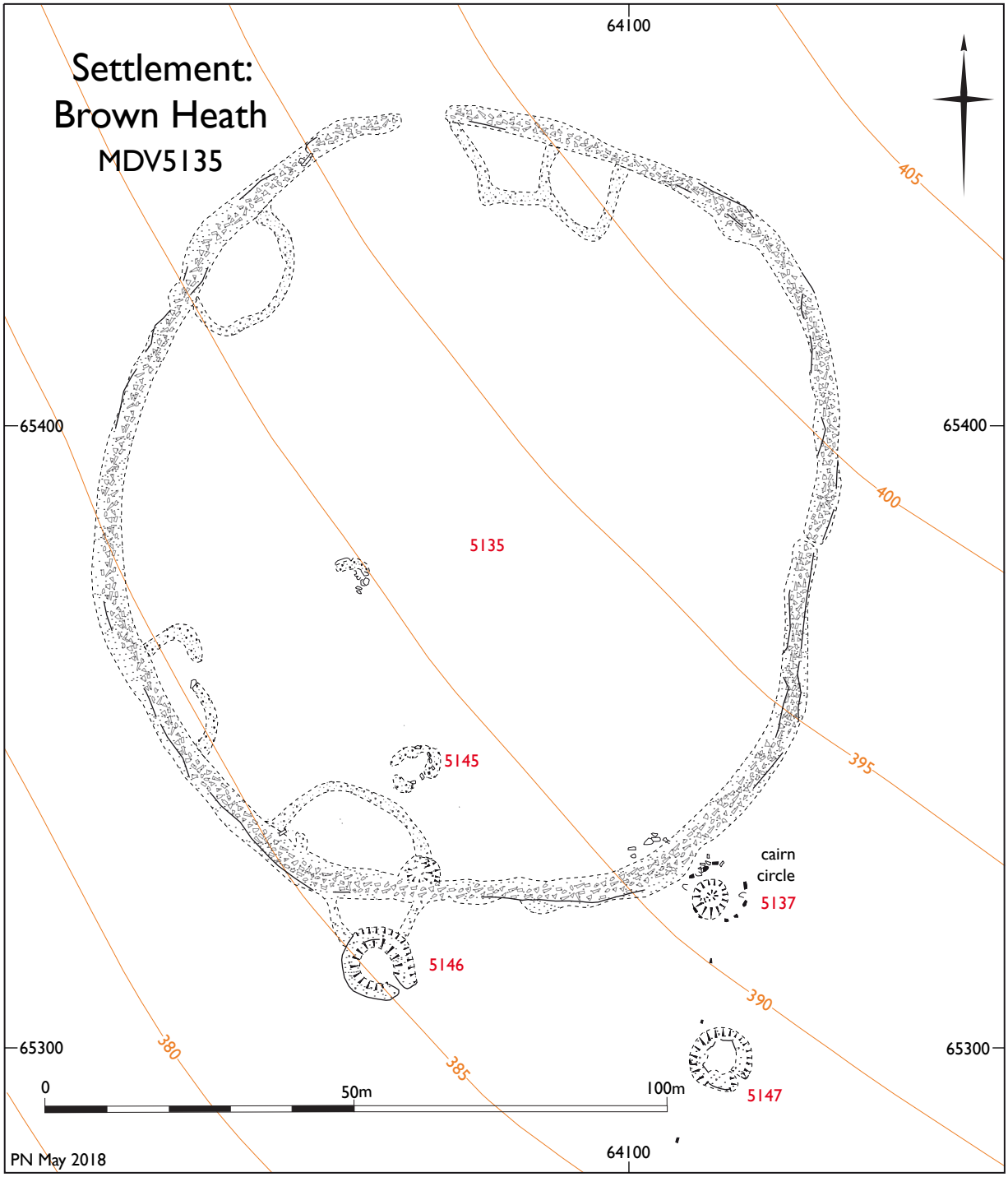


Fig. 11. 1:1000 scale plan of a closed-loop enclosure and hut circle settlement on the western side of Brown Heath. Figures in red denote DNPA HER reference numbers. (Includes OS open source contours ©Crown Copyright and database right 2018)

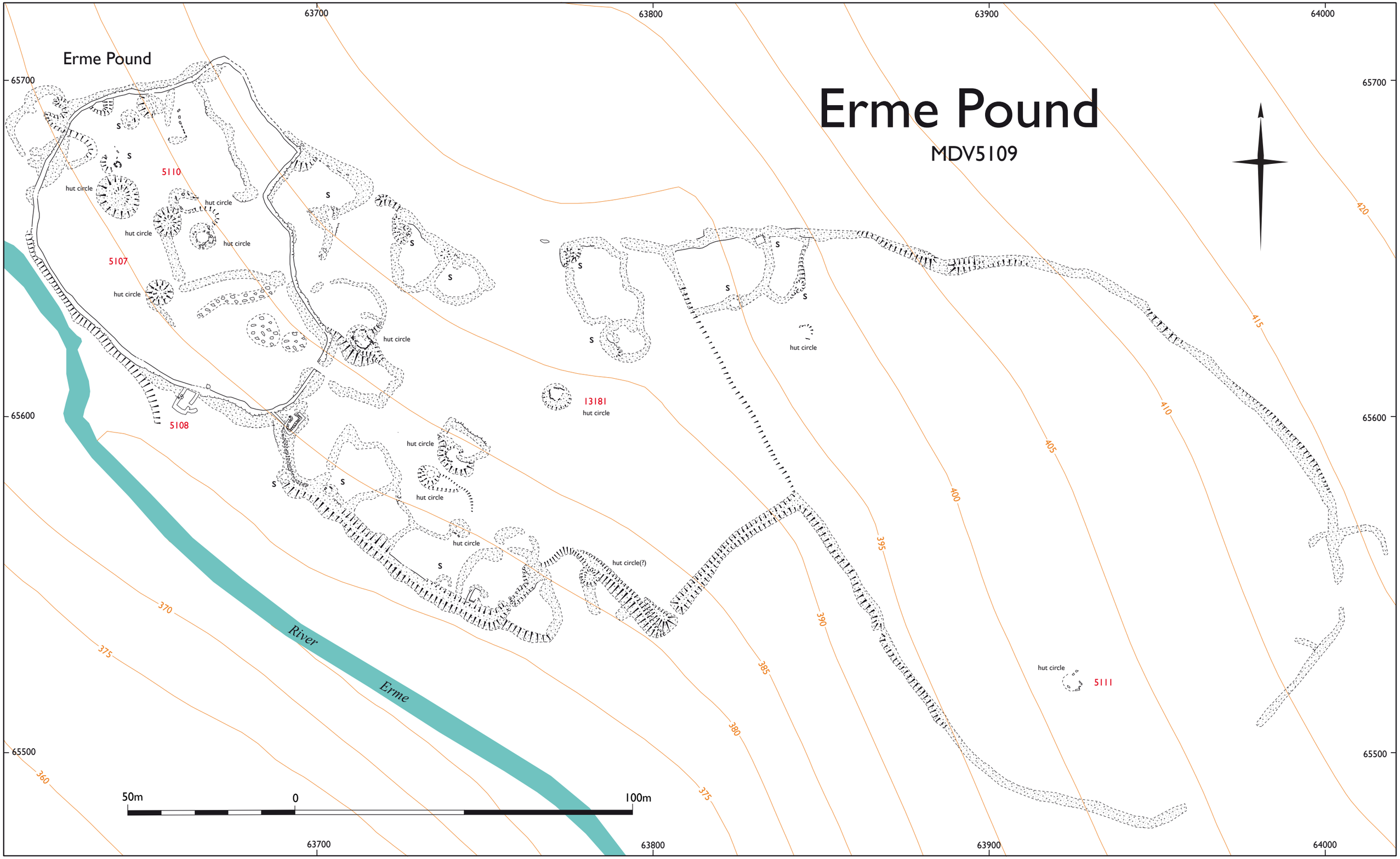


Fig. 12. 1:1000 scale plane of Erme Pound and prehistoric hut settlement. Figures in red denote DNPA HER reference numbers. Letter 's' indicates small ruined shelters. (Includes OS open source contours ©Crown Copyright and database right 2018)

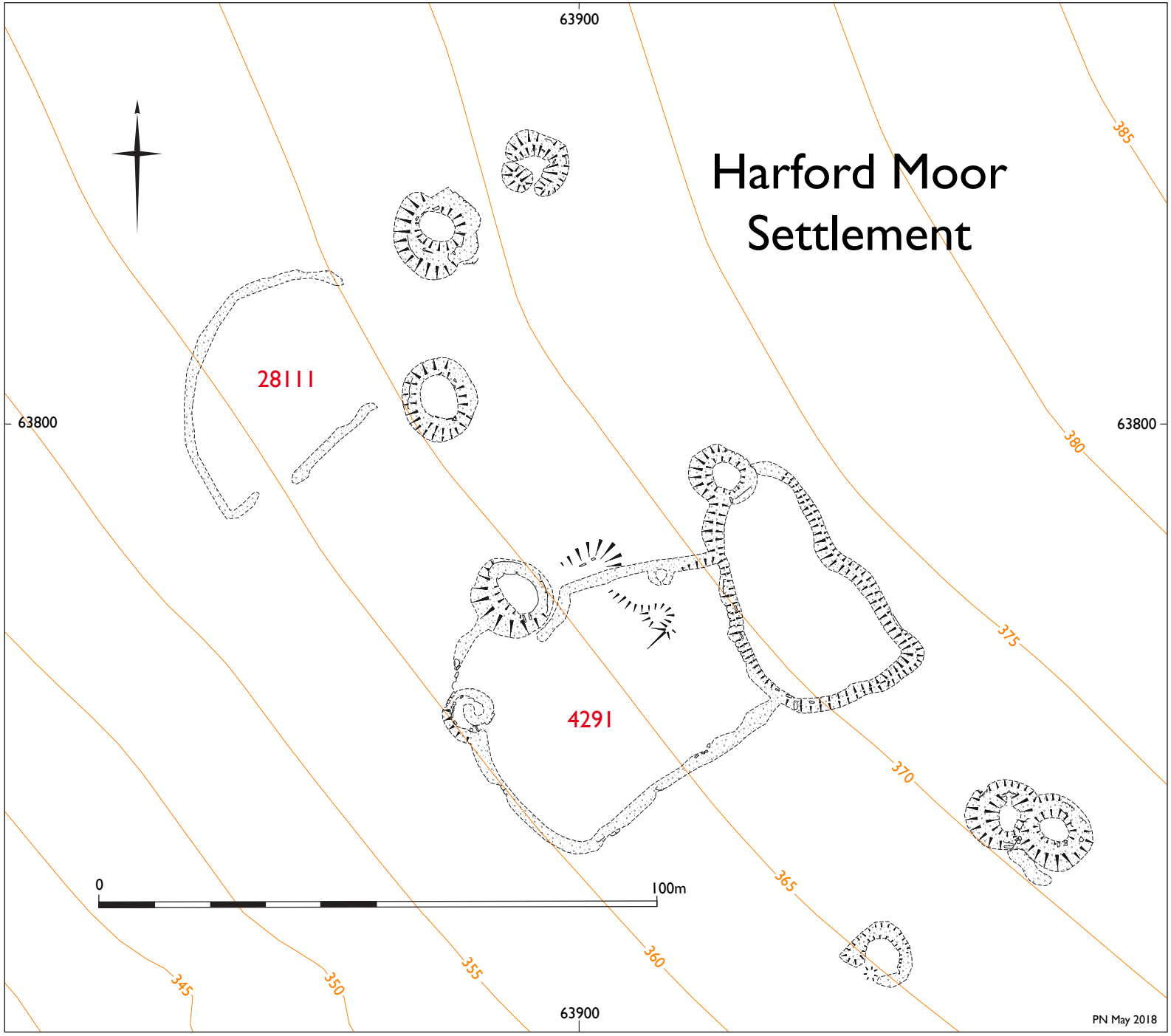


Fig. 13. 1:1000 scale plan of an enclosed hut circle settlement on Harford Moor, north of Dry Lake. Figures in red denote DNPA HER reference numbers. (Includes OS open source contours ©Crown Copyright and database right 2018)

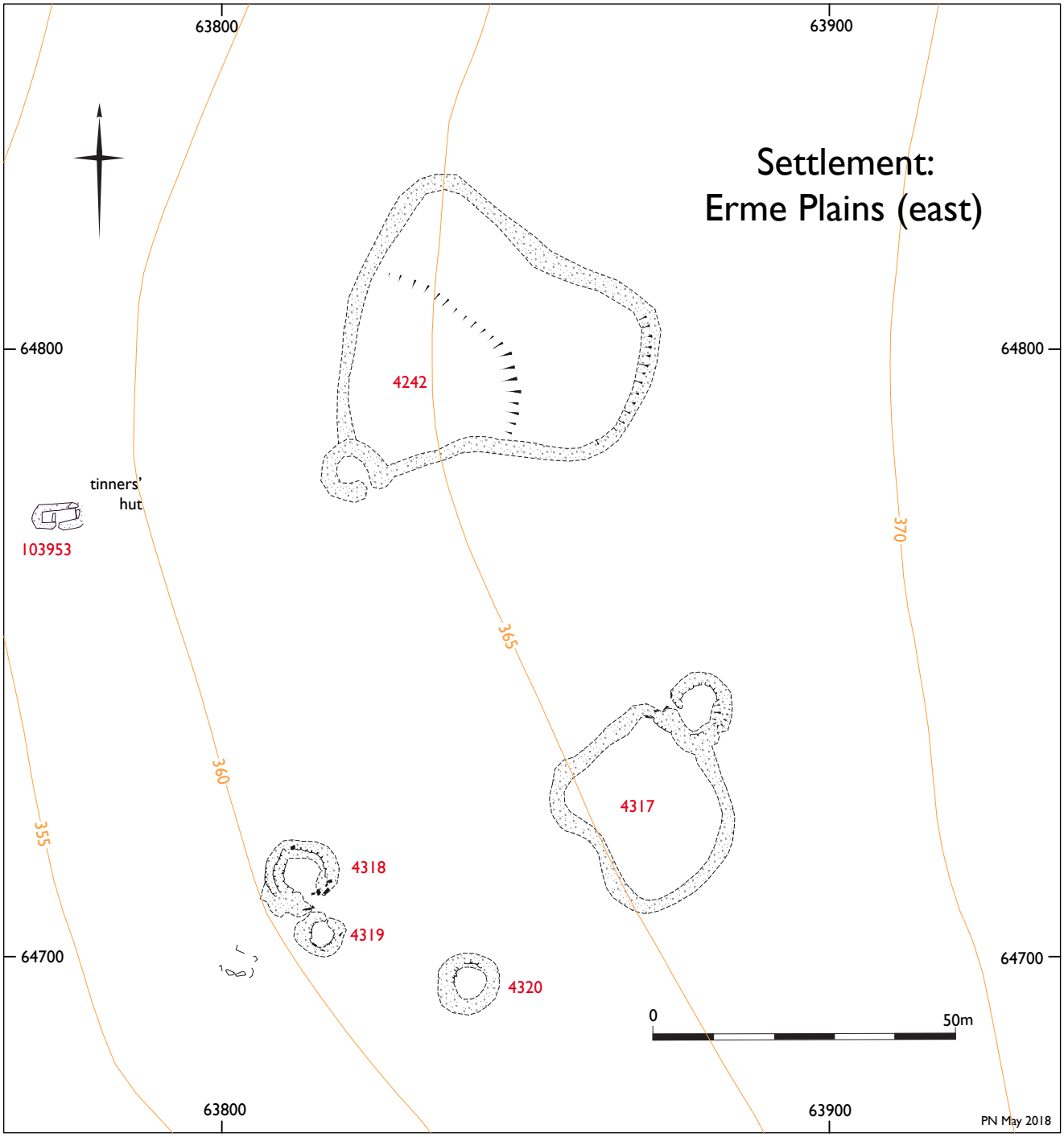


Fig. 14. 1:1000 scale plan of a small hut circle settlement on the eastern slope of Erme Plains. Figures in red denote DNPA HER reference numbers. (Includes OS open source contours ©Crown Copyright and database right 2018)

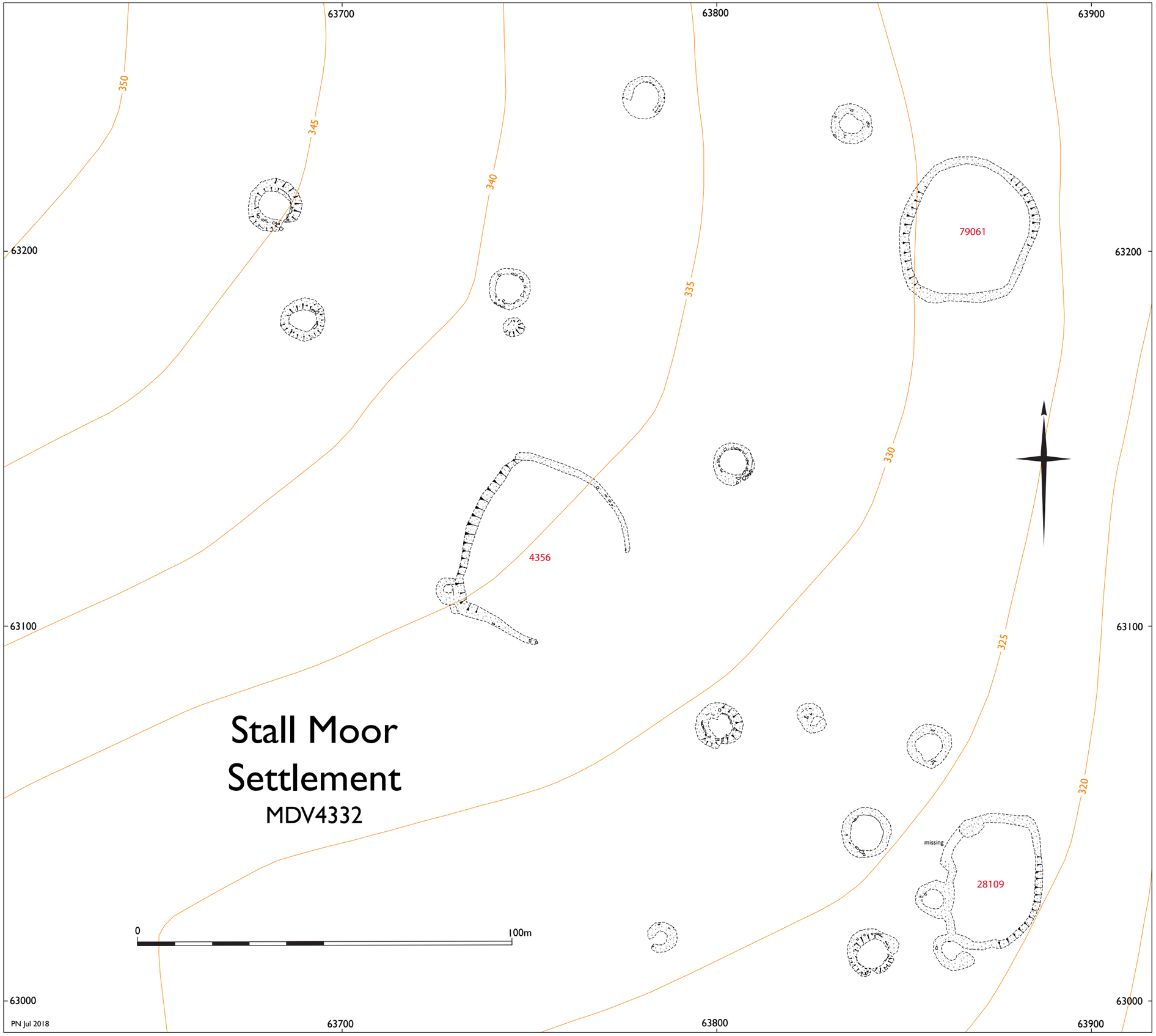


Fig. 15. 1:1000 scale plan of a hut circle settlement and enclosures on Stall Moor, north of Downing's House. Figures in red denote DNPA HER reference numbers. (Includes OS open source contours ©Crown Copyright and database right 2018)

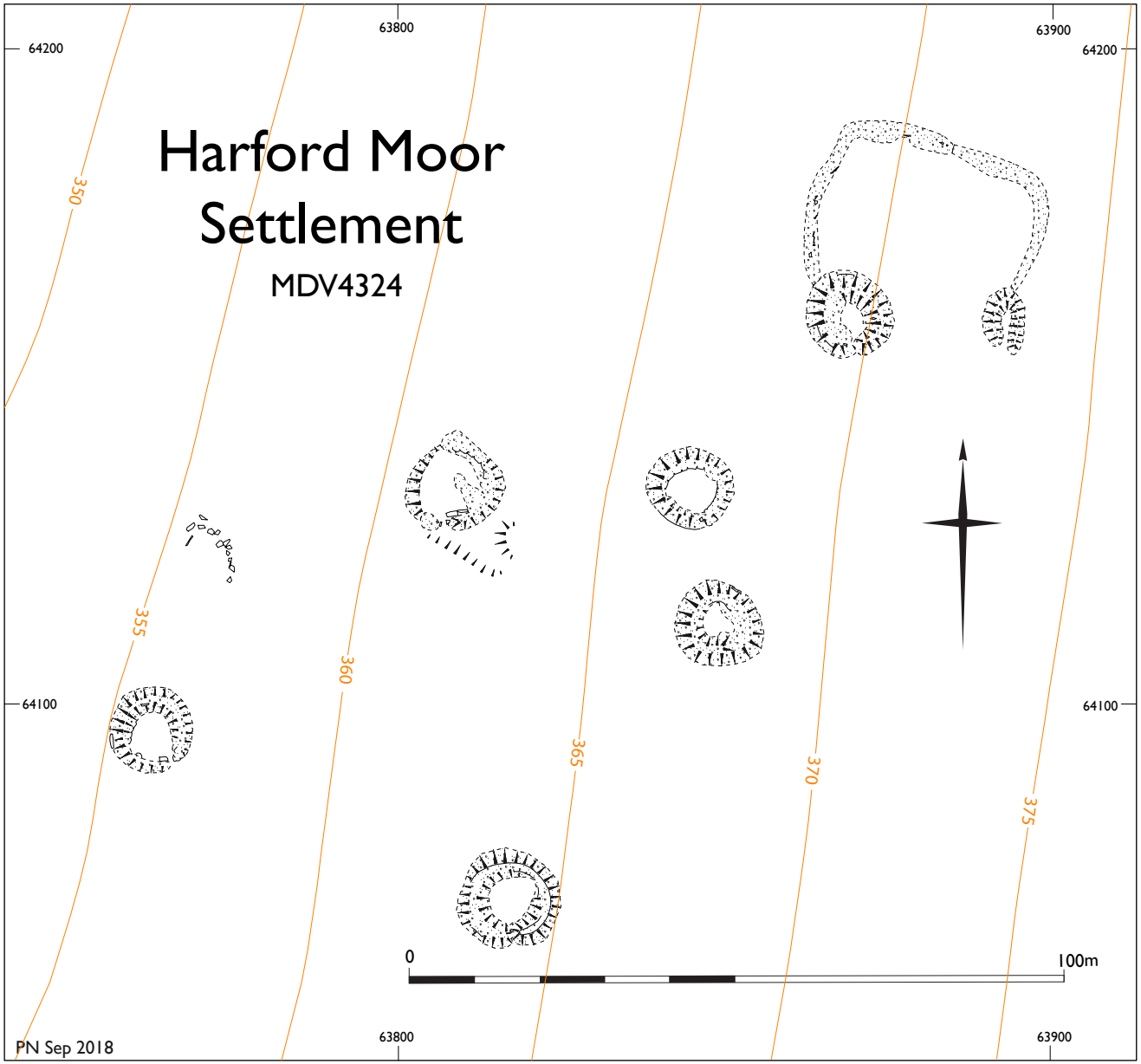


Fig. 16. 1:1000 scale plan of an enclosed hut circle settlement on Harford Moor, on the southern slope of Quickbeam Hill. (Includes OS open source contours ©Crown Copyright and database right 2018)

Redlake Clay Pit

107445

Redlake Pit (water filled)

25058

25060

incline

main spoil heap

leat

reservoir

25059

reservoir

122901

winding house

engine house

24806

122902

course of railway

25061

hostel

122903

ditch

ditch

ditch

tin streamworks

overburden heap

122909

Fig. 17. 1:1000 scale plan of Redlake clay pit. Figures in red denote DNPA HER reference numbers. (Includes OS open source contours ©Crown Copyright and database right 2018)

50m 0 100m

PN July 2018

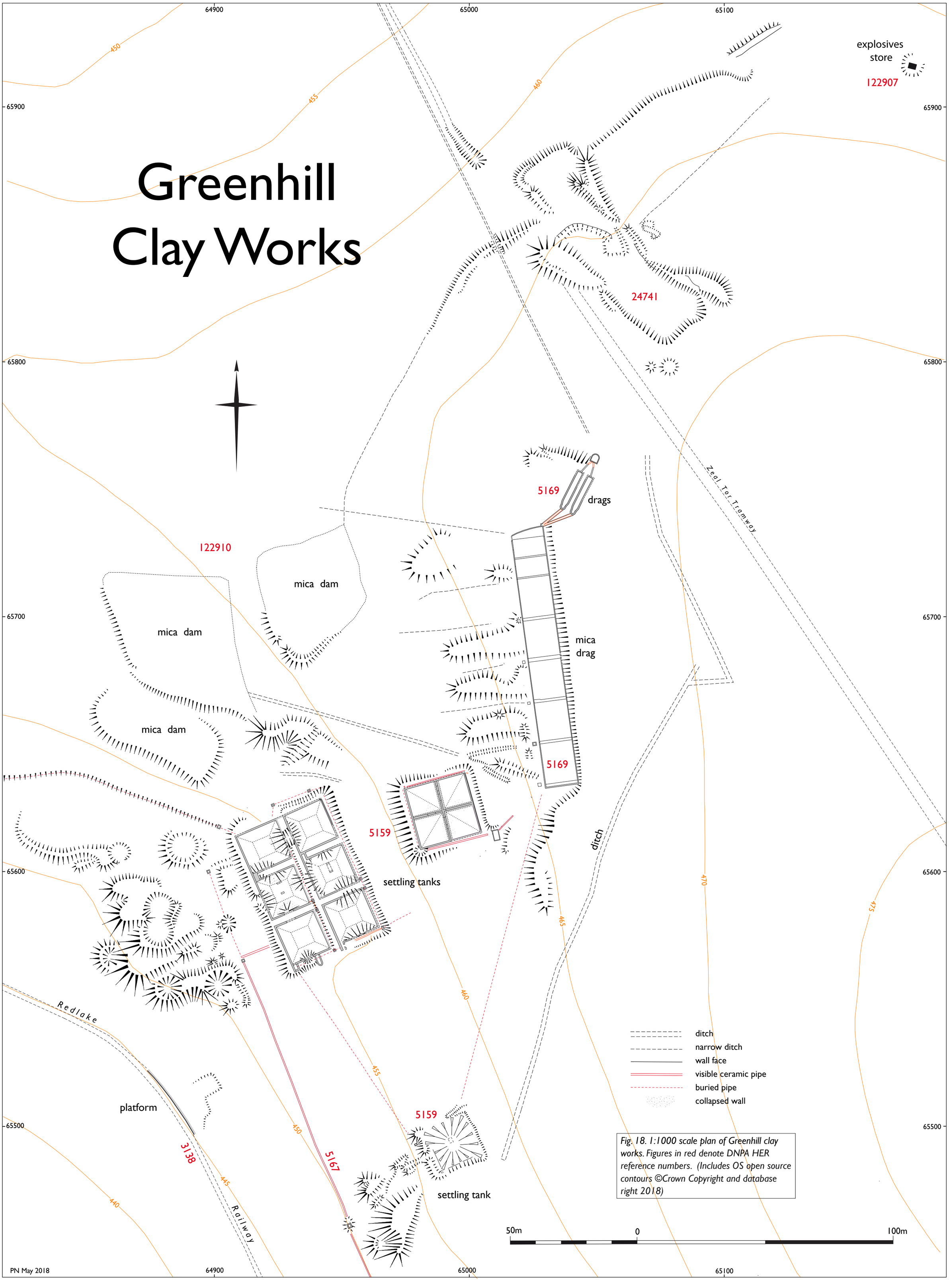


Fig. 18. 1:1000 scale plan of Greenhill clay works. Figures in red denote DNPA HER reference numbers. (Includes OS open source contours ©Crown Copyright and database right 2018)

Fig. 19. The Stalldown single stone row (4277) looking south from the summit.

Fig. 20. The Stalldown single stone row (4277) looking north from the lower terminal.

Fig. 21. Small cairn circle adjacent to the Stalldown single row (4300).

Fig. 22. Cairn with cist and fragments of a retaining circle on Stall Moor (4296).

Fig. 23. Cist on Brown Heath (5102).

Fig. 24. Cairn south of the Stalldown stone row (4303).

Fig. 25. Hilltop cairn on Stall Down, with a later imposed structure known as Hillson's House (4302).

Fig. 26. Edge-set slabs make up the walls of some enclosures.

Fig. 27. Hut circle opposite Blatchford Bottom (4247).

Fig. 28 Hut circle north of Blatchford Bottom (4243).

Fig. 29. Hut circle in a settlement on southern slope of Stall Down (19971).

Fig. 30. Interior coursed wall and door jambs in a hut circle on Harford Moor (4291).

Fig. 31. The dry-stone walls of Erme Pound (5110).

Fig. 32. A ruined building attached to the south of Erme Pound (5108).

Fig. 33. A ruined building attached to the south of Erme Pound containing stone seating(5110).

Fig. 34. Remains of stone faced linear dumps associated with the Erme valley streamworks north of Blatchford Bottom (28122).

Fig. 35. Remains of stone faced linear dumps associated with the tin streamworks at Erme Pits Hill (25040).

Fig. 36. A tin openwork on Quickbeam Hill (5168).

Fig. 37. Deep tin openworks Erme Pits (24812).

Fig. 38. Tinners' hut (5144) and prehistoric enclosure (103672) beside Blacklane Brook.

Fig. 39. Tinners' hut attached to a prehistoric enclosure opposite Blatchford Bottom (13226).

Fig. 40. Tinners' hut attached to a prehistoric enclosure at Knackersmill Gulf (13172).

Fig. 41. Tinners' hut beside Duck's Pool Stream (54857).

Fig. 42. Tinners' hut beside Duck's Pool Stream (116606).

Fig. 43. Tinners' building on west bank of the River Erme on Stall Moor (12422).

Fig. 44. Tinners' hut or 'cache' known as Downing's House (4297).

Fig. 45. Tinners' hut within tin-works along Hortonsford Brook (54859)

Fig. 46. Redlake clay pit (25058).

Fig. 47. Demolished buildings at Redlake clay pit (122901; 24806).

Fig. 48. Demolished buildings at Redlake clay pit (122902).

Fig. 49. Demolished winding engine house at Redlake clay pit (122901).

Fig. 50. Demolished mica drags at Leftlake clay pit (27892).

Fig. 51. Building at Greenhill Clay works (5169).

Fig. 52. Sand drags at Greenhill Clay works (5169).

Fig. 53. Demolished Settling tanks at Leftlake clay pit (27892).

Fig. 54. Settling tanks at Greenhill clay works(5159).

Fig. 53. Sluice gate on settling tanks at Greenhill clay works(5159).

Fig. 54. Inspection hatch or valve housing on settling tanks at Greenhill clay works(5159).

Fig. 55. Remains of Redlake Cottage (122889).

APPENDIX 1 (below) Table 4 Gazetteer and summary field reports for individual sites with HER numbers

APPENDIX 2 Main survey plan of the Erme Valley archaeology, output at 1:2500 scale.

APPENDICES

MonUID	MonTypeDesc	Description	Easting	Northing
MDV102679	BUILDING	An irregularly shaped building recorded at this location could not be found under dense bracken in 2018.	264130	61137
MDV102718	TINNERS BUILDING	A ruined tinners' building recorded at the head of Bledge Brook streamwork comprises several large boulders arranged in an L shape projecting from a bank and heavily turf covered. A doubtful site.	262667	65038
MDV102719	TROUGH	A level-topped, weathered granite boulder, recorded as an incomplete trough. Some doubt has to be placed on the authenticity of this artefact because the rim of the alleged trough is only present on one side of the boulder face, and the very shallow hollow appears to be the effect of water leaching, as with rock basins. The hollow is partly buried beneath moss.	262680	65028
MDV102720	TINNERS BUILDING	A ruined rectangular building, sunk into an area of tinwork remains on the upper reaches of the Bledge Brook streamworks. A probable tinners' hut or lodge for which a post-medieval date may be assumed. The walls are in good condition, with a small area of collapse on the NW corner only. Where still in situ, the revetted walls survive to over 1m high and the internal dimensions are 4m by 2.4m. The entrance opening survives on the south, long side.	262715	64945
MDV103562	HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT	Partial remains of a prehistoric enclosure with three ruined hut circles on the east slope of Blacklane Brook or Wollake. The remaining section of enclosure appears to be a fragment of a curving wall, 45m across, which may have once extended down to or beyond the stream though later tinworks have effaced much of it. Three other short isolated lengths of wall survive to the west though it is difficult to see how they relate. Only the larger boulders of the walls survive in situ, standing to no higher than 0.8m high. Three probable hut circles survive (SX 62906 66855; SX 62885 66820; SX 62907 66839). All are under 4m diameter and comprise simple circular arrangements of granite boulders.	262913	66837
MDV103672	ENCLOSURE	A disturbed semi-circular prehistoric enclosure on the steep slope of Erme Pits Hill above the west bank of Blacklane Brook. The enclosure comprises a tumbled and spread, semi-circular wall bank of up to 3.7m wide and a maximum of 1.0m high, constructed from large boulders. The SE side is truncated by the Blacklane Brook tin streamworks. No further evidence survives on the opposite side of the brook, where intensive medieval and later tin working would have obliterated any continuation. No hut circles have been noted on the interior, which is on steeply sloping ground.	262918	66932
MDV103953	TINNERS HUT	A ruined rectangular building – a probable tinners' hut or lodge - built into the base of the slope, 80m east of the River Erme on Erme Plains. The building was constructed from granite, some of which has tumbled, but the outline walls are clear and standing to 0.5m in places. The internal measurements are 5.5m by 1.9m. An entrance opening is visible on the southern long wall. A post-medieval date is most likely for this structure.	263777	64774
MDV105045	BUILDING	A small structure recorded at this location could not be found under dense vegetation in 2018.	264257	61438
MDV107445	CLAY WORKINGS	Redlake China Clay pits were active between 1910 and 1932, operated by the China Clay Corporation Ltd and later by the Ivybridge Clay Company. The extractive site and the processing works are at several different locations, all served by the Redlake Railway which runs from Cantrell at Bittaford, to the Redlake pits, a distance of 12.7km. The primary processing plant (MDV5159) was on Ugborough Moor, while the drying sheds and distribution facility was at Bittaford. Clay was transported between the two via a twin ceramic pipeline (MDV5167) running approximately parallel with the railway. The clay pit is located on flattish ground at the head of Red Lake, an eastern tributary of the River Erme, from which the name of the clay works was derived, and which had previously been heavily worked for tin using streamworking methods. The clayworking remains comprise a very deep pit, though this is now completely water filled with a surface area of 1.4ha. A large overburden heap (MDV122909) in the form of finger dumps is 120m SW of the pit, where the waste was delivered via a tramway. The earthwork cutting through which the tramway passed survives though now disguised by rushes. The main, cone-shaped waste heap (MDV 26060) is adjacent to the NE side of the pit. This was a sky tip of 20m high, which in later years of operation was fed by an inclined tramway leading directly from the bottom of the pit to the summit of the cone. The ridge on which the incline travelled survives running up the SW arc of the heap. Evidence of flat-topped finger dumps on the SE slope of the mound suggest that an earlier phase of dumping used horizontal trams to distribute the waste. Two shallow reservoirs (MDV 25059) are sited to the SE of the sky tip covering an area totalling 0.5ha. These probably supplied water to the monitors to wash the clay out of the pit, as well as the boilers in the engine house. Both still retain water. The remains of several buildings survive as either stone foundations or demolished rubble. A number of timber-framed buildings, described by E. A. Wade (1982), including a peat store, locomotive shed and others, have left no trace other than the levelled ground on which they once stood. The engine/boiler house (see MDV 24806) was the most substantial building at the clay works, constructed from stone, brick and re-enforced concrete. Remains of the winding house (see MDV122901) sit on the pit edge and occupied an area of approximately 9.7m by 7.6m. Of the range of buildings to the south depicted by E A Wade, fragments of only the two masonry structures survive (MDV122902), built from stone and brick and totally demolished, leaving a few short lengths of in-situ wall bases and a section of a chimney breast to the south. The northern of these was probably the Blacksmith's shop which has the concrete base of an anvil with fixing studs in situ. The southernmost building at Redlake was the barracks (MDV25061). This was a rectangular, timber and corrugated iron structure built onto shuttered concrete foundation walls. Only the foundations survive, which have overall dimensions of 19.3 by 12.5m, standing to a maximum of 0.4m high.	264610	66875
MDV107566	MEILER	At least one definite meiler platform in a disturbed area SE of Red Lake clay pit. Other more amorphous earthworks in the vicinity may also prove to be meilers, though are as yet are unverified.	265030	66220
MDV116601	TINNERS BUILDING	A ruined rectangular building located with an area of tin streamworks along Upper Drylake (MDV24808) is a possible tinners' building, or lodge, for which a post-medieval date may be assumed, though possibly earlier. The walls are ruined to just above ground level on all but the southern end where it survives to 0.6m high. The internal dimensions are 3.8m by 2m. The entrance was on the eastern side though much of this wall is no longer visible.	263487	66756
MDV116602	TINNERS BUILDING	A ruined rectangular building located within an area of shallow tin streamworks on the east bank of the River Erme, north of Redlake, is a possible tinners' building, or lodge, for which a post-medieval date may be assumed, though possibly earlier. The turf-covered, partly tumbled stone walls are in a fair condition though the structure is now becoming disguised by rushes. Internal dimensions 5.2m by 2.5m and the walls stand to no higher than 0.5m	263518	66247
MDV116603	TINNERS BUILDING	A small, crudely built stone-walled shelter, built against an earlier tinwork revetment within the streamwork remains of Upper Drylake (MDV24808). The internal dimensions are 2.2m by 1.3m and the walls are built from piled stone to a maximum height of 0.7m. The walls were built directly onto an existing turf floor and no vegetation has yet become established between the stones, suggesting the is an unlikely tinner's hut, and was probably built much more recently.	263525	66892
MDV116604	TINNERS BUILDING	A stone shelter built against an overhanging granite boulder, sited in the Upper Drylake streamworks (MDV24808). A crude, curved dry-stone wall of approximately 1m high, encloses the cavity beneath the overhanging rock, creating a space big enough, possibly, for one person to shelter. The structure is unlikely to be associated with the tinwork, neither is it an antiquity.	263440	66481
MDV116605	TINNERS BUILDING	A ruined rectangular building located with an area of tin streamworks along the Redlake tributary (MDV28955) of the River Erme, is a possible tinners' building, or lodge, for which a medieval date has been assumed. Some doubt must remain over its authenticity as it appears to consist of a fairly recent adaptation of an existing section of tinwork revetment, while the floor is covered by large boulders which are unlikely to have tumbled. The structure has a rectangular footprint measuring 5.2m by 2.8m, standing to a maximum of 0.7m.	263797	66337
MDV116606	SHEPHERDS HUT	A ruined rectangular building located amidst the abandoned medieval tin streamworks that extend along Duck's Pool Stream (MDV24815). The single-roomed structure measures approximately 2.5m by 1.5m and up to 1m high, crudely constructed from moorstone. An entrance opening is located on the northern side near the corner. The NE end wall has an intact fireplace or recess, measuring 0.6m wide by 0.6m high. The site has previously been designated as a shepherds' hut rather than a tinners' hut, though there is no certainty that either is correct. The building certainly post-dates the tinworking remains within which it sits.	262772	67961

MDV12421	STONE CIRCLE	An irregular circuit of small, earthfast stones 200m to the north of the Stall Down stone row, may represent the remains of an alleged stone circle, which was recorded 64m to the northwest of this location, though it is not circular. The internal distance across the stones is 11.5m maximum with a minimum of 9m. None of the stones exceed 0.4m in height.	263231	62758
MDV12422	BUILDING	A ruined rectangular building, of medieval or post-medieval date, cuts into the foot of a steep slope on the edge of the valley bottom tinworks, 40m west of the River Erme. The building appears to comprise an inner and outer wall, though possibly not forming a single structure. The inner structure measures approximately 6.6m by 3m wide, surrounded by the outer wall, which is 7.2m by 5.6m wide leaving a void between the two. The eastern end of the outer structure is curved in plan. Both inner and outer walls are approximately 0.6m thick, and no part of the ruin stands higher than 0.5m . The location of this building suggests it was probably associated with the extensive tin streamworking in this section of the Erme valley, used as a possible shelter, or lodge. The reason for its curious construction style remains to be determined.	263721	63537
MDV13171	TINNERS CACHE	Tinners' Cache within Erme Pound. The structure as described could not be found at the NGR provided by the RCHME NMP transcription (1985). However, a circular heap of stones amid the clitter stream may have been mistaken for a structure. The only feature within Erme Pound to resemble the fabled Dartmoor tinners' cache or beehive huts, sits within the western end of the pound at SX 63740 65675, and comprises a 2m diameter ring of boulders, which would resemble the footings of such a structure.	263775	65643
MDV13172	HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT	An enclosure with four internal hut circles on the moderately sloping west bank of the River Erme at Erme Plains. The enclosure was originally five-sided and enclosed an area of 1.08ha. However, a later tin streamwork has cut a transect of up to 46m wide across the entire site, destroying an area of 0.4ha (approximately 40%) of the interior and a total of 80m of the enclosure bank. The enclosure boundary is a spread, turf-covered bank or collapsed wall, of 4.5m wide and up to 0.5m high, with a small amount of interior wall facings *in situ* and still visible. There are four certain associated hut circles. All are ruinous and spread, comprising turf covered rubble with no significant structural masonry visible, and unclear entrance locations. In the southern half of the truncated enclosure on the western arc, a hut circle (MDV 4237) of 11m external diameter is built into the wall interior at SX 63630 65068. A free-standing hut circle (MDV 4239) at SX 63645 65027 has a maximum spread of 7.6m. On the south wall a hut of 7m diameter is built into the exterior of the wall (SX 63690 65004). Two adjacent huts depicted by Butler (1993) could not be found. In the northern sector, a hut circle of 9m diameter is tucked against the interior of the NE corner (SX 63738 65071). Two rectangular structures built with the northern sector, post-date the prehistoric abandonment of the site and are likely to be medieval or post-medieval. One is built against the northern wall, constructed from roughly coursed granite blocks. The interior measures 6.5m by 3.8m by 0.5m high. The other (MDV28466), a possible tinners' building, or lodge, is adjacent the edge of the tinwork. The walls have been embanked on the exterior but part of the interior wall face survives, measuring 5m by 2.5m and over 1m high at the eastern end. The entrance opening was on the south side.	263683	65064
MDV13173	CAIRN	A group of earth mounds formerly recorded as barrows or cairns are more likely to be charcoal burning mounds or meilers. (see MDV122892).	261990	66300
MDV13174	CAIRN	An unlikely cairn. This feature is most likely to be a charcoal hearth or meiler, one of a cluster of at least ten examples. (see MDV122892).	262040	66300
MDV13179	STREAMWORKS	Approximately 18ha of tin streamworks follows the course of Hook Lake and Stony Bottom, an eastern tributary of the River Erme. The main streamwork is up to 110m wide and runs west to east for 1.23km towards Quickbeam Hill, while a southern branch of 830m long diverges from about halfway along the first, aligned approximately to the SE. Much of the tinwork has a clear perimeter, comprising a well-defined scarp of up to 5m deep. This is particularly well pronounced at the lower (western) and upper (eastern) end of the main tinwork, whereas the central section is more marshy and the edges are less well defined. The working area of the streamwork contains the usual evidence of low linear spoil heaps, pits and channels, mostly turf covered. This tinwork has not been fully dated but, where available, documentation for tinworks of this type elsewhere on Dartmoor, would suggest a likely operational date between the 12th and 17th centuries and an isolated reference to a tinwork called 'Hokelake' in Harford parish is known from the early 17th century (Greeves 1981, 326).	264678	64843
MDV13181	HUT CIRCLE	A hut circle contained within the eastern enclosure of Erme Pound prehistoric settlement. (see MDV5109).	263867	65601
MDV13182	ENCLOSURE	Part of the Erme Pound settlement complex. See MDV5109 for description.	263800	65600
MDV13185	CAIRN	A prehistoric round cairn, 300m west of the River Erme in an area of intense peat cutting remains. The cairn has surviving elements of a kerb and a central hollow which may have contained a cist. This probable platform cairn has a diameter of 3.8m and is raised above ground by 0.5m. The flat-topped mound is surrounded by a closely fitting, though incomplete, kerb of upright slabs, where many of the survivors remain *in situ*. An elongated hollow across the centre of the cairn may represent a disturbed cist, and a displaced slab within the hollow is the remains of a capstone.	263370	65590
MDV13210	STREAMWORKS	Patchy tin streamworks follow the course of both Lower Dry Lake and Left Lake. They converge into a larger area of workings where the two tributaries meet the eastern bank of the River Erme. Both tributaries run through natural, narrow canyons, which remain mostly untouched by the tinners, though evidence in the form of disturbed ground is visible higher up the slope. Near the Erme the tinwork is 3-4m deep, with a well-defined perimeter scarp, and covers an area of 0.4ha. The interior working area contains remains of low, partly turf-covered spoil heaps, pits and silted channels, some of which have been reinforced by low revetments. This tinwork has not been fully dated but, where available, documentation for tinworks of this type elsewhere on Dartmoor, would suggest a likely operational date between the 12th and 17th centuries.	264177	63458
MDV13211	HUT CIRCLE	Three stony features just west of the Redlake pipeline on the steep western slope of Three Barrows. These have previously recorded as hut circles though this is unlikely and they probably represent disturbance of an area of natural scree. The northern of the three has a rectangular footprint and resembles a recent shelter type structure, though this too is unlikely.	264880	62640
MDV13212	REAVE	A section of a probable reave running east to west on the moderate lower slopes of Quickbeam Hill on Harford Moor. The reave measures 183m long by 5m wide by up to 0.8m high. It is completely turf covered, though patches of stone are visible beneath. The bank has been breached in two places.	263825	63923
MDV13221	ENCLOSURE	A cluster of eight amorphous, attached enclosures at the foot of the steep lower slope on the east side of the River Erme, 17m north of Piles Copse. The enclosures are sited amidst an area of dense clitter, some of which has been incorporated into the walls, but in general the area has not been cleared of stone. Two further groups of similar, crudely constructed enclosures are located to the NW of this example (MDV4289 & 19978). The walls are constructed from granite boulders, some extremely large, using a random style, and although partly tumbled and spread, they stand to over 1m high in places and approximately 2m thick. The smallest of the enclosures is 4m by 4.5m and the largest is 30m by 23m. One of the central enclosures forms a nucleus onto which the others have been attached, demonstrating seven phases of expansion. Although they are constructed in a prehistoric style, no hut circles are directly associated with these enclosures, although one disturbed stony circular feature to the south (SX 64579 62443), with an overall diameter of 3.8m is a possible example.	264585	62475
MDV13224	STREAMWORKS	Approximately 7ha of tin streamworking remains are spread along both sides of the valley floor of the River Erme, south of Blatchford Bottom. The workings sit at the foot of the steep valley sides of Harford Moor and Stall Moor, and occupy the narrow strip of ground on either side of the river. The working area contains the usual evidence of low linear spoil heaps, pits and channels, mostly turf covered, and of which, some have been reinforced by low, stone revetments. Evidence of tin streamworking such as this exists along much of the moorland section of the Erme Valley, between Erme Head and Piles Copse (see MDV28121 and 28122). These streamworks have not been dated but, where available, documentation for tinworks of this type elsewhere on Dartmoor, would suggest a likely operational date between the 12th and 17th centuries.	264031	62851
MDV13226	TINNERS BUILDING	A ruined rectangular building, 20m east of the River Erme, built against the outer wall of a prehistoric enclosure (MDV4247). A probable tinners' hut or lodge, for which a post-medieval date may be assumed, though possibly earlier. The walls are constructed from granite standing to a height of approximately 0.5m and up to 1.1m thick, embanked externally, and they survive in good condition. Interior dimensions are 4.7m by 2m. The entrance opening survives in the SW wall, though appears to have been deliberately blocked by inserting rocks.	263510	63800

MDV13229	UNENCLOSED HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT	An unenclosed prehistoric settlement of 13 ruined hut circles on the moderate eastern slope of the River Erme, which forms part of a large, spread settlement extending along the flank of Harford Moor. The huts are mostly of similar size, with a diameter of 4 to 5m, though some are smaller, and comprise spread, turf-covered stony banks of up to 1.5m wide, with some stones from the wall fabric still visible and *in situ*. The two huts forming the north and south extremity of the site are both surrounded by small, sub-circular enclosures of turf-covered stony banks, with an approximate diameter of 11m. Vestiges of other stony turf-covered walls extend between some of the hut circles.	264460	62850
MDV13230	BEEHIVE_HUT	A small ruined, circular structure within a prehistoric enclosure (MDV19978) on the eastern lower slopes of the River Erme, 300m north of Piles Copse. The structure probably post-dates the enclosure and its construction style is normally referred to as a beehive hut. However, no certain date can be assigned. Although, collapsed, the circular footprint and the lower courses of the wall have survived to approximately 0.5m high with an approximate spread diameter of 3m. The roughly rectangular interior measures just over 1m. This area of the Erme Valley is affected by a dense covering of bracken in the summer months, totally obscuring these remains.	264390	62630
MDV13232	TINNERS CACHE	One of two similar, small, ruined circular structures built into the outer wall of a prehistoric enclosure (MDV19978) on the eastern lower slopes of the River Erme, 300m north of Piles Copse. The sites have previously been recorded as tinners' caches, though of this there is no certainty. The overall outer diameter of the approximately circular stony mound is 3.7m, but the interior walls form a rectangle of approximately 1.5m by 1.3m. These structures appear to be post-prehistoric intrusions, but their date and purpose is unknown. This area of the Erme Valley is affected by a dense covering of bracken in the summer months, totally obscuring these remains.	264426	62638
MDV13233	TINNERS CACHE	One of two similar, small, ruined circular structures built into the outer wall of a prehistoric enclosure (MDV 19978) on the eastern lower slopes of the River Erme, 300m north of Piles Copse. The sites have previously been recorded as tinners' caches, though of this there is no certainty. The overall outer diameter of the approximately circular stony mound is 2.6m, but the interior walls form a rectangle of approximately 1.5m by 1.2m. These structures appear to be post-prehistoric intrusions, but their date and purpose is unknown. This area of the Erme Valley is affected by a dense covering of bracken in the summer months, totally obscuring these remains.	264419	62650
MDV13235	BARROW	A turf covered stony mound, is a probable barrow or cairn, 315m north of the Stall Down stone row on Stall Moor. The barrow has a spread diameter of 10.5m and stands to 0.8m high. The centre of the mound shows signs of minor disturbance.	263146	62864
MDV13238	UNENCLOSED HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT	At least three hut circles and fragments of enclosure walls set at the edge of a tall escarpment on the west side of the River Erme, north of Yadsworthy Waste. The site was surveyed whilst covered by dense summer bracken. The three huts comprise circular, turf-covered banks with some *in situ* stone visible, and approximate diameters of between 4 and 6m. One of the huts (SX 64114 61335) has the remains of a very fine entrance on the SE arc of the wall comprising two large *in situ* slabs of granite. Two other huts connected by fragments of enclosure walls were barely visible beneath the bracken, but their condition is believed to be poor. An arc-shaped enclosure wall to the north of the huts is made up of spread boulders and heavily covered by vegetation.	264120	61320
MDV13239	ROUND CAIRN	A small orbital cairn 2m west of a ring cairn (MDV4301) on the summit of Stall Down comprises a low turf-covered mound of 6.5m max diameter and approximately 0.3m high.	263500	62300
MDV15071	REAVE	A prehistoric, curvilinear boundary bank or reave, which runs for 650m across the SW slope of Stall Down and may have been associated with several enclosures and hut settlements in this area. The reave comprises a turf-covered, stone and earth bank, up to 3m wide and a number of larger earthfast stones have survived along the course. The reave does not connect with any of the prehistoric features near its southern terminal at SX 63874 61326, and it appears to extend no further north than SX 264068 61869, leading Fleming (1988, 8) to consider this to be an unfinished reave.	263901	61642
MDV19969	ENCLOSURE	A sub-circular, prehistoric enclosure with internal and external hut circles, on the lower southern slopes of Stall Down; part of a large concentration of huts and enclosures spread across this location (MDV4259). The internal area is a clear space of 0.35ha. The walls of the enclosure and huts have been robbed of larger stone, leaving only smaller stones *in situ* or displaced, within a turf covered spread bank up to 2.6m wide or, in places, a c.0.5m high scarp, within which fragments of wall faces survive. Three narrow breaches exist within the bank, though it is uncertain if any served as an entrance. One large hut circle is built into the SW arc of the enclosure, and probably pre-dates it. Surviving, *in-situ* stone suggests the hut had an internal diameter of approximately 8.2m, though the walls are now spread to 3.3m wide and turf covered. Attached to the eastern arc of the hut against the interior of the enclosure, is a small turf-covered circle with an internal diameter of very approximately 3.3m. On the eastern exterior adjacent to a kink in the enclosure wall, a circle of eleven small, *in-situ* stones is all that survives of a third hut circle with an internal diameter of 5.2m.	263850	61210
MDV19970	ENCLOSURE	A sub-circular, prehistoric enclosure, on the lower southern slopes of Stall Down; part of a large concentration of huts and enclosures spread across this location (MDV4259). The walls of the enclosure and huts may have been robbed of larger stone, leaving only smaller stones *in situ* or displaced, within a turf covered spread bank up to 3.3m wide or, in places, a c.0.5m high scarp, within which fragments of wall faces survive. The clear interior covers an area of 0.06ha and a narrow breach on the SW corner is a likely location for the entrance. A hut circle previously recorded as built into the exterior of the south wall, survives only as a crescent shaped kink in the line of the wall.	263720	61270
MDV19971	HUT CIRCLE	At least 21 free-standing ruined, prehistoric hut circles associated with several enclosed settlements on the lower southern slopes of Stall Down; part of a large concentration of huts and enclosures spread across this location. Seven of the huts, north of the modern track are large, up do 8m diameter. They were levelled into the slope and have substantial wall banks, with much *in-situ* and displaced stone from the walls surviving, though some robbing has clearly occurred. Where entrance openings survive, they are on the southern arc of the hut. At two locations, huts are paired and conjoined. South of the track, a further 14 free-standing huts are mostly smaller, and have suffered extensive robbing, leaving disturbed banks and very little stone. (see also MDV4259; 4260; 4263; 19969; 19970; 26726,123438).	263740	61170
MDV19972	HUT CIRCLE	A large, disturbed and partly robbed, hut circle on the moderate west-facing slope of Erme Plains, 180m east of the River Erme. One of a group of eight huts forming an unenclosed settlement (MDV4324). The hut was levelled into the slope but only the eastern arc of the walls survive, much disturbed, though fragments of the internal wall face are present and a possible entrance opening is still discernible on the south side. The western wall of the hut has become effaced, leaving only a low scarp to mark its former position. The internal diameter may have been approximately 9.5m.	263804	64140
MDV19973	ENCLOSURE	An approximately circular prehistoric enclosure on the lower southern slopes of Stall Down; part of a large concentration of huts and enclosures spread across this location. Although having the appearance of a very large hut circle, this feature is more likely to be an enclosure, with an internal diameter of over 15m. The walls are built from moorstone, and though largely collapsed, robbing appears to have been less of a problem here than at other similar sites in this area. The site was recorded whilst beneath summer bracken growth and was too densely covered for precise description or measurement.	264040	61630
MDV19975	HUT CIRCLE	A free-standing prehistoric hut circle on the lower southern slopes of Stall Down; part of a large concentration of huts and enclosures spread across this location. The walls have much stone surviving and the internal diameter is up to 8m. The site was recorded whilst beneath summer bracken growth and was too densely covered for precise description or measurement.	264042	61657
MDV19978	ENCLOSURE	A prehistoric enclosure on the eastern lower slopes of the River Erme, 300m north of Piles Copse. The enclosure is an approximate oval, covering 4ha, with eight sub-divisions, courts or pens and two hut circles. The southern boundary of the enclosure was built onto the lip of a scarp and has now partly spread down the slope. The northern boundary is built into the base of a steep, rocky drop within a patch of clitter. The walls consist of clitter which has been manually organised into linear piles to form a crude revetment. Four interior pens or bays have been constructed against this outer wall, also formed by simple linear boulder piles. Four additional small interior enclosures have been constructed in a more conventional method using boulders to form coursed wall, though these are now very much tumbled and spread into the slope with a turf covering in places. Two adjacent hut circles are built into the walls of the southernmost enclosure. Both are poorly preserved, though they contain some *in-situ* boulders, and have approximate internal diameters of 4m. A number of later structures have been built into these enclosures (see separate entries MDV13230; 13232; 13233). This area of the Erme Valley is affected by a dense covering of bracken in the summer months, totally obscuring these remains.	264410	62620

MDV20838	TIN MILL	A possible ruined tin mill sited at the foot of the low scarp which defines the eastern limit of streamworks in the Erme valley at its confluence with Upper Dry Lake. The building, with well-built moorstone walls, has been cut into the slope with the eastern wall taking the form of a revetment while the other walls, with the exception of the western side which is ruined to ground level, are embanked. The building is an irregular rectangle of approximately 8m by 5.5m and up to 1m high. A short leat, with its source 120m further up the Erme appears to be associated with the building and the embanked south wall might be interpreted as a leat embankment. However, no wheelpit or associated artefacts have been recorded at this site. The interior is currently filled with rushes.	263373	66371
MDV20840	BUILDING	A ruined rectangular building constructed from moorstone, sunken within the waste mounds of an area of tin streamworks known as Knackersmill Gulf on the western flank of the River Erme valley. The internal dimensions of this probable tinners' lodge, are approximately 5.5m by 2.1m with walls standing up to 0.8m high. The entrance on the south side is approached through a revetted passageway. The interior of the building contains much tumbled stone. A post-medieval date may be assumed, though possibly earlier.	263201	65318
MDV20841	BUILDING	A ruined rectangular building located with an area of tin streamworks on Stinger's Hill, west of the River Erme, is a possible tinners' building, or lodge, for which a post-medieval date may be assumed, though perhaps earlier. The mostly turf-covered walls are constructed from granite slabs, standing to a maximum height of 0.8m. The dimensions are approximately 3.7m by 1.7m The entrance opening is set into the southern, long wall.	263076	66114
MDV24684	OPEN CUT	A narrow gully 90m long by 6m wide and 1m deep, and an alignment of shallow tin prospecting pits attached to the northern flank of the Redlake tin streamworks.	264026	66542
MDV24741	CLAYWORKS	A large, sub-rectangular cutting, to the north of the Greenhill clayworks (MDV 5169) at Crossways, is likely to have been associated with clayworking. The cutting is up to 54m long by 20m, creating a level terrace with scarps on the west, east and south sides but open on the north. Most of the spoil was removed via the north and dumped just down the slope, on level-topped finger dumps. A low, curved revetted bank has been constructed across part of the north side, partly enclosing the level area. The feature is not depicted on any Ordnance Survey map, but one of its spoil heaps does overlie a section of the Zeal Tor Tramway, effectively blocking it, which would date it to later than the 1870s. Its purpose is also unclear but with a deliberately levelled floor it is more likely to have been a base for buildings or clay refining processes, rather than extraction, though this cannot be confirmed, as no evidence of either has survived. It is possible that it was the intended site for a set of settling tanks, but never used, or perhaps timber mica drags. A silted ditch can be traced from the open end of the cutting, 135m south to the upper mica pond at Greenhill Works, implying that some form of waste was flowing from it.	265049	65852
MDV24806	ENGINE HOUSE	The engine/boiler house at Redlake clay pit (MDV107445) was the most substantial building at the clay works, constructed from stone, brick and re-enforced concrete. After abandonment demolition was very thorough, probably using explosives, though no attempt was made to remove the rubble. Only vestiges of the wall base survive from which its internal footprint can be established at 13.7m by approximately 13.7m. Two large square iron fittings, one with door hinges remain *in situ*. A substantial concrete base, on the NW exterior of the building has four 1.5m-long vertical, threaded studs *in situ* and was the base for a large piece of machinery associated with pumping water from the pit.	264625	66827
MDV24807	DITCH	A shallow ditch to the north of Redlake clay pit was probably associated with drainage of the land surrounding the clay pit.	264370	67030
MDV24808	STREAMWORKS	Approximately 6 ha of tin streamworks following the course of Upper Dry Lake, an eastern tributary of the River Erme, between 385m and 450m above OD. The limit of the tinwork's main working area is well defined by a scarp of between 1m and 4m deep running around most of the perimeter. The streamwork is between 85m and 32m wide and over 1km long. The interior working area contains the usual evidence of low linear spoil heaps, pits and channels, some of which have been reinforced by low stone revetments. The interior is also strewn with some very large granite boulders which the tinners were forced to work around and are, therefore, *in situ*. A large portion of the upper parts of the working are disguised by bog and rushes but a narrow channel and further workings are visible extending north. This tinwork has not been dated but , where available, documentation for tinworks elsewhere on Dartmoor would suggest a likely operational date between the 12th and 17th centuries. Three small ruined buildings survive within the confines of the tinwork (MDV116604; 116601; 116603).	263472	66718
MDV24810	TRIAL PIT/OPENWORK	A tin openwork and an alignment of prospecting pits running SW to NE on sloping ground to the east of Upper Dry Lake. The openwork is 31m long and comprises three conjoined backfilled shafts. They have collapsed, sloping sides and are 2m deep, surrounded by a 1.5m high spoil heap. The openwork is located within a line of smaller prospecting pits of up to 4.5m diameter and 2m deep, each with a collar or side heap of spoil on the rim of the pit. A drainage channel runs from below the south end of the openwork, which appears to pre-date the smaller pits, some of which have been sunk into it.	263637	66766
MDV24811	STREAMWORKS	Approximately 3 ha of tin streamworks on the lower, moderate slope of Stinger's Hill, west of the River Erme between 380 and 420m above OD. The limit of the tinwork's main working area is well defined by a scarp of between 1m and 4m deep running around most of the perimeter. The interior working area contains the usual evidence of low linear spoil heaps, pits and channels, some of which have been reinforced by low stone revetments. This tinwork has not been dated but , where available, documentation for tinworks elsewhere on Dartmoor would suggest a likely operational date between the 12th and 17th centuries.	263370	65863
MDV24812	STREAMWORKS/ OPENWORK	Ten hectares of tin streamworks and lode works at Erme Pits follows the course of the upper River Erme and includes Erme Head. The limits of the main streamworking area are well defined by a scarp of between 1m and 4m deep running around most of the perimeter. The interior working area contains the usual evidence of low linear spoil heaps, pits and channels, of which, some have been reinforced by low, stone revetments. Large boulders of natural moorstone were something of an obstacle for the tinners within this working, where many lie *in situ* having been worked around by the tinners. At the higher, western end, the streamworks become shallower before fading into narrow dry gullies branching to the south and west, which probably represent evidence for water diversion into the working area. Along the southern edge, is an area of lode working, exploited by using an opencast technique where a deep openwork has been cut, running approximately east to west, marked by sloping sides of up to 14m deep. Several large conical mounds with boulder outcrops, rise to the height of the original ground level, representing islands of untouched ground. Three ruined rectangular buildings have been recorded within the tinworked area, of which some may have been associated with the working episodes(MDV122900; 122894; 122895). This tinwork has not been fully dated but, where available, documentation for tinworks of this type elsewhere on Dartmoor, would suggest a likely operational date between the 12th and 17th centuries. However, isolated references to 'Armehed' in 1531 and 'Armed Pit' in 1671 probably refer to this place (Greeves 1981, 302).	262384	66843
MDV24813	OPEN CUT	A small, open, lode tin work and several trial pits on the sloping ground to the west of Erme Pits. The openwork is approximately 120m long east to west and comprises a series of conjoined pits of up to 4m deep, with a linear spoil heap on the eastern side. Two shallow linear gullies, extending down the slope to the north, would have served to drain the pits when working. To the east of the main working, scattered smaller tin pits and a shallow linear gully represent further tin prospecting. These tinworks are most likely to be of post-medieval date.	262357	66427
MDV24815	STREAMWORKS	Eleven hectares of tin streamworking following the tributary of Ducks Pool Stream, which merges with the workings at the head of Blacklane Brook to the east. The limit of the tinwork's main working area is well defined by a scarp of between 1m and 4m deep running around most of the perimeter. The interior working area contains the usual evidence of low linear spoil heaps, pits and channels. Some have been reinforced by low stone revetments, of which fine examples exist towards the eastern end of the working close to the stream channel. Two probable earthwork reservoirs are visible on LiDAR data to the south of the working (SX 62610 67816; SX 62730 67874), though the overgrowth of mollinia grass has disguised them on the ground. Both are crescent shaped and approximately 50m long. The western reservoir, slightly higher up the slope was fed by a leat, also now silted and disguised by vegetation. This tinwork has not been dated but, where available, documentation for tinworks of this type elsewhere on Dartmoor, would suggest a likely operational date between the 12th and 17th centuries.	262662	67975

MDV25037	TRIAL PIT	Two hectares of tin streamworks and prospecting pits branching off the eastern side of Blacklane Brook. The deposits worked here represent an extension of those worked on the west side of the brook (MDV25039). The interior working area contains the usual evidence of low linear spoil heaps, pits and channels, but as the working extends to the east the streamworking, makes way for a linear cluster of prospecting or trial pits. The approximately circular trial pits are up to 5m diameter and 1 to 2m deep, though some larger examples may be shallow shafts. Each pit has a small collar of spoil on the downslope side. The pits and streamworks have not been dated but are likely to be post-medieval.	263183	66913
MDV25038	STREAMWORKS	Approximately 4ha of tin streamworks following the course of a small western tributary of the River Erme, referred to by R H Worth (1953, 299) as Knackersmill Gulf. The limit of the tinwork's main working area is well defined with a scarp of between 1m and 2m deep running around most of the perimeter. The tinwork is long and narrow, just over 1km long, but varying in width between 84m and 17m. The interior working area contains the usual evidence of low linear spoil heaps, pits and channels, some of which have been reinforced by low revetments. A ruined rectangular building (MDV20840), a probable tinner's lodge, survives in the approximate centre of the tinwork. The lower, eastern portion of the working has transected a prehistoric enclosure (MDV13172), completely effacing the remains in its path.	263154	65319
MDV25040	TRIAL PIT/STREMWORKS/OPEN WORK	Ten hectares of tinworks, including openworks, streamwork, shafts and trial pits, on the broad south-facing bullnose of ground formed by the confluence of the River Erme and Blacklane Brook, known as Erme Pits Hill. The escarped edges of the streamworks that follow the course of those two water courses, mark the SW and SE limits of these quite separate workings. A substantial 230m-long openwork transects this area WSW to ENE and represents the working of a continuation of the Erme Pits lode (see MDV24812). The openwork is up to 20m wide and on average 3m deep. A series of smaller gullies beyond the eastern end of the openwork and to the NW represent lesser attempts at exploiting this and other lodes and/or water diversion channels. Immediately south of the openwork 1.2ha of dry streamworks, with shallow scarps marking the edge of the working area, extends south down the slope to the confluence. The interior of the working contains linear trenches and banks of waste stone, all aligned north to south. Some of the banks have well-built stone revetments along their length and are among the finest examples of this type to be found within Dartmoor National Park. The openwork and the streamworks were probably supplied by water conveyed to the site via a leat (MDV72977) from Blacklane Brook, stored in a curvilinear earthwork reservoir at SX6280 6690. This comprises a 4.5m wide cut in the slope with an embanked lower edge and a sluice opening on the western end. The entire area is pock marked by over 420 tin trial pits and small shafts, but a particularly large linear cluster of 4.5ha extends for 525m SW to NE. The trial pits are on average between 3m and 5m diameter with a depth between 1m and 2m. Some of the larger pits with more substantial spoil heaps, such as the 120m east to west alignment centred at SX 6256 6698, are more likely to be shallow shafts and represent evidence of limited tin extraction.	262730	67000
MDV25045	ENCLOSURE	An incomplete, approximately circular enclosure, on the moderately sloping west bank of the River Erme at Erme Plains, opposite Hook Lake. The southern segment of the 0.14ha enclosure is not visible. It may remain beneath the turf or was robbed for the construction of other nearby structures. The perimeter bank comprises turf-covered stone, spread up to 3m wide and up to 0.4m high. There are no hut circles associated with this feature.	263737	65123
MDV25058	CLAY PIT	Redlake china clay pit is located on flattish ground at the head of Redlake, an eastern tributary of the River Erme, which had previously been heavily worked for tin using streamworking methods. The remains comprise a very deep pit, though this is now completely water filled with a surface area of 1.4ha. A large overburden heap (MDV122909) in the form of finger dumps is 120m SW of the pit, where the waste was delivered via a tramway. The earthwork cutting through which it passed survives though now disguised by rushes. The main, cone-shaped waste heap (MDV 25060) is adjacent to the NE side of the pit. Photographs of the pit when still in use and before being filled with water have been published by E. A. Wade (1985). The pit was active between 1910 and 1932, operated by the China Clay Corporation Ltd and later by the Ivybridge Clay Company.	264454	66875
MDV25059	CLAY PIT should be RESERVOIR	Two shallow reservoirs at Redlake china clay pit are sited to the SE of the sky tip covering an area totalling 0.5ha. These probably supplied water to the monitors, to wash the clay out of the pit, as well as the boilers in the engine house. Both still retain water. The pit was active between 1910 and 1932, operated by the China Clay Corporation Ltd and later by the Ivybridge Clay Company.	264731	66856
MDV25060	SPOIL HEAP	A large, cone-shaped waste heap is adjacent to the NE side of the Redlake clay pit. This was a sky tip of 20m high, which in later years of operation was fed by an inclined tramway leading directly from the bottom of the pit to the summit of the cone. The ridge on which the incline travelled survives on the SW arc of the heap. Evidence of flat-topped finger dumps on the SE slope of the mound suggest that an earlier phase of dumping used horizontal trams to distribute the waste. Photographs of the sky tip when still in use and before the pit was filled with water have been published by E. A. Wade (1985). The pit was active between 1910 and 1932, operated by the China Clay Corporation Ltd and later by the Ivybridge Clay Company.	264654	66979
MDV25061	BUILDING	Foundation remains of a building at Redlake clay pits which operated between 1910 to 1932. This was the barracks or hostel to house the clayworkers. The structure was of timber and corrugated iron built onto shuttered concrete foundation walls. Only the foundations survive, which have overall dimensions of 19.3 by 12.5m.	264631	66719
MDV25699	QUARRY	Quarrying of stone is evident in the form of deep lateral cuttings, and large scoops of ground leading down to the railway on the western slope of Three Barrow. These cuttings did not expose rock outcrops, but deeply accumulated granite boulders, which have been extracted in some quantity. It is known that the Clay Corporation operated a ballast crusher at this location in 1912 (Wade 1982, 46), and that stone paving was taken from here to line the clay settling pits at Greenhill clayworks, so it is likely that the Redlake clay operation accounts for much of this activity.	265073	62617
MDV25706	STONE EXTRACTION PIT	To the west of Three Barrows, on the plateau of the summit, a series of random, shallow pits represent surface quarrying for stone. The pits are mostly less than 1m deep, frequently conjoined and smoothed by the growth of turf over time and the earthy spoil mounds of the type associated with tin prospecting pits are not present. No date can be securely applied to these features, but it is tempting to suggest that the surface stone, and that just beneath the surface near the summit was a far more accessible source of stone for the Three Barrows cairn builders than the exposed stone just down the slope to the west, presenting the possibility that these pits have prehistoric origins.	265188	62656
MDV25727	TRIAL PIT	A linear cluster of tin prospecting pits on Quickbeam Hill. The approximately circular pits are up to 5m diameter and 1 to 2m deep. Each has a small spoil heap on the northern side	265093	64226
MDV25728	TRIAL PIT	A cluster of at least seven tin prospecting pits on Quickbeam Hill. The approximately circular pits are up to 5m diameter and 1 to 2m deep. Each has a small spoil heap on the northern side	264975	64250
MDV26726	ENCLOSURE	An approximately oval, prehistoric enclosure, on the lower southern slopes of Stall Down; part of a large concentration of huts and enclosures spread across this location (MDV4259). The walls have been robbed though many boulders survive *in situ* or displaced, set into a low, spread, turf-covered stony bank, or a shallow scarp. The southern edge of the enclosure has been partly overlain by a linear bank of spoil arising from the modern track which runs just below it. The interior area is 0.06m. A ruinous hut circle is built, against the slope into the enclosure at the northern end, which survives as a turf-covered stony mound, with a levelled interior.	263750	61220
MDV27880	TRIAL PIT	A cluster of approximately 16 tin prospecting pits on Quickbeam Hill. The pits are 3 to 5m diameter, with a small collar of spoil on the exterior. These features have not been dated but the most likely period for this activity would be post-medieval.	264969	64858
MDV27881	TRIAL PIT	A large cluster of tin prospecting pits and possible undeveloped lode works a on the southern slope of Quickbeam Hill, south of the Hook Lake tin streamworks. The approximately circular trial pits are up to 5m diameter and 1 to 2m deep, though some larger examples may be shallow shafts. A shallow trench was dug from the centre of the cluster, possibly from a level used to drain the pits. The pits have not been dated but are likely to be post-medieval.	264720	64484
MDV27882	TRIAL PITS	Two tin prospecting pits on Quickbeam Hill. The approximately circular pits are up to 5m diameter and 1 to 2m deep. Each has a small spoil heap on the northern side	264521	64256

MDV27887	ENCLOSURE	A sub-circular, prehistoric enclosure, on the lower southern slopes of Stall Down with one integral hut circle; part of a large concentration of huts and enclosures spread across this location . The site was recorded whilst covered by dense summer bracken. The walls of the enclosure and huts may have been robbed of larger stone, leaving only smaller stones *in situ* or displaced, within a turf covered spread bank up to 3.8m wide and mostly less than 0.3m high. The interior covers an area of 0.025. A ruined hut circle built into the northern enclosure arc survives as a low spread circular bank with some visible stone, breached on the north side. The internal diameter would have been between 8 and 9m	263935	61373
MDV27888	HUT CIRCLE	A ruined prehistoric hut circle just to the north of an enclosure on the lower southern slopes of Stall Down; part of a large concentration of huts and enclosures spread across this location (MDV4259). The site was recorded whilst covered by dense summer bracken. The hut is cut into a slope on the west side and terraced on the east with a large stony bank of 4m wide and over 1m high in places. Some *in situ* stone has survived within the walls though difficult to survey under the bracken. A likely internal diameter would be approximately 5m or more.	263962	61497
MDV27892	CLAY WORKINGS	A partly demolished sand or mica drag and four settling tanks at Left Lake clayworks on Harford Moor. Clay was extracted from this site for a short period in the 1850s, but these processes were installed between 1911 and 1932 when operated by the China Clay Corporation. The drags were constructed on a specially prepared piece of level ground using shuttered concrete and some pre-fabricated concrete components. The overall length of the drag is 73m and it is up to 6.25m wide. At the eastern inflow end, three 1.2m wide by 26m long strips fed a further ten strips of 37m by 0.5m. Each strip had four drains outlets spaced 9m apart along the length, accommodated in channels running at a right angle across the strips. Waste water from the drains ran away from the drags via ditches down the slope to the north. Each outlet has a brick-built, square inspection shaft just to the north of the drags. After passing through the drags, clay slurry was conducted via a ceramic pipe into four adjoining, rectangular settling tanks, built into artificially lowered ground just to the west of the drags. These tanks were thoroughly demolished after becoming disused, and little detail survives. However, enough of the shuttered concrete walling survives to establish that each tank was 9m by 9m (approximately 30ft) square and 1.4m deep with walls of 0.66m thick. The existence of a ceramic buried pipe exiting these tanks at the western end and joining the Redlake pipeline 46m to the SW, confirms that the clay slurry from this installation during the 20th century activity was transported to and finished at the Cantrell works at Bittaford.	264598	63316
MDV27894	HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT	A hut settlement with enclosures, north of Blatchford Bottom on the western slope of the River Erme. Two attached enclosures survive as complete circuits, totalling 0.24ha. They were once augmented by one or possibly two enclosures to the south, of which only fragments survive above ground. The walls are now very spread and turf-covered, though some stones survive *in situ*, representing fragments of the wall faces. Four poorly defined hut circles survive. All have tumbled and spread walls and are incorporated into the eastern enclosure wall, running approximately north to south. The best preserved of these is located at SX 63419 63941, which has stony traces of the inner wall face providing an internal diameter of 7.7m. Fallen stones representing a possible entrance survive on the south side. The other three huts (SX 63421 63966; SX 63439 63985; SX 63447 63994) have less well defined interiors though entrances are visible on two. At the southern limit of the site, the eastern arc of a fifth hut survives, but is becoming overwhelmed by rushes. A possible sixth hut at SX 63440 63975, survives as a circle of standing and fallen stones with no bank surviving.	263418	63985
MDV27896	BUILDING	A ruined rectangular building, 35m west of the River Erme, set into the foot of a steep slope on the edge of an area of tin streamworks. A probable tinners' hut or lodge, for which a post-medieval date may be assumed, though possibly earlier. The walls are constructed from granite standing to a height of approximately 0.5m and, although the interior contains some tumble, they survive in good condition. Interior dimensions are 5.5m by 2.5m. The entrance opening survives in the south wall.	263760	64482
MDV27897	CLAY WORKINGS	A spoil heap 155m south of Left Lake Pit on Harford Moor. The heap, which covers 0.44ha, is just over 1m high along the northern edge. It sits on a very slight slope and has a wedged, flat-topped profile, which tapers to nothing at the southern edge. It is slightly uphill to the south of the clay drags (MDV27892), yet the shape of the mound suggest that material was dumped from south to north, which must have been barrowed south up the hill to one side of the heap, then turned north before dumping possibly in a wet form, resulting in the flat upper surface. In the absence of mica lagoons directly downhill of the drags, this dump probably contains the waste product from the drags. Clay was extracted from this site for a short period in the 1850s, but this building was installed between 1911 and 1932 when operated by the China Clay Corporation, and later the Ivy Bridge China Clay Company.	264680	63290
MDV27910	ENCLOSURE	An oval prehistoric enclosure attached to a short serpentine length of ruined enclosure wall, on the lower southern slopes of Stall Down; part of a large concentration of huts and enclosures spread across this location. The enclosure, constructed from granite moorstone, is 13.6m on its long axis and 8.4m on the short axis. The remains stand to approximately 0.8m high. The site was recorded whilst covered by dense summer bracken.	264016	61591
MDV27917	STREAMWORKS	13ha of tin streamworking remains follow the course of the Bledge Brook, a western tributary of the River Erme. The remains are spread along both sides of the tributary, forming a sinuous working area of over 1km long but only up to 80m wide and rising 125m over its entire length between 330 and 455m above OD. The limits of the working are defined by a steep escarpment up to 3m high in places. The interior working area contains remains of low, partly turf-covered spoil heaps, pits and silted channels, some of which have been reinforced by low, stone revetments. An extension of the tinwork branches to the south for 330m towards Stall Moor. This area is also marked by well-defined scarps, but the interior is today very marshy. Although this site is undocumented, Dartmoor's stream tin resources were most commonly exploited in the medieval and/or post-medieval period. A ruined tinners' building survives built into the waste heaps near the upper end of the working (MDV102720).	263079	64251
MDV27918	STREAMWORKS	Tin streamworks at the head of Left Lake on Ugborough Moor. A small spread of earthworks contained within an area defined by scarps at Left lake Mires, is all that remains following the imposition of the Left Lake clay pit in the 19th and 20th centuries. The tin work once had two branches, the southern of which comprises a series of narrow gullies, covering an area of 0.4ha with islands of unworked ground and a few trial pits at the southern end, while the northern is a shallower expanse of approximately 0.8ha.	264850	63370
MDV28104	BUILDING	The site of a former building, which contained machinery associated with the clay pit at Left Lake. The building was prefabricated, probably corrugated sheeting on a timber frame, built onto a concrete base. All that survives is the concrete base of approximately 7m by 7.5, which has an extension on the southern end of 3m by 3.45m. A low concrete foundation wall of 0.22m thick survives in places around the perimeter of the base. A raised concrete platform within the building with threaded vertical studs surviving *in situ*, once housed machinery, possibly an engine associated with winding or pumping within the clay pit. Clay was extracted from this site for a short period in the 1850s, but this building was installed between 1911 and 1932 when operated by the China Clay Corporation, and later the Ivybridge China Clay Company.	264553	63372
MDV28105	UNENCLOSED HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT	Six freestanding hut circles to the NW of the enclosed prehistoric settlement (MDV4243) on a western slope above the River Erme, north of Blatchford Bottom. The huts, which are dispersed over 110m above and below the 365m OD contour, are small, and comprise turf-covered flattish mounds, or circles of approximately 7m diameter and up to 0.3m high. Very little stone is visible above the turf, with the exception of one hut, which has a measurable diameter of approximately 4m.	263666	64387
MDV28106	CLAY WORKINGS	A water-filled clay pit, waste heaps and various other earthworks at Left Lake clay pit on Ugborough Moor. The heaps cover 1.5ha of ground and may include overburden and waste sands from the pit. A tramming system would have been in use resulting in the elongated 'finger' shape of some of the dumps, including the 97m by 20m by 8m high linear dump to the west of the group, and several smaller finger dumps and flat-topped dumps. Immediately NW of the pit is a sky tip of 6m high with a base measurement of 50m by 42m. This was served by an incline from the bottom of the pit. The earthwork slope of the incline survives on the eastern side of the tip, above the waterline of the pit. Clay was extracted from this site for a short period in the 1850s, and again between 1911 and 1932 when operated by the China Clay Corporation, and later the Ivybridge China Clay Company.	264600	63450
MDV28109	ENCLOSURE	A 0.6ha prehistoric enclosure with two attached hut circles. One of three small enclosures associated with a hut settlement (MDV4332) on the NE slope of Stall Down, west of the River Erme.	263870	63030
MDV28111	ENCLOSURE	A small enclosure on Harford Moor, 130m east of the River Erme, which is part of a settlement containing other enclosures and nine hut circles (MDV 4291). The turf-covered stony walls are fragmentary and spread to 1.7m and mostly less than 0.2m high, but it may originally have formed a 40m by 30m D-shaped enclosure and several slabs and boulders remain *in situ*. It is uncertain whether the wall ever made contact with either of the nearby hut circles.	263853	63801

MDV28114	HUT CIRCLE	A discrete hut circle 5.4m to the SE of a prehistoric enclosure (MDV4247) on Harford Moor, 95m east of the River Erme. Although the remains stand low to the ground, and the walls are spread and turf-covered, the internal wall face of the hut is visible for a good portion of the circuit and the internal diameter is 8.4m. Patches of the external face, also in place, suggest a wall thickness of 2.3m. The entrance opening is on the SE of the arc, though no masonry is visible.	263600	63800
MDV28115	HUT CIRCLE	A small section of curved walling, attached to the exterior of an enclosure (MDV4247) has mistakenly been recorded as a hut circle.	263560	63770
MDV28117	HUT CIRCLE	Three poorly-preserved prehistoric hut circles located just outside the SE exterior of an enclosed hut settlement (MDV4243), on sloping ground, 70m NW of the River Erme. All three comprise, disturbed, approximately circular, turf-covered mounds, with slightly hollowed centres and very few visible stones. The spread diameter of the huts is between 4.5m and 5.5m.	263630	64275
MDV28121	STREAMWORKS	Approximately 12ha of tin streamworking remains are spread along both sides of the valley floor of the River Erme, between Blacklane Brook and Erme Pound. The workings occupy the narrow strip of ground on either side of the river, with their edges delineated by the base of the moderate slope of Stingers Hill to the west and the more gentle slope of slopes of Brown Heath and Green Hill to the east, where the limits of the tinwork is defined by an artificial scarp of up to 2.5m high. The working area contains the usual evidence of low linear spoil heaps, pits and channels, mostly turf covered, and of which, some have been reinforced by low, stone revetments. Evidence of tin streamworking such as this exists along much of the moorland section of the Erme Valley, between Erme Head and Piles Copse (see MDV28122 and 13224) and also along several tributaries associated with this stretch of the Erme (MDV28298; 24811; 24809; 28957). These streamworks have not been dated but, where available, documentation for tinworks of this type elsewhere on Dartmoor, would suggest a likely operational date between the 12th and 17th centuries.	263411	66313
MDV28122	STREAMWORKS	Approximately 11.8ha of tin streamworking remains are spread along both sides of the valley floor of the River Erme, between Hook Lake and Blatchford Bottom. The workings occupy the narrow strip of ground on either side of the river, with their edges delineated on west and east by the base of the steep slopes of Erme Plains, though on the east side, just south of Hook Lake, the tinwork edge is defined by an artificial scarp of up to 2.5m high. The working area contains the usual evidence of low linear spoil heaps, pits and channels, mostly turf covered, and of which, some have been reinforced by low, stone revetments. Some particularly fine examples remain *in situ* on the west side of the river at SX 6424 6385. Evidence of tin streamworking such as this exists along much of the moorland section of the Erme Valley, between Erme Head and Piles Copse (see MDV28121 and 13224). These streamworks have not been dated but, where available, documentation for tinworks of this type elsewhere on Dartmoor, would suggest a likely operational date between the 12th and 17th centuries.	263780	64409
MDV28124	STREAMWORKS	An undeveloped tin streamwork on the very steep eastern slope of Stall Moor, adjacent to the River Erme, opposite Left Lake. Three shallow gullies have been cut down the slope, one has stony spoil heaps on its downslope side.	263900	63300
MDV28125	ENCLOSURE	An isolated and incomplete enclosure on the southern slopes of Stall Down. The surviving section of the wall is semicircular, 15m at its widest point. with a tail on the southern end, resembling a reflected question mark. Although the earthwork bank is very slight at approximately 1m wide, many stones of the wall survive *in situ*. There is no evidence for a continuation of the bank and no associated hut circles.	263674	61410
MDV28297	OPEN CUT	A narrow gully, which was probably an undeveloped tin openwork, extends north of the Red Lake streamworks (MDV28955). The gully is 285m long with a right angle turn at the northern end, by up to 10m wide and 2m deep.	264113	66856
MDV28298	STREAMWORKS	Approximately 3 ha of tin streamworks on the lower, moderate slope of Stinger's Hill, west of the River Erme between 385 and 425m above OD. The limit of the tinwork's main working area is well defined by a scarp of between 1m and 3m deep running around most of the perimeter. The interior working area contains the usual evidence of low linear spoil heaps, pits and channels, some of which have been reinforced by low revetments. It is notable that the waste dumps covering the worked-out tyes in this tinwork, are in places unusually narrow at approximately 1m wide in places. A ruined rectangular building (MDV20842), a probable tinner's lodge, survives in the central portion of the tinwork. These tinworks have not been dated but , where available, documentation for tinworks elsewhere on Dartmoor would suggest a likely operational date between the 12th and 17th centuries.	263153	66197
MDV28302	STREAMWORKS	Approximately 12ha of tin streamworks following the course of a western tributary of the River Erme, known as Hortonsford Bottom, on the moderately sloping eastern side of Stinger's Hill, between 390m and 460m above OD. The limit of the tinwork's main working area is well defined by a scarp of between 1m and 4m deep running around most of the perimeter. The tinwork is just over 1.1km long, varying in width between 200m and 31m. Nearer the top western limit, the outline of the working area has various cuttings branching of the main east-west zone. The interior working area contains the usual evidence of low linear spoil heaps, pits and channels, some of which have been reinforced by low revetments. A ruined rectangular building (MDV54859), a probable tinners' lodge, survives in the upper, western portion of the tinwork. This tinwork has not been dated but , where available, documentation for tinworks elsewhere on Dartmoor would suggest a likely operational date between the 12th and 17th centuries.	262648	66125
MDV28465	BARROW	An approximately circular peat mound 33m south of the Green Hill cist, resulting from intensive peat cutting on the summit of the hill, which has mistakenly been recorded as a barrow.	263663	67755
MDV28466	TINNERS BUILDING	A ruined rectangular structure built within the northern sector of a prehistoric enclosure (MDV13172), sits adjacent to the edge of the tinwork. It post-dates the pre-historic abandonment of the enclosure and is a possible tinners' building, or lodge for which a post-medieval date may be assumed, though possibly earlier. The walls have been embanked on the exterior but part of the interior wall face survives, measuring 5m by 2.5m and over 1m high at the eastern end. The entrance opening was on the south side.	263646	65111
MDV28955	STREAMWORKS	Approximately 11ha of tin streamworking remains follow the sinuous course of Red Lake, an eastern tributary of the River Erme. The remains are spread along both sides of the tributary, between the confluence with the Erme and Redlake clay pit, forming a working area of over 1.6km long but only up to 116m wide and rising 125m over its entire length between 380 and 445m above OD. The limits of the lower western section of the working are defined by a steep escarpment up to 3m high in on the northern side. The interior of this lower area contains remains of low, partly turf-covered spoil heaps, pits and silted channels, some of which have been reinforced by low, stone revetments. A ruined tinners' building survives built into the waste heaps near the lower end of the working (MDV16605). The upper, eastern section of the working has been overwhelmed by peat bog of Red Lake Mire, with very little of the remains visible apart from the edge defined by a slight change in height representing the edge of the bog. The very upper limit of the working was effaced when the Redlake clay pit was excavated in the early 20th century. Although this site has not been fully date, Dartmoor's stream tin resources were most commonly exploited in the medieval and/or post-medieval period and an early 17th-century reference to a tinworks called 'Little Redelake' and the 'Riche Redelake' in Lydford/Harford, probably refers to parts of this working (Greeves 1981, 337).	264600	66450
MDV28956	DITCH	A shallow ditch to the north of Redlake clay pit was probably associated with drainage of the land surrounding the clay pit.	264550	67140
MDV3138	RAILWAY	The single-track Redlake Railway, completed in 1912, was the main transport artery serving the Erme valley clay industry between the source of the clay at Redlake and Leftlake pits and the drying sheds at Bittaford, over 12.7km to the south. Within the survey area, the trackbed of the disused railway survives intact, retaining much of its ballast. In the c.5km between the western slope of Three Barrows and the Redlake Pit, the track rises 45m, but clings mostly to the contours. Engineering works were limited to the long embankment and underpass bridge at Leftlake, a deep cutting just to the north of Leftlake, and a 900m-long embankment along the steep western slope of Three Barrows. Where passing through areas of peat beds, the track was cut into the peat. This particularly notable as the track approaches Redlake Pit where a long cutting of up to 3m deep was necessary. An historical account of the railway has been provided by E. A. Wade (1982).	264697	63643

MDV4234	CLAY WORKINGS	Left Lake disused china clay works on Ugborough and Harford Moors, which was worked unsuccessfully for a short while in the 1850s, and later reopened between 1911 and 1932 by the China Clay Corporation. The works, which exploited the site of a former tin streamworks, comprises a 0.5ha clay pit, now water filled, a large area of substantial spoil heaps to the west of the pit (MDV28106), including a sky tip, ancillary buildings (MDV28104) and a processing works (MDV27892), all now ruined. An adit with a 30m-long finger dump is located 360m west of the pit beside Left Lake stream (MDV122904). The Redlake Railway (MDV3138), constructed in 1912, transects the site via a substantial embankment which has a stone underpass bridge to allow access from the pit. The double ceramic pipe (MDV5167) from Redlake, used to transport clay slurry to the drying floors at Cantrell, also runs through the site and clay from Left Lake was piped into it from the settling tanks, via an additional feeder pipe.	264683	63391
MDV4236	ENCLOSURE	An enclosure with four hut circles, on the moderate western slope of the River Erme at Erme Plains. In plan the enclosure has roughly parallel north and south sides with rounded ends. The boundary is a turf-covered bank or collapsed wall, with a spread of up to 4.5m wide and up to 0.5m high. Fragments of an interior wall are *in situ* visible at a couple of points around the circuit. Four small, very ruinous hut circles survive attached to the enclosure interior comprising turf covered rubble with no significant structural masonry visible, and unclear entrance locations. Internal measurements cannot be taken accurately but all have a spread of 5 to 6m in diameter. A small ring of stones near the SE exterior, with an interior diameter of 2.4m is a possible though unlikely hut circle.	263612	64966
MDV4237	HUT CIRCLE	In the southern half of the truncated enclosure at Erme Plains (MDV13172) on the western arc, a hut circle of 11m external diameter is built into the wall interior. The hut is ruinous and spread comprising turf covered rubble with no significant structural masonry visible, and unclear entrance locations.	263630	65068
MDV42374	ENCLOSURE	An oval, sub-divided prehistoric enclosure on the lower southern slopes of Stall Down; part of a large concentration of huts and enclosures spread across this location. The oval has a long axis of 28m and a short axis of 21m and covers an area of 0.044ha. The enclosure walls comprise spread, stony, turf covered banks with some large boulders surviving above the turf. The southern end of the enclosure contains an approximately semi-circular dividing wall, creating an inner enclosure with a diameter of 12m. The site was recorded whilst beneath summer bracken growth at the time of survey and was too densely covered for precise description or measurement.	264090	61690
MDV4239	HUT CIRCLE	In the southern half of the truncated enclosure at Erme Plains (MDV13172), a free-standing hut circle has a maximum spread of 7.6m. The hut is ruinous and spread, comprising turf covered rubble with no significant structural masonry visible, and unclear entrance locations.	263645	65027
MDV4240	HUT CIRCLE	In the northern sector of the truncated enclosure at Erme Plains (MDV13172), a hut circle of 9m diameter is tucked against the interior of the NE corner. The hut is ruinous and spread, comprising turf covered rubble with no significant structural masonry visible, and unclear entrance locations.	263738	65071
MDV4242	ENCLOSURE	A small prehistoric enclosure with one external hut circle to the east of the River Erme at Erme Plains. The low, turf-covered stony bank of the perimeter is spread up to 2.5m but stands to less than 0.5m high. It has an approximately triangular outline with rounded corners covering an area of 0.14ha. A shallow, curving scarp which transects the enclosure, may represent the former position of a timber fence or a buried wall. A ruinous hut circle is attached to the southern corner. The walls consist of a spread, earth and stone bank, up to 0.6m high. No stone is visible due to the heavy covering of turf but the measurable internal diameter is approximately 5.5m. An opening in the hut wall on the southern side was the probable entrance, which intriguingly opens onto the moorland not the interior of the enclosure. The vegetation covering of molinia grass was very dense at the time of survey (May 2018) with parts of the site difficult to define.	263820	64780
MDV4243	ENCLOSURE	A prehistoric settlement on the western slope above the River Erme, north of Blatchford Bottom, comprising three attached enclosures with 14 hut circles, all of which are incorporated into the enclosure walls. The primary enclosure covers 0.1ha, onto which two additional enclosures were added, totalling 0.46ha. The turf-covered enclosure walls are low and in poor condition, spread to between 2m and 2.5m and less than 0.5m high, though in places they are barely perceivable. A few orthostats survive in situ. The hut circles are also in poor condition consisting mainly of low, spread, turf-covered rubble rings, although some masonry fabric remains visible and *in situ*. The largest two huts have interior diameters of 4.8m and 5.6m but most are smaller and have no surviving wall faces from which to take measurement. On the southern corner, two of the huts are associated with a small elliptical pound or yard of 7m by 10m, within the southern enclosure. Post-abandonment interference is evident on the western enclosure wall where a ground-level stone structure of 2m by 2m has encroached into the wall. Three further detached hut circles are sited on the south eastern of the enclosure (see MDV4244) and an additional group of six huts survive to the NE (MDV28105).	263580	64260
MDV4244	HUT CIRCLE	A prehistoric hut circles in poor condition, within and enclosure on the moderate, sloping western flank of the River Erme (see MDV4243)	263545	64265
MDV4246	HUT CIRCLE	A large prehistoric hut circle on the moderate west-facing slope of Erme Plains, 200m east of the River Erme. One of a group of eight huts forming an unenclosed settlement (MDV4324). The hut was levelled into the slope and had robustly built, strong walls, which survive up to 1m high, and are embanked on the exterior. Patches of wall facings survive on the interior and exterior in places, where the exterior survives particularly well. The internal diameter of the hut is approximately 9.6m and the entrance openings is on the south side of the arc.	263816	64071
MDV4247	ENCLOSURE	A prehistoric enclosure with internal and external hut circles, 20m east of the River Erme on Harford Moor. The enclosure is roughly quadrilateral with slightly curved sides and corners. The internal area is 0.33ha. The walls are mostly still in place with a notable gap on the southern corner where a low scarp is all that remains. Although the walls are partly tumbled and spread with a turf covering, many edge-set slabs of granite, which formed the inner and outer faces of the wall, survive *in-situ* up to 0.5m high and the bank itself survives well up to 0.5m high in paces. The entrance was on the SE corner where a bull-nosed terminal on the bank formed one side and several pieces of tumbled granite may have formed a gate supports and/or flagstones. There are four hut circles associated with the enclosure: one is a discrete external hut 5.4m east of the SE corner (see MDV 28114), there is also a possible internal hut, much disturbed, attached to the inside of the NW corner wall (see MDV4249). Another well preserved hut is attached to the eastern interior wall. This has a level floor and an almost intact kerb of granite boulders standing up to 0.6m high, forming an inner wall face. The interior diameter is 7.4m. The earthen bank surrounding the wall has become somewhat spread and denuded and the position of the entrance is uncertain. An incomplete hut circle lies 17m to the west. It comprises a semicircle of edge-set slabs representing the walls with a diameter of approximately 5m. Between these two huts, a circular platform, with a diameter of 4m, cut into the slope could represent the position of either a robbed stone hut or a timber hut. On the NE exterior of the enclosure the earthwork outline of a hut circle is just visible beneath dense rushes. Its internal diameter is very approximately 4.6m, with an opening on the eastern arc. A ruined rectangular tinners' building of medieval or later date, is built into the western end of the enclosure (see MDV13226).	263550	63830
MDV4248	HUT CIRCLE	A well preserved hut is attached to the eastern interior wall of a prehistoric enclosure (MDV4247), 80m east of the River Erme. The hut has a level floor and an almost intact kerb of granite boulders standing up to 0.6m high, forming an inner wall face. The interior diameter is 7.4m. The earthen bank surrounding the wall has become somewhat spread and denuded and the position of the entrance is uncertain.	263570	63840
MDV4249	HUT CIRCLE	A possible hut circle, much disturbed, and probably later altered and repurposed to form an internal pen or yard within a prehistoric enclosure (MDV 4247). Some of the banks are somewhat robust and irregular to have been part of a hut circle and the internal dimension are irregular at 10.5m by 7m. A natural scarp on the eastern end has been revetted to form a wall at right angles to the outer enclosure wall, with a low curving wall added to the south and west sides. Two large boulders set into the ground, and a short section of stony bank, may have formed part of the hut circle wall, but the southern arc is now missing. A likely tinners cache sits within the northern wall of the pen. Although ruined almost to ground level, the carefully arranged ring of stones has an internal diameter of 1.5m.	263530	63840

MDV4250	TIN MILL	A probable tin mill, of medieval or post-medieval date, built into the foot of the escarpment, 24m from the River Erme on the eastern side of the river, where joined by the Dry Lake tributary. The well-built rectangular structure measures 5.7m by 3.7m, with walls a little over 0.6m thick. The eastern wall is in the best condition, forming a revetment against the scarp and standing to over 1.5m. The other three walls have collapsed, including the southern wall which is almost at ground level. The entrance was on the north side, where a further revetment extends from the building to retain the slope, described by Worth as a leat embankment, but unlikely given the absence of a wheelpit. The earthwork remains of a leat extend from the scarp above the building for 316m back to a bend in the River Erme, and would have supplied water to the waterwheel. However, no wheelpit can be identified associated with the structure and no artefacts, such as mortar stones or mould stones have been found at this site to authenticate its status as a tin mill. The building is surrounded by marshy ground and the interior is also very wet and marshy.	263987	63364
MDV4251	UNENCLOSED HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT	A prehistoric settlement of seven large ruined hut circles and vestiges of enclosures on the moderate eastern slope of the River Erme, south of Left Lake. Six of the hut circles sit in an approximate north to south alignment on the 355m contour. The huts are robustly constructed, levelled into the slope, with internal diameters between approximately 6.5 and 8.7m, and most have evidence of both their inner and outer wall faces surviving in part. Although now degraded and spread, the walls were once up to 1.5m thick. Four of the circles have visible entrance openings on the southern arc of the circle. Evidence for post-abandonment interventions are apparent in four of the huts, built into their interiors, including two small post-prehistoric rectangular shelters (of 2.8m by 5.3m and 3m by 2.5m) of unknown date and one hut circle of 3.5m, potentially prehistoric. One of the huts has a sub-rectangular enclosure of approximately 19m by 19m attached to its western side. A further hut circle, surviving only as a crescent stony bank is attached to the western corner of this enclosure. Vestiges of incomplete enclosures survive to the NE and SW of the hut group, though these are all less well built than the hut circles.	264183	63292
MDV4253	ENCLOSED HUT SETTLEMENT	An enclosed prehistoric hut settlement, comprising three enclosures and five hut circles on the moderate slope, 530m west of Three Barrows. The layout comprises a discrete single enclosure of 0.28ha with three hut circles attached to the wall interior. A similarly shaped enclosure of 0.32ha a few metres to the west has an additional 0.2h enclosure attached to the northern end. It has a single large hut circle built into the junction of the walls and a smaller hut circle attached to the exterior of the extension. The enclosure walls all comprise low, spread, turf-covered stony banks, mostly less than 0.5m high. Both enclosures have openings of approximately 3.5m wide on the south side which may be interpreted as entrances, though perhaps more likely the route of modern footpaths. Faint evidence for an incomplete rectangular enclosure of 0.1ha is just visible above the turf to the east of the complex and should be considered an additional component of this settlement. The largest hut circle is within the western enclosure. It has the remnants of an inner wall lining, which has a diameter of 8.6m. Though embanked on the exterior, much of this bank, comprising smallish stones has slumped to a total spread of 15m. The interior contains much tumbled masonry. A smaller hut circle on the exterior of the extension has an internal diameter of 4m, and is spread to 6.5m. The larger hut of the eastern enclosure also has remnants of an inner wall with an internal diameter averaging 8m . The western exterior of the hut is banked to over 1m high. A smaller, very ruinous hut with an internal diameter of approximately 3.3m is attached to the southern side of this hut. Twenty metres SE a hut circle with an internal diameter of 3.6m surrounded by a very spread, turf covered outer bank is attached to the interior of the enclosure wall.	264850	62400
MDV4259	HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT	A dispersed prehistoric settlement of six enclosures and 35 hut circles, with additional lengths of detached enclosure walls, on the lower southern slopes of Stall Down. For descriptions see MDV4260; 4263; 19969; 19970; 1971; 26726.	263740	61170
MDV4260	ENCLOSURE	An irregularly shaped prehistoric enclosure with two external annexes and six associated hut circles, on the lower southern slopes of Stall Down; part of a large concentration of huts and enclosures spread across this location (MDV 4259). The main enclosure has an irregular footprint with arced ends and sinuous long sides, covering an area of 0.46ha. At least three of the hut circles are connected by the walls, indicating their precedence in the structural sequence, and explaining the irregularities of the enclosure's form. The southern extremity of the enclosure appears to have been truncated by a modern track, and the linear bank that exists now is a result of dumping. No trace of the enclosure is detectable south of the track suggesting this section was effaced, or buried. Two approximately D shaped enclosures of 0.02 and 0.01ha are attached to the exterior of the east side, both attached to one of the hut circles. The condition of the enclosures, which have been extensively robbed of stone, varies around the circuit. On the west and north sides a moderate stony scarp of up to 0.8m high, interspersed with a few remaining boulders mark what remains of the wall. On the east side of the enclosure these scarps are more subtle, less than 0.4m in places, and as the wall progresses southwards, only a turf covered stony spread survives. Two large hut circles were incorporated into the wall on the NW side (SX 63635 61251; SX 63628 61223). Both have internal diameters of approximately 9m and comprise fragmented circles of stone within spread, turf-covered stone banks of up to 4m wide and 0.4m high. Many of the stones appear *in situ* but many others are absent. Both huts had entrances on the southern arc. A third hut circle is incorporated into the eastern side of the main enclosure and the two annexes (SX 63686 61225). The turf-covered walls are now spread but a few boulders of the structure survive, some *in situ*, though most are displaced, giving an internal diameter of 6.7m. The entrance opening is on the SE arc where two adjoining enclosures form a short corridor into the hut. A smaller, very ruinous hut circle on the interior of the enclosure is connected to the eastern wall by a short, spread stony bank (SX 63659 61194). The spread walls of the hut contain some displaced stone and the interior diameter would have been approximately 5.5m. Just to the south a fragmented semi-circle of boulders (SX 63658 61177) represents all that remains of a free-standing hut circle with a diameter of approximately 5.4m. On the western exterior of the enclosure wall, a turf-covered spread wall with six small exposed stones (SX 63611 61205) was also a hut circle though very little survives.	263643	61197
MDV4263	ENCLOSURE	A sub-rectangular, prehistoric enclosure, on the lower southern slopes of Stall Down; part of a large concentration of huts and enclosures spread across this location (MDV 4259). The internal area is a mostly clear space of 0.34ha. The walls have probably been robbed and survive as low spread turf-covered banks, mostly lower than 0.4m or, on the eastern end, a shallow scarp. A hut circle is located just inside the western end of the enclosure, adjacent to a 15m breach in the wall. The circular bank of the hut is approximately 0.5m high and spread to 3.5m. Few stones are visible but the internal diameter was approximately 7m. A breach on the southern arc of the circle was the entrance, where two displaced slabs of the door lining remain present.	263810	61120
MDV4277	STONE ALIGNMENT	The Stall Down single stone row extends for 498m, ascending the western summit of Stall Down in an approximately north to south alignment, between 370 and 405mOD. Out of a total of 73 visible granite stones, 61 remain standing and 12 are recumbent. Other fallen stones may be buried. The tallest in-situ stone is 2.36m and the lowest is 0.4m. The stones are all of similar type, selected to provide upright posts rather than edge set slabs. The tallest stones at the northern end, on the summit, offer an impressive view from surrounding valley slopes, though the northern two stones are fallen, including one of almost 3m in length, which would have enhanced the appearance further. The spacing of the stones varies, between approximately 3.3m and 9m, though missing stones may account for the larger gaps. The row is not straight: the southern 225m runs at approximately 7º east of grid north, whereas the northern section runs approximately 4º west of grid north. This monument may be considered part of the western Erme Valley ritual landscape, having associations with seven cairns on and around the summit of Stall Down (as well as the Stall Moor stone row and circle to the north.	263240	62301
MDV4286	UNENCLOSED HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT	A group of five ruined hut circles on the moderate eastern slope of the River Erme, which forms part of a large, spread prehistoric settlement extending along the flank of Harford Moor. The largest circle has a diameter of approximately 10m while the smallest is 3.5m. The four larger huts all have visible entrance openings on the SSE arc of the circle, and several stones of the inner walling remain *in situ*. However, the walls have mostly degraded and spread to up to approximately 1.5m thick and 0.6m high.	264300	62960
MDV4287	CAIRN	A disturbed prehistoric cairn with incomplete retaining circle on the eastern slope of Harford Moor. The cairn is almost flat with an elliptical footprint of 13m by 10.5m, surrounded by a circle of which only seven stones are currently visible, although at the time of survey, parts of the cairn and the circle were obscured by a heavy overgrowth of rushes. In the centre of the cairn, an approximately rectangular stone-walled structure of 3m by 3m by 0.8m high, is a post-prehistoric addition of unknown date, probably constructed as a shelter.	264520	62960
MDV4288	UNENCLOSED HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT	A prehistoric settlement of 20 ruined hut circles and three enclosures on the moderate lower eastern slope of the River Erme, which forms part of a large, spread prehistoric settlement extending along the flank of Harford Moor. The enclosures comprise partly turf-covered stony banks, now degraded and spread to approximately 2.5m wide by up to 0.8m high. The central enclosure (SX 64402 62778) has an	264480	62740

		incomplete circuit but would have covered an area of approximately 0.37ha, and probably contained at least five free-standing huts and a further five incorporated into the enclosure circuit. The western enclosure (SX 64323 62780) has an area of 0.62 ha and a single hut circle incorporated into the south wall. The eastern enclosure (SX 64479 62779) also has a single hut circle and an internal area of 0.047ha. Eight more hut circles appear un-associated with any of the enclosures. The approximate internal diameters of the hut circles is between 4.5 m and 8.7m. The walls are degraded and spread, but all are of similar construction with many stones of both inner and outer walls surviving *in situ*. Five of the huts have visible entrance openings on the SSE arc of the circle.		
MDV4289	ENCLOSURE	Partial remains of nine, crudely-built enclosures, sited within an area of dense clitter at the foot of the steep lower slope on the east side of the River Erme, 210m north of Piles Copse. The enclosures appear to be simple crude clearings amongst the clitter whereby granite boulders were pushed into lines to form boundaries. However, the spaces within are not completely clear. Some of these alignments may have been formed geologically within the clitter streams, but others were certainly deliberate constructions. Several of the enclosures are attached in a group while others appear to be unattached. The largest is 27m by 23m, the smallest is 15m by 13m. No hut circles are associated with these enclosures, although huts within another group exist to the NW. The construction date and purpose of these enclosures is uncertain, though a prehistoric date seems likely.	264524	62551
MDV4291	ENCLOSURE	A conjoined enclosure of two elements and three hut circles on the moderate eastern slope of the River Erme to the north of Dry Lake, whose layout demonstrates a chronological progression (as described by J Butler, 1993). The enclosures remain as turf-covered stony banks, now spread up to 3m in places. The banks remain mostly to less than 0.5m high, though some parts exceed that. Very fragmentary evidence of stone facings survive on the exterior and interior of the walls in the form of intermittent edge-set slabs. The primary (eastern) enclosure covers 0.08ha while the larger western example is 0.18ha. All three hut circles are built into the enclosure wall (see MDV79066, 79067 and 79068).	263917	63760
MDV4292	HUT CIRCLE	A hut circle which is part of a settlement containing nine hut circles and three enclosures (MDV28111; 4291). The hut is strongly built using large pieces of granite to construct an inner and outer wall, containing a robust stone bank. Vestiges of the wall survive on the interior, which had an approximate diameter of 8.7m, with the walls standing up to 1m high. Although the entrance opening is blocked, the two uprights that served as door jambs are *in situ*, on the southern arc of the circle, leaning slightly.	263874	63834
MDV4293	HUT CIRCLE	A hut circle which is part of a settlement containing nine hut circles and three enclosures (MDV28111; 4291). The hut, although large survives only as a doughnut-shape earthwork with two narrow breaches and may have been robbed. Very little stone is exposed. The overall spread of the hut circle is 13m and the banks are up to 4.4m wide and 0.8m high.	263892	63847
MDV4294	ENCLOSURE	An enclosure with two hut circles on the moderate eastern slope of the River Erme to the north of Lower Dry Lake. The stony, turf-covered walls of the 0.3ha enclosure are collapsed and spread to up to 5m wide in places and approximately 0.5m high. Fragmentary evidence of the wall facings survive as *in situ* slabs. Remains of a possible entrance on the angular eastern corner consist of leaning and fallen granite slabs, though no opening is evident. Both hut circles are built into the northern arc of the enclosure wall (see MDV79062 and 4295). Remains of a slight, circular shelter with a diameter of 3.5m has been built against the southern exterior, comprising a low, turf-covered stony bank. A tinwork, comprising a 9m by 11m oval pit, a gully, and several prospecting pits, has caused some disturbance to the western arc of the enclosure. At the time of survey (May 2018), much of the enclosure interior was obscured by the growth of dense rushes.	263918	63600
MDV4295	HUT CIRCLE	One of two hut circles built into the northern arc of an enclosure (MDV4294) on the moderate eastern slope of the River Erme to the north of Dry Lake. The hut, which is incomplete, having been subject to later alterations, comprises a circular, turf-covered stony bank. The interior diameter could have been up to 7.3m. A small, probably rectangular structure of 2.7m by 2m was later imposed on the hut within its SW arc, when the bank may have been heightened to over 1m.	263905	63627
MDV4296	CAIRN	A round cairn with a central cist and fragments of a retaining circle on Stall Moor. The stony, turf-covered roughly circular mound has a maximum diameter of 11.5m and is approximately 0.6m high. Three sides of the cist are *in situ*, comprising flat-sided granite slabs set into the mound to form a chamber with internal dimensions of 1.2m by 0.5m by 0.7m deep. No evidence for a cover slab survives. At least six stones of the circle remain *in situ*, the tallest of which stands to 0.5m though others are less than 0.3m.	263275	63232
MDV4297	TINNERS CACHE	Downing's House. A small, roofed structure, probable tinners' hut or cache, sits on the north side of a minor western tributary of the River Erme, a few meters west of the modern track. The interior is an approximate rectangle of 2.2m by 1m and the roof height is approximately 0.8m. The walls and roof are constructed from overlapping granite slabs, giving a domed appearance from the outside, hence the structure is often referred to as a beehive hut. An entrance, with a single lintel survives on the western side.	263944	62929
MDV4298	CAIRN	An embellished round cairn on Stall Down 25m west of the stone row, near its northern terminal. The cairn has a retaining circle, or stone kerb, surrounding the central mound as well as an outer circle of stones. The central mound is stony and turf covered and appears undisturbed. It has a maximum spread diameter of 8.4m and is 0.6m high. Surrounding the base of the mound are the vestiges of a circle of small, earthfast stones, at least six of which survive in situ. A second, approximately concentric circle, with at least 13 stones surviving has a diameter of 14m. Some of these are larger slabs which have fallen outwards.	263200	62480
MDV4299	CAIRN	A round cairn on Stall Down, 43m east of the Stone Row. The stony, turf-covered roughly circular mound has a maximum diameter of 11m and is approximately 0.5m high. No evidence of stone embellishment has survived.	263280	62450
MDV4300	CAIRN CIRCLE	A circle of stones touching the eastern side of the Stall Down single stone row, is a probable retaining circle from denuded round cairn. The circle comprises edge set slabs or upright boulders of granite forming a circle with a diameter of 4.3m. Several of the stones have now collapsed leaving only those on the western side in situ. No evidence of the cairn has survived.	263239	62415
MDV4301	ENCLOSURE Should be RING CAIRN	A ring cairn or stone ring on the flattish summit of Stall Down. The feature is an almost perfect circle comprising a stony, turf-covered circular bank, with a clear interior. The internal diameter is 20.5m and the bank, which appears intact and in very good condition, is up to 0.8m high and 3.6m at its widest. A probable 4.5m-wide opening in the bank on its SW arc, has clear bullnose terminals, but an additional, lower bank now bridges the space suggestive of a later alteration, to block the opening.	263520	62300
MDV4302	CAIRN	Hillson's House/ Stalldown Barrow. A large stony hilltop cairn, much altered and disturbed, on the summit of Stall Down. The diameter of the cairn is 19.5m, though it survives to only 1.6m high, giving it a low, domed profile. Although very stony, a good portion of the cairn is now covered by turf. At the approximate centre of the cairn, a crude rectangular structure has been raised, utilising stone from the cairn, with interior dimensions of 3m by 2m by 1m high. It has walls on four sides and no entrance, having been much altered in recent years. It acquired the name of Hillson's House following a local legend that a clockmaker named Hillson once resided there (Crossing 1909, 402).	263665	62287
MDV4303	CAIRN	A round cairn 200m south of the Stall Down stone row's southern terminal. The stony, turf-covered roughly circular mound has a maximum diameter of 8.6m and is approximately 0.7m high. No evidence of stone embellishment has survived.	263217	61856
MDV4309	STONE ALIGNMENT	The Stall Moor to Green Hill single stone row extends for 3.47km, approximately north to south traversing the Erme valley. At the time of survey (May 2018) 838 stones were visible, either standing leaning, fallen or partially buried and it is likely that others survive beneath the surface. Spacing, where sufficient stones survive, is between 1m and 2m with the average of about 1.3m-1.5m. A stone circle, or cairn circle, marks the southern terminal of the row (MDV4310) from where the alignment can be traced 690m north to Knackersmill Gulf tinwork. Here it is interrupted for 20m before continuing on a slightly sinuous course for a further 470m, where it meets and crosses the River Erme by Erme Pound. This section of the row deviates somewhat and at this point it has wandered 126m to the east of its southern section. The condition and survival of the stones between the circle and the pound is, overall, better than the remainder of the row, with less absent stones. Despite peat cutting having occurred here, many stones remain to 0.5m high, and others are visible just above the surface. On the east side of the Erme the row continues for 500m across the lower slopes of Brown Heath to Red Lake. For this section, the overgrowth of peat (which was never cut this far down the slope) and mollinia grass has disguised many of the stones with large and conspicuous gaps between them. At Red Lake the alignment has again been effaced by medieval tinworking, which has destroyed a 92m section	263700	66110

		of the row. From the north side of Red Lake the row begins the gentle ascent of Green Hill, the lower slopes of which appear to have been maintained as pasture for some time past, with no peat cutting evident and many stones surviving *in situ*. Further north, however, a marshy area and a small tinwork have disguised or effaced the stones, and for the final ascent, extensive peat cutting has depleted the number of extant stone considerably with only 16 remaining visible over a span of 520m. The most likely northern terminal is the despoiled cairn on the summit of Green Hill (MDV5106), though the last extant stone is almost 50m to the south. The course of the stone row is regularly followed over its entire length by walkers, which in places has caused a path to become eroded alongside it.		
MDV4310	STONE CIRCLE	A stone circle, or possible cairn circle, on Stall Moor which serves as the southern terminal of the Stall Down to Green Hill Stone Row (MDV4309). The circle is sited on a rounded shelf of land overlooking the steeper valley of the River Erme, which is 280m to the east. The circle has a diameter of approximately 15.5m . Twenty-four stones are present of which 17 are more or less upright, the tallest of which is 1.4m, while the remainder are either fallen or leaning. The area has been subject to much peat cutting in this area including around and within the stone circle. Given the level of disturbance, there is now no real evidence to suggest this circle once surrounded a cairn.	263512	64437
MDV4317	ENCLOSURE	A small prehistoric enclosure with one external hut circle located on the eastern slopes of Erme Plains, 170m east of the River Erme. Part of a settlement containing one other enclosure and six hut circles (MDV4242; 4318; 4319; 4320). The low, turf covered stony bank of the perimeter is spread up to 2.5m but stands to less than 0.5m high. It has an approximately rectangular outline with heavily rounded corners covering an area of 0.04ha. The walls are only just visible on the southern side, where it is becoming overwhelmed by the peat. A ruinous hut circle is attached to the northern corner. The remaining walls consist of a turf covered earth and stone bank, up to 0.5m high, faced on the inside with granite blocks, some of which survive *in situ.* The internal diameter is just under 8m. An opening in the hut wall on the eastern side adjacent to the enclosure wall was the probable entrance. The vegetation covering of Molinia Grass was very dense at the time of survey (May 2018) with parts of the site difficult to define .	263850	64720
MDV4318	HUT CIRCLE	A prehistoric hut circle located on the eastern slopes of Erme Plains, 115m east of the River Erme. Part of a settlement containing two small enclosures and six hut circles (MDV4317; 4242; 4319; 4320). The hut was levelled into the slope and had robustly built, strong walls, which survive up to 0.6m high, with patches of wall facings surviving on the interior and exterior and embanked on the exterior. The internal diameter is approximately 6m and the clear 2.7m-wide entrance openings is on the south side of the arc.	263810	64710
MDV4319	HUT CIRCLE	A prehistoric hut circle located on the eastern slopes of Erme Plains, 115m east of the River Erme. Part of a settlement containing two small enclosures and six hut circles (MDV4317; 4242; 4318; 4320). The hut is adjacent to a larger hut on its north side (MDV4318). The walls are spread and low at approximately 0.3m high but traces of the internal wall face remain *in situ* with an internal diameter of approximately 4m. A narrow entrance opening on the NE of the arc, is close by the entrance of the larger hut, suggesting ease of access between the two buildings.	263820	64700
MDV4320	HUT CIRCLE	A prehistoric hut circle located on the eastern slopes of Erme Plains, 115m east of the River Erme. Part of a settlement containing two small enclosures and six hut circles (MDV4317; 4242; 4318; 4319). The walls consist of an earth and stone bank, spread to 3m and standing only to 0.4m high. Very little *in situ* stone is visible due to the heavy covering of molinia but fragments of the internal and external facing walls survive. The measurable internal diameter is approximately 5.6m but no entrance opening is discernible.	263840	64690
MDV4321	ENCLOSED HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT	A clustered prehistoric enclosure complex of six elements, with three hut circles, on the lower western slope of the Erme Valley, to the north of Blatchford Bottom. A small portion of the site at the northern end has been lost to erosion where the steep escarpment of the river has gradually crumbled, taking the wall with it. The six enclosures are spread on a north to south axis, with the whole complex covering 215m by 60m and just under 1ha. The nucleus is the smallest enclosure at 0.04ha near the northern section and has two hut circles built into its corners. Additional enclosures were added to north and south and one to the west. The largest of these, and probably last to be added, is at the southern end with an area of 0.32ha. The eastern wall of this enclosure has now mostly slipped down the slope, leaving a stony scarp. The enclosure walls were constructed from stone but are now very spread, denuded and turf covered. Most are less than 0.5m high with some as low as 0.3m and are spread to a maximum width of 3m. A very few *in situ* boulders and fragments of facing walls survive in place. The largest hut circle is built into the corner of the nuclear enclosure. The walls were heavily embanked into the slope and have now spread to over 5m, but remain in excess of 1m high in places. Small traces of stone representing the interior facing wall of the hut circle survive and suggest the internal diameter of the hut was approximately 7.5m. An entrance opening survives on the southern arc of the wall. A second hut circle at the southern end of this enclosure survives only as a spread earthwork ring with a subtly levelled centre. The interior cannot be measured but the overall diameter of the earthwork is 7.4m. The third hut circle is incorporated into the wall of a secondary enclosure to the south. The embanked walls of this hut are also very spread and turf covered. Some stone of the interior facing wall survives, suggesting an internal diameter of approximately 6.5m.	263494	64045
MDV4322	HUT CIRCLE	A prehistoric hut circle is incorporated into the wall of an enclosure on the lower western slope of the Erme Valley, to the north of Blatchford Bottom. The hut and enclosure are part of a settlement complex (see MDV4321). The embanked walls of this hut are very spread and turf covered. Some stone of the interior facing wall survives, suggesting an internal diameter of approximately 6.5m.	263478	64041
MDV4323	HUT CIRCLE	A prehistoric hut circle is incorporated into the wall of an enclosure on the lower western slope of the Erme Valley, to the north of Blatchford Bottom. It is one of several hut circles associated with an enclosure complex (MDV27894). It has stony traces of the inner wall face *in situ*, providing an internal measurement of 7.7m diameter. Fallen stones representing a possible entrance survive on the south side.	263408	63950
MDV4324	UNENCLOSED HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT	An unenclosed prehistoric hut settlement of eight huts, and one small enclosure, on Erme Plains, 162m east of the River Erme on moderately sloping ground. Six of the huts are large, between 6m and 9.45m internal diameter. They were levelled into the slope and have robustly built, strong walls with masonry linings inside and out, embanked on the exterior. They survive up to 1.3m high. The stone linings are visible in several of the interiors and some external facings survive in places. Entrance openings are present on five of the huts on the south arc of the circle and one of these has remnants of a stone door lining. A seventh hut has been robbed of stone, with only a short arc of bare boulders surviving *in situ*. The eighth comprises a curious open-ended elliptical bank with internal dimensions of 7.1m by 2.8m. which could represent a disturbed hut circle, though this outline is not usual. The enclosure is a rough three-sided rectangular stony bank, which extends between this structure and a hut circle 14m to the west. The bank is now very denuded and spread though several stones of its fabric remain *in situ* along the western half. The eastern half of the enclosure is now barely visible (see also MDV4246; 4325; 4326; 4327; 4329; 4330; 19972; 79059; 79060).	263807	64124
MDV4325	HUT CIRCLE	A large hut circle on the moderate eastern slope of Erme Plains, 270m east of the River Erme. One of a group of eight huts forming an unenclosed settlement (MDV4324). The hut was levelled into the slope and had robustly built, strong walls, which survive up to 1m high, with patches of external wall facings visible in places, and embanked on the exterior. The interior is now rubble-filled, but the internal diameter could be approximately 8.6m and the entrance openings is on the south side of the arc.	263871	64160
MDV4326	HUT CIRCLE	A large hut circle on the moderate eastern slope of Erme Plains, 270m east of the River Erme. One of a group of eight huts forming an unenclosed settlement (MDV4324). The hut was levelled into the slope and had robustly built, strong walls, which survive up to 1.1m high, with patches of wall facings surviving on the interior and exterior visible in places, and embanked on the exterior. The internal diameter is approximately 6.7m and the entrance openings is on the south side of the arc.	263845	64132
MDV4327	HUT CIRCLE	A large hut circle on the moderate eastern slope of Erme Plains, 270m east of the River Erme. One of a group of eight huts forming an unenclosed settlement (MDV4324). The hut was levelled into the slope and had robustly built, strong walls, which survive up to 1m high, and embanked on the exterior. Only a small section of disturbed wall facing is currently exposed . The internal diameter may have been approximately 7m.	263849	64112
MDV4329	HUT CIRCLE	A disturbed hut circle on the moderate eastern slope of Erme Plains, 190m east of the River Erme. One of a group of eight huts forming an unenclosed settlement (MDV4324). The hut has been robbed of stone, with only an 11m arc of bare boulders surviving *in situ*.	263770	64122

MDV4330	HUT CIRCLE	A large hut circle on the moderate eastern slope of Erme Plains, 190m east of the River Erme. One of a group of eight huts forming an unenclosed settlement (MDV4324). The hut was levelled into the slope and had robustly built, strong walls, which survive up to 1m high, and are embanked on the exterior. Patches of wall facings surviving on the interior and exterior in places. The internal diameter is approximately 8.4m and the entrance openings is on the south side of the arc, where some displaced masonry may represent remains of the door lining.	263763	64099
MDV4331	ENCLOSURE	A prehistoric enclosure located on the lower western slopes of the River Erme. The low, turf covered stony bank of the perimeter is spread up to 3m but stands to less than 0.5m high. The enclosure is incomplete on the southern side though the area can be estimated at 0.04ha. A hut circle recorded by Butler (1993, 55, 69) could not be found, though the vegetation covering of Molinia Grass is now very dense.	263572	64869
MDV4332	UNENCLOSED HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT	A dispersed prehistoric settlement on the NE slope of Stall Down, approximately 180m west of the River Erme, on a moderate slope. The settlement comprises three small ovoid enclosures and 17 ruined hut circles. The enclosures all have walls of spread, turf-covered stony banks, up to 2.6m wide, mostly lower than 0.5m high. The northern enclosure has an has an intact circuit with an internal area of 0.1ha. The southern enclosure is 0.06ha, and has an almost intact circuit but for an 8m stretch which may be buried. This enclosure has two attached external hut circles on the west side and one possible smaller example. The third enclosure to the west is an incomplete sub-rectangle of 0.015ha. A small hut circle is attached to the western exterior. The size, construction and condition of the hut circles varies, though a majority appear to have been well constructed from manageable granite boulders and edge-set slabs, with facings, or parts of, surviving *in situ* on several of the huts. Externally they were embanked with earth and stone, which is now mostly turf covered. Eight of the huts are of similar internal diameter, between 8m and 9m. Thirteen of the huts are freestanding, notably including the 8 larger examples. Entrance positions, where visible, are on the SSE arc of the circle The huts attached to the enclosures are all much smaller at 3 to 5m diameter, with very little visible stone. The settlement lies within an area populated with molinia grass, and although the huts are unaffected by the grass, several huts and one enclosure have a covering of rushes, rendering detail indiscernible.	263788	63125
MDV4348	ENCLOSURE	A small oval prehistoric enclosure with a single hut circle incorporated into the walls, on the lower southern slopes of Stall Down; part of a large concentration of huts and enclosures spread across this location. The enclosure walls comprise spread, stony, turf-covered banks with some large boulders surviving above the turf. The internal space is 0.06ha. A ruined hut circle built into the eastern end of the enclosure survives as a low spread circular bank with some visible stone and approximate diameter of 6.5m. The site was recorded whilst beneath summer bracken growth and too densely covered for precise description or measurement.	264203	61548
MDV4349	HUT CIRCLE	A free-standing prehistoric hut circle on the lower southern slopes of Stall Down; part of a large concentration of huts and enclosures spread across this location. The hut stands just below a modern track and has been damaged by the imposition of a pipeline. The walls comprise stony, turf-covered banks with some larger stone protruding. The internal diameter is very approximately 6.3m. The site was recorded whilst beneath summer bracken growth and too densely covered for precise description or measurement.	264180	61590
MDV4350	HUT CIRCLE	An east-west alignment of four prehistoric hut circles to the east of a small enclosure (MDV4348) on the lower southern slopes of Stall Down; part of a large concentration of huts and enclosures spread across this location. The site was recorded whilst beneath summer bracken growth and too densely covered for precise description or measurement. The huts are spaced between 13m and 30m apart. The largest may be approximately 5m diameter.	264267	61600
MDV4351	ENCLOSURE	A series of attached enclosures and five associated hut circles on the lower southern slopes of Stall Down; part of a large concentration of huts and enclosures spread across this location. The site was recorded whilst covered by dense summer bracken. The enclosures are transected by a modern track and it is assumed that the features both sides of the track once formed a single complex. To the west of the track is an elongated enclosure with rounded ends and a central cross division, totalling 0.12ha in area. On the west side, the wall comprises a steep scarp of up to 1.8m high, whilst the remainder of the walls are made up from turf covered banks with boulders representing the remains of the structure. Both sub-divisions contain large hut circles, comprising substantial circular stony banks with much stone surviving *in situ*. The northern hut (SX 63993 61471) has an interior diameter of approximately 6.1m and the remains of a very fine entrance on the SE arc of the wall comprising two large *in situ* slabs of granite. The southern hut (SX 63967 61432) was too densely covered by bracken for description or measurement at the time of survey. A third hut (SX 63968 61398) to the south of the enclosure is attached by a short section of wall. This was a smaller hut of approximately 4m diameter, which has been partly buried by the waste heap from the track. A freestanding hut is located 6m west of the enclosure (SX 63953 61448). The hut is cut into a slope on the west side and terraced on the east with a large stony bank of 4m wide and over a meter high in places. Some in-situ stone has survived within the walls though difficult to survey under the bracken, but one slab side of the entrance on the SE arc remains *in situ*. A likely internal diameter would be approximately 5m or more. To the east of the track, two attached D shape enclosures have been truncated by the track and an underground pipeline. The smaller enclosure (0.013ha) preceded the construction of the larger (0.15ha) , which is attached to it at one end. The walls comprise spread, turf covered stony banks of up to 3m wide, which include some large stones still visible. A large hut circle is built against the northern end of the larger enclosure (SX 64020 61440). It has a wide wall bank, which stands to over 0.6m high, but is too densely covered by bracken for description at the time of survey.	263992	61424
MDV4356	ENCLOSURE	An enclosure which forms part of a dispersed prehistoric settlement (MDV4332) on the NW slope of Stall Down, approximately 180m west of the River Erme, on a moderate slope. The enclosure is an incomplete sub-rectangle of 0.015ha, with walls of spread, turf-covered stony banks, up to 2.6m wide, mostly lower than 0.3m high. A small hut circle is attached to the western exterior.	263748	63123
MDV4366	CAIRN	A disturbed stony round cairn on the slopes of Erme Plains, 20m west of a stone row. This large cairn has an overall spread of 15m but much of its central fabric has been removed or remodelled into a hollowed structure, giving it the appearance of a crater with an internal diameter of 6.5m. The base of a rectangular shelter of 2m by 1.2m has been constructed to the north of the crater within the outer fabric of the cairn.	263516	64954
MDV5089	TIN MILL	An alleged tin mill was recorded at this site beside Duck's Pool Stream by R H Worth. Although the leat and raised bank of the possible launder are visible on the west bank of the Blacklane streamworks, no trace of the building itself is visible under the extremely dense rushes which cover the site.	262935	67655
MDV5102	CIST	An intact cist with displaced cover stone on the lower NW slope of Brown Heath, 60m east of the Stall Moor to Greenhill stone row. Both sides and ends of the rectangular chamber survive, measuring 1m by 0.6m internally and 0.9m deep. One corner of the cover stone is visible, partly obscuring the chamber, though the rest is buried beneath the peat. Any barrow or cairn covering the cist has long been removed.	263740	66063
MDV5106	CAIRN	A heavily disturbed cairn on the summit of Green Hill which marks the northern terminal of the Stall Moor to Green Hill stone row (MDV4309). The turf covered mound stands no higher than 0.5m and has an approximate spread of between 9.5m and 11m. A large portion of the cairn is obscured by rushes and a random pile of granite boulders placed on the centre of the mound is unlikely to form part of the original structure though perhaps displaced cairn fabric.	263660	67790
MDV5107	HUT CIRCLE	A hut circle contained within the western enclosure of Erme Pound prehistoric settlement. (see MDV5109).	263770	65660
MDV5108	BUILDING	A ruined, roofless, rectangular stone building attached the southern exterior of Erme Pound (MDV5110). The well-built structure has drystone granite walls of up to 0.1m thick in places by 1m high. The interior dimensions are 6m by 2.7m. The 0.8m-wide entrance opening is on the east side. A short external wall protected the entrance from the weather. The construction and occupation dates are not known but it is likely to have been associated with the use of Erme Pound for impounding stray cattle, which is known to have been occurring at least by 1586 and continued into the 18th century.	263763	65606

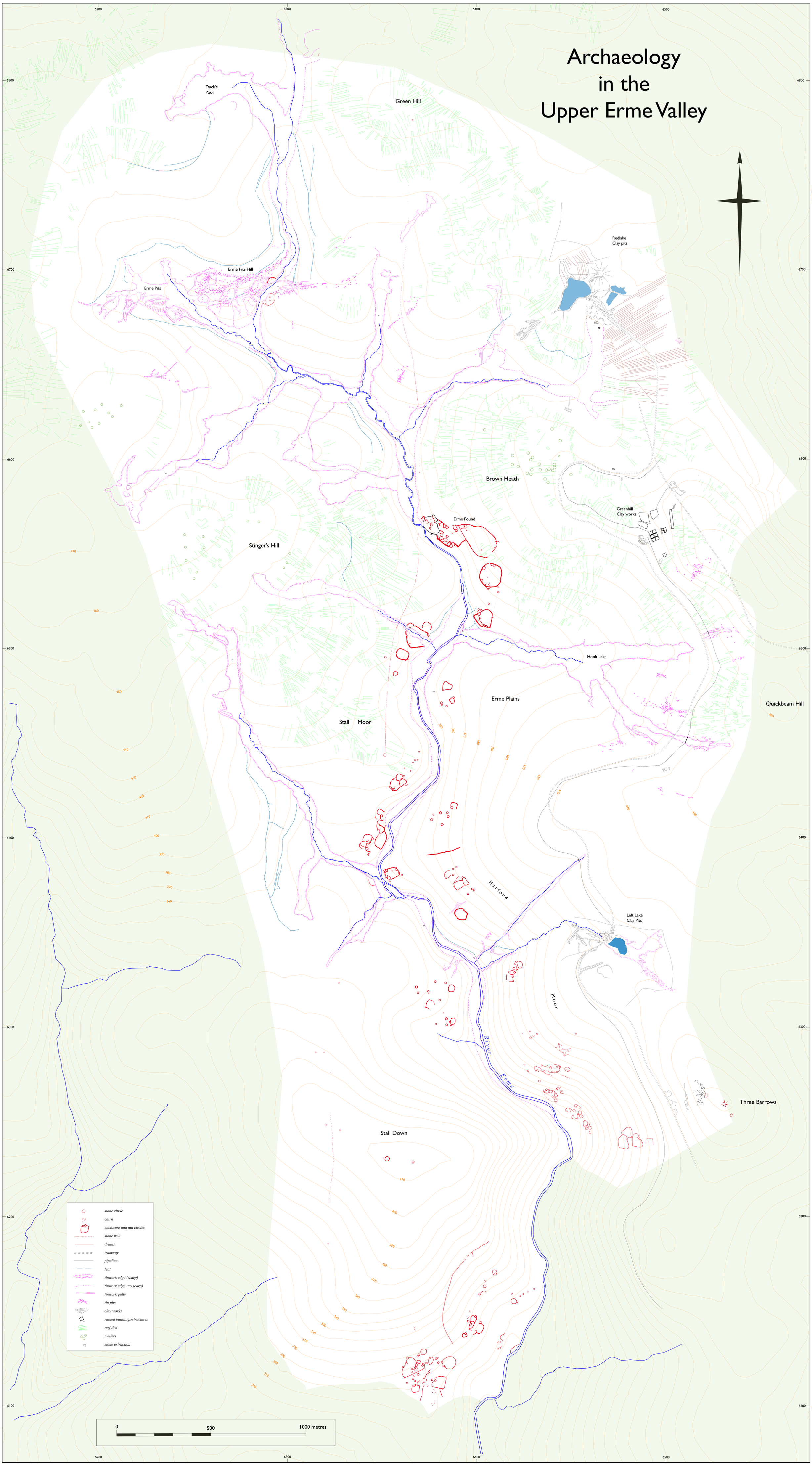
MDV5109	ENCLOSED HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT	A complex of prehistoric enclosures with sub-divisions and ruined hut circles. Also evidence of later adaptive reuse in the medieval/post-medieval period of one enclosure (Erme Pound, MDV 5110) and the addition of further buildings. The entire site covers 4ha and is 427m long by up to 133m wide and sits on sloping ground adjacent to the River Erme on the north side. The prehistoric phase may have included three main elements of enclosure. The western enclosure, which contained at least four hut circles and was later adapted to form Erme Pound, probably had a similar amorphous footprint to the later pound, which overlies it, covering 0.6ha. The stone of the original wall is visible in places at the base of the more recent dry stone wall. The interior contains a combination of natural clitter streams and sub-dividing walls. The latter are very spread and in places it is difficult to differentiate the two. Smaller enclosures or pens on the western end, extend beyond the main enclosure space. To the east a large teardrop shaped enclosure of 2ha has a mostly clear interior, with one small inner enclosure on the north corner having two possible huts. There is also two discrete hut circles within the main space. The enclosure wall comprises a stony, mainly turf-covered, bank of up to 4m wide. It is very robust in places, especially along the SW side and the northern section but in other places it has been overwhelmed by peat growth and is visible as a slight lynchet, if at all. Bridging the two enclosures is a central space which is bounded on the south by a substantial wall with two dog-legs turns, and contains several smaller enclosures or pens. The north side of this space is not completely enclosed and there is a large void between two of the smaller enclosures. There is no certainty that this space was ever filled by a continuous wall, but it seems likely. However, the strength of the northern walls is far from equal to that of the south side, which although spread to 6m wide, still remains to over 0.5m high in places and was clearly very substantial. The smaller enclosures or pens, attached to the interiors and exteriors of the main enclosures, are constructed in a less robust style, comprising either lines of randomly spaced boulders, or low, turf-covered rubble banks. The layout and form appears to be unsystematic, with some attached to the larger enclosure walls, or each other, while one other is free-standing. Some are associated with ruined hut circles as well as some less permanent structures. Within the whole complex, there are twelve confirmed ruined hut circles, and one possible hut circle, all likely to be associated with prehistoric occupation of the site. Five free-standing hut circles survive in the western enclosure. All were constructed from relatively smallish pieces of granite and as a result, three survive only as turf-covered stony mounds, the largest of which is 14m in diameter and stands to over 1m high. No details of the walls are visible but the volume of tumbled stone suggest they may have been very substantial. The other two huts have some structural stone visible, providing internal diameters of approximately 4m. In the central area, five likely hut circles have been recorded, of which three have surviving wall fabric in the form of edge-set slabs, surrounded by rubble mounds. All three have internal dimensions of a little over 4m. Within the larger eastern enclosure only two hut circles survive, spaced 128m apart. The northern of these is little more than a platform, with three or four *in-situ* stones of the wall remaining in place. It could have had a diameter of 4.2m. The other example has more stones surviving but is still very ruinous with an internal diameter of approximately 4.5m. In addition to the hut circles, there is a total of 13 small, more ephemeral, structures built into various enclosure walls. Though some conform to a circular outline, others appear to be irregular in shape or rectangular. The interior space in all cases would have been less than 2.5m, which is small for a permanent domestic site. The date for these structures is also uncertain. The western enclosure was adapted into a strong cattle pound by imposing a drystone wall onto the prehistoric remains (see MDV5110). This probably occurred in the medieval period or later and three ruined and roofless rectangular structures built against various sections of the southern enclosure walls may be associated with this later episode. One (see MDV5108) is attached to the southern exterior of Erme Pound. A second is a probable shelter adjacent to the SE exterior of the pound (SX 63792 65598). This is built from large, coursed granite boulders, using a drystone technique. The walls are 0.8m thick by up to 0.9m high and the internal dimensions are 5.5m by 2.3m. The entrance opening was is on the northern corner. The interior of the building is lined with a raised plinth, capped with flat granite slabs, creating seating of up to 0.7m wide. A third structure is tucked inside the southern, central section of the enclosure at SX 63846 65546. The 0.8m-thick walls stand to approximately 0.5m and the interior is 4m by 1.6m. An entrance opening is on the SE side.	263912	65593
MDV5110	POUND	Erme Pound on the western edge of Brown Heath adjacent to the east bank of the Erme, was used as a drift pound for impounding stray cattle as part of the commons stock management system that was in place in the medieval and post-medieval period on Dartmoor. The pound is first documented in 1586, though is likely to have been in existence before then. It may have fallen into disuse by 1800. The 0.6ha pound, or enclosure, was imposed onto an existing, long-abandoned prehistoric enclosure (MDV5109), probably chosen for its existing supply of stone. The base of the earlier wall is visible at the foot of the later wall, which may explain the irregular outline. The pound was built using a strong drystone style of walling which is 1.4m thick in places and is sufficiently robust to still be standing to in excess of 1m high at several points, although much of the stone has tumbled, leaving several stretches completely ruined. The main entrance is on the SE side, measuring 2.4m wide with return walls surviving on the south side. This is likely to have been the only entrance. The interior is not clear and contains five prehistoric hut circles, and a large spread of natural granite clitter.	263761	65654
MDV5111	HUT CIRCLE	A hut circle contained within the eastern enclosure of Erme Pound prehistoric settlement. (see MDV5109).	264020	65522
MDV5112	TIN MILL	A ruined tin mill 18.5m east of the River Erme at Hook Lake. The building sits at the foot of the northern scarp of the Hook Lake streamworks (MDV13179), just east of the point where it meets the Erme Valley streamworks. The rectangular structure has approximate internal dimensions of 6.9m by 3.9m, with stone walls of between 0.6 and 0.8m thick. The northern wall is a revetment, which reinforces the slope and survives to over 1m high. Other walls have tumbled and the interior is strewn with fallen stone. There is also a low N-S partition wall roughly dividing the building into two. The entrance opening is currently obscured but likely to have been located near the SW corner of the south wall. The wheelpit on the northern exterior, first observed by R H Worth is now filled with stone. A stone with several worked indentations, including a fractured mould cavitiy, within the interior of the building, remains as described by R H Worth. The building is partly disguised by bracken during the summer months. A clear, though dry and silted earthwork leat can be traced from the bank just above the building, for 70m NW where a meets another leat channel, of which it is a branch, traceable back to its source on the River Erme at SX 63927 6541. No documentation has so far been unearthed to date this mill, but the most likely date range for its construction and use would be 16th to 17th century.	263930	65090
MDV5113	TINNERS BUILDING	A ruined rectangular building located with the tin streamworks on the west bank of Blacklane Brook, is a possible tinners' building, or lodge, for which a post-medieval date may be assumed, though it could possibly be earlier. This building has previously been described as a tin mill or 'blowing house', though diagnostic evidence is lacking. The structure is built against the foot of the steep, scarped edge of the valley streamworks, where the rear wall forms a revetment. The three upstanding walls are constructed from random granite boulders, standing to a maximum height of 1m. The internal dimensions are approximately 5.1m by 1.6m. The position of the entrance may have been on the NE end of the building.	262900	66900
MDV5114	TINNERS BUILDING	A ruined rectangular building located with the large area of tin streamworks on the east side of Blacklane Brook, is a possible tinners' building, or lodge, for which a post-medieval date may be assumed, though it could possibly be earlier. The uneven walls are constructed from random granite boulders, standing to a maximum height of 0.8m. The dimensions are approximately 5.3m by 2.5mThe position of the entrance has not survived.	262950	66910
MDV5124	BARROW	A group of mounds formerly recorded as barrows or cairns are more likely to be charcoal burning mounds or meilers (see 122892).	262020	66290
MDV5135	ENCLOSURE	A sub-circular enclosure of 1.2ha on the eastern slope of the River Erme, which is the northern of two enclosures between Hook Lake and Erme Pound. Compared with other enclosures in the Erme valley, the walls are very strong, well-built from large boulders, standing to over 1m high in places, and although spread to over 4m, many sections of the original facings of the wall survive on both the interior and exterior. On the northern arc of the enclosure an 8m section of the wall appears to be absent or buried. Fifteen metres west of the breach, a smaller opening appears to have been deliberately blocked by resting a 2.8m slab across it. Several pens have been constructed against the interior wall surviving as turf and stone banks of a much slighter construction than the main wall. Earlier depictions show more of these but at the time of the 2018 survey, much of the interior was obscured by the dense growth of rushes. Two hut circles survive on the interior, including one which survives as a much disturbed semicircle of boulders. The other (see MDV5145) is in slightly better condition, though covered by rushes.	264080	65390

MDV5136	STONE ALIGNMENT	A double stone row running approximately south to north extends 220m tangentially between two enclosures on the eastern slope of the River Erme, north of Stony Bottom. Only 25 stones, including recumbents, could be recorded in 2018, though the terrain is heavily covered by molinia grass tussocks, which may be disguising many more stones. The stones comprise posts or slabs of granite, none of which are in excess of 1m tall and most are less than 0.5m. A hut circle (MDV5147) near the northern end has been built just touching the line of the row and one stone of the row is now within the spread of the ruined hut. A round cairn (MSV5137) with vestiges of a kerb forms the northern terminal of the row.	264099	65230
MDV5137	CAIRN	A prehistoric cairn with retaining circle, which forms the northern terminal of a stone row (MDV5136), on the east flank of the River Erme, north of Hook Lake. A fragmentary mound, offset within the circle, is all that remains of the cairn, which has a hollowed centre but no surviving evidence of a cist. Nine slabs of the kerb are either standing or leaning and several recumbent stones on the northern arc may be fallen examples. The monument was heavily disguised by the rushes at the time of inspection in May 2018.	264100	65320
MDV5145	HUT CIRCLE	A stone hut circle within an enclosure (see MDV 5135)	264080	65340
MDV5146	HUT CIRCLE	A hut circle 5m south of an enclosure (see MDV 5135), which is attached to the enclosure by a slight rubble wall bank. The hut has stone walls surviving in good condition, with a cleared level floor. The internal diameter is approximately 8m with a well-defined opening on the SE side.	264060	65310
MDV5147	HUT CIRCLE	A prehistoric hut circle, associated with a nearby enclosure (MDV5135), which has been imposed onto the earlier Harford stone row (MDV5136). The hut is a well-built and well-preserved example with an internal diameter of approximately 6m. The stone lining of the wall has survived well on the interior and embanked on the outside to 2m thick, with some external wall face also visible. A clear, though blocked, entrance opening is visible on the SSE arc and one stone of the stone row is still *in situ* in the western arc of the hut circles wall bank.	264114	65298
MDV5148	HUT CIRCLE	A prehistoric stone hut circle, which was later adapted as a shelter, 25m north of the Hook Lake enclosure on the eastern flank of the River Erme. The original internal diameter was approximately 5.5m, but the walls, which were probably double-faced, were much disturbed when an approximately rectangular shelter was constructed against the northern interior, by erecting a partition wall. The interior of the shelter is approximately 4.4m by 2m. Despite the disturbance, several orthostats of the original circle survive on the south side and the opening for the entrance is clear on the SW.	264070	65230
MDV5149	HUT CIRCLE	Two hut circles, 10m to the north of the Hook Lake enclosure on the eastern flank of the River Erme. The western hut is an extremely well-built and well-preserved example with an internal diameter of over 6m. The walls are 2m thick with facing surviving on much of the exterior and 30 per cent of the interior. A clear entrance opening is visible on the eastern arc. A smaller hut to the west, has an internal diameter of 3.8m, with much of the stone of the interior lining remaining *in situ.* The entrance appears to be on the west side and therefore facing the adjacent larger hut, 3m to the west.	264010	65200
MDV5151	HUT CIRCLE	A single internal stone hut circle within an enclosure (MDV5152) to the north of Hook Lake on the east flank of the River Erme, has an internal diameter of 3.2m. Several orthostats representing the internal wall face of the structure remain *in situ,* surrounded by turf covered rubble.	264010	65160
MDV5152	ENCLOSURE	A ruined prehistoric enclosure of 0.6ha, containing two stone hut circles and several internal wall banks creating pens, located to the north of Hook Lake on the eastern flank of the River Erme. The enclosure is an odd shape that is approximately trapezoidal in outline but with curving corners and a serpentine SW wall. It was of very robust construction with granite boulder walls, of up to 2.7m thick, having an inner and outer face, though now spread to over 4m in places due to collapse. However, many fragmentary lengths of the wall face survive *in situ* and it stands to up to 1m in height. The enclosure has no obvious remains of an entrance other than two apparent breaches on the eastern side. Slight, ruinous walls divide parts of the SW interior into pens, including one large elongated and two smaller crescent shaped examples. An internal hut circle has an internal diameter of 3.2m. Several orthostats representing the internal wall face of the structure remain *in situ,* surrounded by turf covered rubble. Attached to the SE interior corner of the enclosure, a circular embankment forms a possible small and very ruinous hut circle of less than 3m diameter. A small 'D'-shaped external enclosure attached to the north side, connects two further hut circles to the settlement. The small enclosure has low, spread walls of approximately 2m wide and 0.5m high and the huts are set into the curved section of the D. The western of these (MDV5149), is an extremely well built and well preserved example with an internal diameter of over 6m. The walls are 2m thick with facing surviving on much of the exterior and 30 per cent of the interior. A clear entrance opening is visible on the eastern arc. The smaller hut to the west, has an internal diameter of 3.8m, with much of the stone of the interior lining remaining *in situ.* The entrance appears to be on the west side and therefore facing the adjacent larger hut, 3m to the west.	264060	65120
MDV5158	TRAMWAY	The track bed of the Zeal Tor Tramway, runs from Crossways at the head of Redlake Mire to Shipley Bridge, of which the section of track north of Western Whitebarrow, including the northern terminus lies within the survey area. It was constructed by Davey and Wilkin in about 1848, to transport peat to their naphtha works at Shipley Bridge, but operated for only a few years (Harris 1966; Wade 1985). The slightly sunken trackbed is between 4m and 5m wide. Just south of Crossways, the spoil heap of a large excavation associated with later clayworks has covered the track and at Crossways itself, the Redlake tramway of 1912 (MDV3138), has transected it at right angle. From this point, the track continues for another 270m before fading into Redlake Mire.	266322	64648
MDV5159	CLAY WORKINGS	Ruined china clay settling tanks, or concentrators, at the Greenhill clayworks, NW of Western White Barrow. This clayworks was operated by the China Clay Corporation from about 1913 to 1932 to refine the clay from Redlake Pit (MDV107445), 1.3km to the north. The tanks were created by excavating a hollow into the slope then reinforcing the downslope side with the earth removed from the excavation, and lining the hollow with mortared stone and concrete. The majority of the stone used in construction is of a metamorphic type found around the borders of Dartmoor which does not occur on the upland and must have been transported to the site via the Redlake Railway along with various type of brick used to build some structural details including manhole linings. Surplus spoil created in the excavation of the hollows was dumped downhill of each settling tank. The upper set of four tanks is sited just below and to the west of the mica drags (MDV5169) comprising a large square pit, 23.8m by 23.8m, sub-divided into four separate pits of 11m by 11m by cross partition walls, 2m thick. The concrete floor in each pit slopes in two directions towards the centre giving a maximum depth of 3.4m. Although the floors and main outer wall survive *in situ*, the cross partitions appear to have been deliberately demolished. Remnant sections of glazed ceramic pipes, which fed the settling tanks are traceable on the surface, and others remain buried. Just above the south east corner of the installation, a partly demolished rectangular structure 3.7m by 1.8m by 1m high was the point from which the flow of slurry into the pits was controlled. Parts of a large-bore ceramic pipe leading to this structure from the drags, remain *in situ* above ground. A larger set of six tanks is located 30m to the west, and was the likely destination for the clay slurry once drained from the upper pit, in a continuance of the filtering process. These are 15.7m by 15.7m and 3.6m deep. The floor of each slopes in four directions to the centre, where the main sluice was located. Collapsed brickwork in the base of the tanks, and rectangular brick foundation measuring 1.2m by 0.6m in two of the tanks, may represent remains of the support for a pinhole launder. Each tank also has an iron sluice outlet built into the top of the wall in one corner, which could be adjusted to various depths to allow cleaned surface water out of the tank. This water was collected in rectangular chambers 1m by 2m and over 1.5m deep from where it could be directed to the return pipe. Remnant sections of glazed ceramic pipes, which fed the settling tanks are traceable on the surface, and others remain buried. Some of these lead to or from raised brick structures spaced around and below the installation. Eight of these structures, arranged in two lines adjacent to the tanks, all approximately 1m square, accommodated sluice valves just below ground, used to direct the flow of slurry. Two slightly larger brick structures were associated with the main outflow pipes to Bittaford, and probably served as inspection hatches and perhaps housed shut off valves. A third, just to the north served the same purpose on the return pipe which carried waste water back to Redlake Pit. A single settling tank is located 80m to the SE of the others. Clearly of a similar design, it measures 17m by 17m 3.3m deep. However, it appears to have been robbed of the stone that was used to line the sides, which is mostly missing though some vestiges survive. Its isolated position and the survival of a feed pipe direct from the drags suggests it may have been installed to refine lower grade mica clay, or that it was needed to provide greater capacity to the other settling tanks.	264956	65560

MDV5167	PIPELINE	A buried ceramic pipeline, which transported liquid china clay between the Redlake clay pit and Greenhill clayworks, and also to the Bittaford drying sheds. This included a return pipe which runs on a similar route to the railway, between the works and the clay pit, where sections of the pipe are visible in places beside the trackbed. The most significant part of this network is the twin pipes that transported the almost finished clay from the Greenhill works (MDV5159) to the drying sheds at Bittaford over a distance of 12.7km. These pipes can be traced from just below the six-chambered settling tanks at Greenhill works, heading south, parallel with the east side of the railway. Although sunken into the ground, the pipeline or its linear earthwork are visible over most of its route following the approximate contours, but descending slightly as it does so. After crossing the railway on Quickbeam Hill, it stays on the west site for the remainder of its journey. Clay from Leftlake, joined the main pipe via an underground feeder which exited the settling pits (MDV27892) on the west side. Within the Erme valley survey area (May 2018), three examples of engineering were necessary to elevate the pipes across gullies of old tinworks, which in all three cases was solved by constructing shuttered concrete aqueducts with multiple arches. The longest of the three is 40m across the head of the Hook Lake tin streamworks. Service manholes were installed at intervals along the pipeline, 80 in total over the 12.7km, according to H. E. Wade, all of which survive in some form within the survey area. Each had a brick lined shaft, topped by a manhole cover and a vertical iron breather pipe.	265020	61791
MDV5168	OPENWORK	A discrete openwork of 160m long by up to 16m wide and 6m deep, and 10 dispersed trial pits represent the eastern limit of working along the Hook Lake tin deposits. A second cluster of 11 pits is located 82m to the south. This working is now separated from the main area of streamworks to the west by the trackbed of the 20th century Redlake railway. The pipeline of the clay pits (MDV5167) also traverses the tinwork, partly supported by a concrete causeway.	265257	65080
MDV5169	CLAY WORKINGS	Disused mica drag at the Greenhill clayworks, NW of Western White Barrow on Ugborough Moor. This clayworks was operated by the China Clay Corporation from about 1913 to 1932 to refine the clay from Redlake Pit (MDV107445), 1.3km to the north. The remains comprise a rectangular, sunken platform 102m by 13.5m, cut into the hillside and contained within a low, stone wall of up to 0.6m high, capped with concrete. The interior has very slight north-south gradient and would have been subdivided by narrow lengthwise channels or strips with planked sides, 50-60cm apart and about 15cm high. As the clay slurry flowed along these strips, the heavier sand and mica was trapped by boards set at 90º across each of the strips. Each board had a drain to periodically wash the sand and mica out of the drags. The drains, which are essentially concrete-lined channels, 35cm wide, running across the width of the drags are the only internal component to survive. Eight drains survive, though some are very silted, at intervals of approximately 16m, reducing to 8m near the north end. Corresponding with these drains, on the west side, the waste water was conveyed away from the drags in pipes or ditches. Five of these have manhole inspection points over 1m below ground level with rectangular brick-lined shafts, 1m west of the drag wall. A series of c.30m-long linear spoil heaps extending from the west side of the drags, are likely to be result of digging the terrace, to accommodate the drags, and not a waste product from the drags. Although the perimeter wall and some of the drains are visible, the interior now has a thick covering of molinia grass. A granite structure 64m south of Crossways marks the southern terminal of the rising main from Redlake clay pit, 1.2km to the north, and from where clay slurry pumped up the pipe was fed into the drags. The building is semicircular on the northern end with right-angled corners on the southern end. It is approximately 1.5m high with granite walls of 0.6m thick, coursed and mortared, and capped with concrete. The external dimensions are 3.5m by 3.1m. Iron bar steps have been set into the west side to allow inspection, though it is not known if the structure was covered. The walls all stand to their full original height though the semicircular end has a hole pierced right through, leaving the capping in a perilous state. This may have been the entry point of the rising main, now removed, or a result of vandalism. On the north side of the building a trench may be traced leading down past Crossways, which accommodated the rising main pipe from the clay pit. It is not know if the pipe remains in situ. Connected to the south of the building, are two, large bore, partly buried ceramic pipes still in situ, which directed the slurry into two sand drags 6m below. These comprise sunken parallel, elongated pits, 1.4m apart, lined with mortared stone and capped with concrete. Both are 15.7m long by 0.6m deep and 1.9m wide, tapering into a bull nosed southern end, housing the pipe outlets into the large drag.	265034	65698
MDV54857	TINNERS BUILDING	A ruined rectangular building located with the large area of tin streamworks on the east side of Duck's Pool Stream, 100m above its junction with Blacklane Brook, is a possible tinners' building, or lodge, for which a post-medieval date may be assumed, though it could possibly be earlier. The 0.8-0.9m-thick coursed stone walls, which stand approximately 1m high are reinforced around the whole of the exterior with a turf-covered bank. The interior dimensions are 5.5m by 2.1m and the entrance opening is on the west side. Opposite the entrance, in the east wall interior is a fireplace recess of 0.8m wide.	262950	67650
MDV54858	TINNERS BUILDING	A ruined rectangular building located with the large area of tin streamworks on the east side of Duck's Pool Stream, 130m above its junction with Blacklane Brook, is a possible tinners' building, or lodge, for which a post-medieval date may be assumed, though it could possibly be earlier. The roughly coursed stone walls are tumbled and spread but measure approximately 0.7m thick and survive to an average of 0.5m high. The internal dimensions are 2.3m by 3.8m. The position of the entrance is unclear.	262950	67680
MDV54859	TINNERS BUILDING	A ruined rectangular building located with the large area of tin streamworks that occupy Hortonsford Bottom (MDV28302), is a possible tinners' building, or lodge, for which a post-medieval date may be assumed, though possibly earlier. The walls are constructed from mostly flat granite slabs, standing to a maximum height of 1.1m. The dimensions are approximately 4m by 2.4m and the 1.2m-wide entrance opening is set at the eastern end of the southern long wall.	262360	65920
MDV5666	CAIRN	The largest of the Three Barrows is at the centre of the three, with a spread diameter of 40m, though it stands to only approximately 2.5m high. The central areas of all three cairns have been much disturbed over the centuries, though some crudely-built stone shelters, visible on satellite photography of 2002 (Google Earth), have been dismantled and the stone carefully re-assimilated into the cairn by the DNPA.	265309	62597
MDV5746	BARROW	The northern cairn at Three Barrows comprises an exposed stony mound with an elliptical footprint 24m by 19.5m, and a hollowed centre, resembling a crater. The central areas of all three cairns have been much disturbed over the centuries, though some crudely-built stone shelters, visible on satellite photography of 2002 (Google Earth), have been dismantled and the stone carefully re-assimilated into the cairn by the DNPA.	265215	62644
MDV61746	MINE	Remains of a tin mine, probably Wheal Dorothy, of which little is known other than its name which is mentioned by Burnard (1891) and Crossing (1909), though it is likely to have been operational long before those dates. The working is limited to a cluster of pits and a deep pit working at SX 6507 6662. This comprises two conjoined pits of approximately 5m deep, with substantial spoil heaps around the exterior. An apparent drainage adit, now blocked, cuts into the slope on the south side of the pits and a channel leads away to the east. There are two buildings associated with the pits. The larger sits on the eastern lip of the pit. It has an L shape footprint with a narrow section on the east end. The internal dimensions are 2m by 5.7m overall by up to 0.6m high and the narrow section at the eastern end is 1m wide. There is a possible entrance opening on the south west side. The stone foundations of a second structure are sited to the south. It comprises a stone-lined hollow of 3.7m by 2.5m by 0.3m deep. The scale of these workings suggest this mine never went further than an exploratory phase.	265076	66637
MDV79050	HUT CIRCLE	A hut circle which forms part of a prehistoric settlement of seven large hut circles and vestiges of enclosures on the moderate eastern slope of the River Erme, south of Left Lake. (see MDV 4251)	264208	63348
MDV79051	HUT CIRCLE	A hut circle which forms part of a prehistoric settlement of seven large hut circles and vestiges of enclosures on the moderate eastern slope of the River Erme, south of Left Lake. (see MDV 4251)	264201	63334
MDV79052	HUT CIRCLE	A hut circle which forms part of a prehistoric settlement of seven large hut circles and vestiges of enclosures on the moderate eastern slope of the River Erme, south of Left Lake. (see MDV 4251)	264210	63317
MDV79053	HUT CIRCLE	A hut circle which forms part of a prehistoric settlement of seven large hut circles and vestiges of enclosures on the moderate eastern slope of the River Erme, south of Left Lake. (see MDV 4251)	264207	63304
MDV79054	HUT CIRCLE	A hut circle which forms part of a prehistoric settlement of seven large hut circles and vestiges of enclosures on the moderate eastern slope of the River Erme, south of Left Lake. (see MDV 4251)	264198	63294

MDV79055	HUT CIRCLE	A hut circle which forms part of a prehistoric settlement of seven large hut circles and vestiges of enclosures on the moderate eastern slope of the River Erme, south of Left Lake. (see MDV 4251)	264169	63298
MDV79056	HUT CIRCLE	A hut circle which forms part of a prehistoric settlement of seven large hut circles and vestiges of enclosures on the moderate eastern slope of the River Erme, south of Left Lake. (see MDV 4251)	264190	63268
MDV79057	HUT CIRCLE	A hut circle which forms part of a prehistoric settlement of seven large hut circles and vestiges of enclosures on the moderate eastern slope of the River Erme, south of Left Lake. (see MDV 4251)	264191	63245
MDV79058	ENCLOSURE	An enclosure and two hut circles which forms part of a prehistoric settlement of seven large hut circles and vestiges of enclosures on the moderate eastern slope of the River Erme, south of Left Lake. (See MDV 4251)	264188	63290
MDV79059	HUT CIRCLE	A large possible hut circle on the moderate west-facing slope of Erme Plains, 180m east of the River Erme. One of a group of eight huts forming an unenclosed settlement (MDV4324). The possible hut comprises an open-ended elliptical bank with internal dimensions of 7.1m by 2.8m by 0.6m high, which could represent a disturbed hut circle, though this outline is not usual.	263894	64163
MDV79060	ENCLOSURE	A small prehistoric enclosure on the moderate eastern slope of Erme Plains, 180m east of the River Erme, associated with a group of eight huts forming an unenclosed settlement (MDV4324). The enclosure is a rough rectangular stony bank, with only three sides remaining in place. It is attached to the north side of two hut circles, between which the southern bank of the enclosure is missing. The bank is now very denuded and spread, though several stones of its fabric remain *in situ* along the western half. The eastern half of the enclosure is now barely visible.	263865	64178
MDV79061	ENCLOSURE	An enclosure which forms part of a dispersed prehistoric settlement (MDV4332) on the NW slope of Stall Down, approximately 180m west of the River Erme, on a moderate slope. The enclosure has an has an intact circuit with an internal area of 0.1ha, with walls of spread, turf-covered stony banks, up to 2.6m wide, mostly lower than 0.5m high.	263864	63206
MDV79062	HUT CIRCLE	One of two hut circles built into the northern arc of an enclosure (MDV4294) on the moderate eastern slope of the River Erme to the north of Dry Lake. The hut comprises a circular stony bank, now turf-covered and spread, with some stone of the interior face remaining *in situ.* The structure has a roughly level floor and an interior diameter of approximately 6.5m. It is slightly embanked on the southern arc and there is no obvious remains of an entrance.	263932	63620
MDV79063	HUT CIRCLE	A possible hut circle, which is one of a group or settlement on the moderate eastern slope of the River Erme to the north of Dry Lake. This low, spread approximately circular turf bank has a diameter of 7m and could represent the remains of a demolished hut circle. However, no evidence of any large stone is visible.	263957	63705
MDV79064	HUT CIRCLE	The westernmost of two adjoining hut circles, which form part of group or settlement on the moderate eastern slope of the River Erme to the north of Dry Lake. The hut, which is terraced into the slope and embanked on the SW side, has walls comprising a turf-covered stony bank, now ruined and spread to 4m wide. The interior diameter is 7.5m. Traces of the wall faces remain visible in the form of several *in-situ* edge-set slabs. A cluster of fallen slabs on the SSE side, may indicate the position of a blocked entrance.	263978	63729
MDV79065	HUT CIRCLE	The easternmost of two adjoining hut circles, which form part of a group or settlement on the moderate eastern slope of the River Erme to the north of Dry Lake. The hut, which is terraced into the slope and embanked on the SW side, has walls comprising a turf-covered stony bank, now ruined and spread to 4m wide. The interior diameter is 7m. Traces of the wall faces remain visible in the form of several *in-situ* edge-set slabs. A clear entrance on the SSE arc of the wall has a pair of upright slabs *in situ* forming a door opening. The SW arc of the wall contains much loose, exposed stone, covering part of the interior.	263986	63722
MDV79066	HUT CIRCLE	One of three hut circles built into the walls of a conjoined enclosure (MDV4291) on the moderate eastern slope of the River Erme to the north of Dry Lake. The circular wall comprises a low turf-covered stony bank, now spread to up to 3m wide. Traces of the exterior wall faces remain visible in the form of several *in situ* edge-set slabs, and one slab on The SE side, set at 90º may indicate the position of a blocked entrance. At the time of survey (May 2018), this hut was partly obscured by the growth of dense rushes.	263926	63791
MDV79067	HUT CIRCLE	One of three hut circles built into the walls of a conjoined enclosure (MDV4291) on the moderate eastern slope of the River Erme to the north of Dry Lake. This large, robust hut of 8m internal diameter, which is terraced into the slope and embanked on the SW side, has several patches of intact wall facings on both the interior and exterior walls, comprising coursed granite blocks built up to over 0.5m. The walls were 1.5m – 2m thick. Other sections of the wall survives as a spread, turf-covered stony bank. A clear entrance on the SSE arc of the wall has two parallel, upright slabs *in situ* forming a door opening, though this area is covered by much tumbled stone. Some disturbance to the exterior of the hut has occurred on the SW embankment.	263887	63773
MDV79068	HUT CIRCLE	One of three hut circles built into the walls of a conjoined enclosure (MDV4291) on the moderate eastern slope of the River Erme to the north of Dry Lake. The circular wall comprises a low turf-covered stony bank, now spread to 2m wide. Traces of the interior wall face remain visible in the form of several *in situ* edge-set slabs, and one slab on The SE side, set at 90º may indicate the position of a blocked entrance. Secondary use of the site has occurred in the form of a circular turf bank built against the eastern arc of the hut, forming the base of a smaller, circular structure.	263878	63746
MDV79069	HUT CIRCLE	A hut circle which is part of a settlement on Harford Moorcontaining nine hut circles and three enclosures (MDV28111; 4291). The hut is strongly built using large pieces of granite to construct an inner and outer wall, containing a robust stone bank. Vestiges of the wall survive in places on the exterior, plus a few isolated boulders of the interior are visible. The interior diameter was approximately between 7 and 8m, with the walls standing up to 1m high.	263876	63803
		NEW RECORDS 2018		
MDV122824	TRIAL PIT/SHAFT	Tin pits and a single shaft are distributed around the southern branch of Hook Lake tin stream on the west side of Quckbeam Hill. The pits are arranged into five clusters to the north and south of the streamworks (see also MDV27881). Most are certainly trial pits used for prospecting, and are approximately 3 to 5m diameter, each with a small collar of spoil on the downslope side. One possible backfilled shaft at SX6503 6469, is much larger, with a diameter of approximately 12m. A narrow cut channel 40m to the west may be the drain from a blocked adit connecting to the shaft. These remains would represent very limited tin mining at this location.	265002	64656
MDV122882	TRIAL PIT	A cluster of over 50 tin trial pits. 170m west of Western White Barrow. The pits are approximately 3 to 5m diameter, each with a small collar of spoil on the downslope side.		
MDV122883	CHARCOAL PLATFORM	Three meiler platforms on eastern slope of Stingers Hill. The meilers comprise turf-covered, circular, earth or peat, flat-topped mounds. Some have a wedge profile to accommodate the slope. The dimensions vary considerably but 6-10m diameter is an average diameter, and some survive to over 1.5m high. These features have not yet been dated, but it is known from documentation, that peat charcoal was produced on Dartmoor using this method from at least the 13th century.		
MDV122884	TRACKWAY	A hollowed trackway, probably cut and used by peat cutters runs along the western flank of the River Erme from the upper section of Hortonsford streamworks, then south crossing Knackersmill Gulf and Bledge Brook streamworks, before traverseng Stall Moor, leaving the open moor near Harrowthorn. The track is over 1m deep in places and 3m wide, running through many areas where peat has been cut.		
MDV122885	LEAT	A dry leat channel which diverted water south from the west side of the River Erme above Hook Lake, skirting along the western edge of the valley streamworks and terminating at the northern edge of Knackersmill Gulf streamwork. The channel is very faint, discernable in places only by a line of rushes.	263982	65188
MDV122886	LEAT	A dry leat channel which diverted water from the east side of the River Erme, just below a bend at (SX63777 63572), south to a tin mill near Dry Lake (MDV4250). The clear earthwork channel is up to 1.5m wide in places by 0.5m deep	263866	63454

MDV122887	TINNERS BUILDING	A ruined rectangular building set amidst an area of tin streamwork remains, 12m west of the River Erme, north of Blatchford Bottom. A probable tinners' hut or lodge. The walls have been built into a hollow between the waste heaps of the tinwork, reinforced with a dry-stone revetment on three sides and banked on the southern end. The entrance was on the western side. The interior dimensions are 6m by 2.8m.	263540	63959
MDV122888	LEAT	A leat channel and a system of feeders, now dry and silted, had its source on Bledge Brook and supplied water to tin streamworks further down the same tributary (MDV27917). The main leat runs approximately north to south and is a substantial example of its type, with an earthwork channel averaging 2m wide (wider in places) by 0.5m and a sizeable bank on its downslope side. Smaller feeders taken from the leat are less well defined and barely visible in places, though may be traced running down the slope towards the tinwork.	262902	64077
MDV122889	RUINED BUILDING	Redlake Cottage. The foundations of a 20th century dwelling recorded as the home of the Redlake pit captain and said to have contained 2 bedrooms, a sitting room, kitchen and pantry (Wade 1982, 57). The single story building was prefabricated, built onto a stone foundation wall. Surprisingly, killas rather than granite was used for the construction, which is an easier material from which to create coursed walls but would need to have been imported to the site via the railway. Most of the walls survive to their full height of approximately 0.8m, though the north wall has been part demolished. The internal dimensions are 11.3m by 5.2m . No photograph of the house is known to have survived, but it is likely to have been corrugated sheeting on a timber frame.	264721	65946
MDV122890	ENCLOSURE	An arced enclosure wall adjacent to the west bank of the River Erme at Blatchford Bottom. The wall is fragmentary and made up of large boulders, enclosing a 'D' shaped area with the River Erme forming the straight side of the D.	263443	63674
MDV122891	TINNERS BUILDING	A ruined rectangular building, adjacent to a small lode tin working (MDV24813), on the slope to the west of Erme Pits. Three walls, constructed from small pieces of granite and embanked on the exterior, have survived to their full height of approximately 1m, though the west wall is missing some stone. The internal dimensions are approximately 5.6m by 3.4m. The interior is clear of stone but filled with rushes.	262333	66437
MDV122892	CHARCOAL PLATFORM	A cluster of at least ten peat charcoal hearths or meilers on the high ground of Langcombe Hill, between the Plym and Erme valleys. The meilers comprise turf-covered, circular, earth or peat, flat-topped mounds. Some have a wedge profile to accommodate the slope. The dimensions vary considerably but 10m diameter is an average diameter, and some survive to over 1.5m high. These features have not yet been dated, but it is known from documentation, that peat charcoal was produced on Dartmoor using this method from at least the 13th century.	261972	66218
MDV122893	RUINED BUILDING	A 3-sided rectangular structure, set within the tin streamworks (MDV28302) at the lower eastern end of Hortonsford Bottom. The tumbled walls are randomly constructed from granite, though now stand to a maximum of only 0.6m high. The NE wall is absent and it seems likely that it was never built providing an open-fronted temporary shelter. It is unlikely that this structure was associated with the tinworking, and may be a more recent intrusion.	262894	66332
MDV262894	RUINED BUILDING	A ruined rectangular structure in the bottom of a deep tinwork gully at Erme Pits is probably the foundations of a building. Although tumbled, the surviving sections of stone walling appear to have been well constructed. Internal dimension are approximately 3.5m by 3.6m. The walls stand mostly to less than 0.4m, though the NE wall, which is revetted into the base of a steep slope, is over 0.6m. The purpose and date of the structure are unknown, but it was quite clearly built sometime after this portion of the tinwork had become exhausted.	262406	66757
MDV122895	TINNERS BUILDING	A ruined, approximately rectangular stone structure located within shallow tin streamwork remains at Erme Head. A probable tinners' hut or lodge for which a post-medieval date may be assumed, though possibly earlier. The walls are ruined almost to ground level and turf covered, but the outline is still discernible. Internal dimensions are approximately 2.2m by 5.6m.	262080	66828
MDV122896	LEAT	A dry leat channel which runs from Blacklane Brook, south of Duck's Pool Stream, to tin works on Erme Pits Hill and at Erme Head. The earthwork survives as a silted channel of approximately 1m wide or less, which follows the contours around the south-facing slope of Erme Pits hill.	262512	67078
MDV122897	LEAT	A dry leat channel which can be traced for 440m from the west bank of Blacklane Brook, to tin works on the southern slope of Erme Pits Hill. The earthwork survives as a silted channel of approximately 1m wide or less, which follows the contours around the south-facing slope of the hill, traceable between SX 62915 67353 and SX 62910 67634.	272977	67152
MDV122898	LEAT	A dry leat channel, which can be traced for 300m from the east bank of Blacklane Brook, to tin works higher up the eastern banks of the stream. The earthwork survives as a silted channel of approximately 1m wide or less, which follows the contours along the valley side, then splitting into two channels before entering the tinwork. The leat is traceable between SX 63040 67216 and SX 63039 66928.	263050	67065
MDV122899	LEAT	A dry leat channel, which can be traced for 750m from within streamworks on the east bank of Blacklane Brook, to tinworks higher up the eastern banks of the stream to the south. The earthwork survives as a silted channel of approximately 1m wide or less, which follows the contours south along the valley side before entering the eastern end of the tinwork. The leat is traceable between SX 6031 7730 and SX 6311 6692.	263113	66921
MDV122900	TINNERS BUILDING	A ruined rectangular building which was slighted by the imposition of a pit being sunk into its eastern end. The building sits just east of the headwater of the River Erme, amid the tin streamwork remains of Erme Pits and is likely to have been a tinners' hut or lodge. The internal dimensions of the building were approximately 7.3m by 5.1m with a maximum height of 0.6m. The position of the entrance is unclear, though an opening in the north wall is a likely candidate. A 2m deep by 8.7m pit, and associated spoil heap, have completely effaced the SE end of the structure.	262505	66836
MDV122901	WINDING HOUSE	Remains of the winding house at Redlake china clay pit (MDV107445) sit on the clay pit edge and occupy an area of approximately 9.7m by 7.6m. The building housed a horizontal steam engine and winding mechanisms, used for winding trams up and down the incline, and a pump to pressurise water to the monitors. The corrugated iron walls and timber frames that covered the machinery, as well as the machinery itself, have all been removed but the concrete base, with many *in situ* iron studs, survives. The rectangular pits that housed the twin winding drums as well as the flywheel pit and engine loading are clearly defined. External features, including stone lined pits to the SW and NW have also survived.	264597	66843
MDV122902	RUINED BUILDING	Fragmentary footings of two structures are all that remains of a range of buildings depicted by E A Wade (1985) to the south of Redlake clay pit. These two were built from stone and brick but totally demolished, leaving a few short lengths of *in-situ* footings and a section of a chimney breast to the south. The northern of these buildings was probably the Blacksmith's shop which has the concrete base of an anvil with fixing studs *in situ*. Other buildings in this range were of timber, of which nothing remains apart from the levelled ground on which they stood.	264594	66799
MDV122903	TINNERS BUILDING	A possible ruined tinners' building set within the tin streamwork remains near Redlake, 18m south of the clay pits barracks. This crude structure is unlikely to be associated with the clay works. The stony walls are almost completely turf covered, but the outline of a rectangular structure with a rounded northern end is clear. The entrance was on the western long wall. It is difficult to establish the internal dimensions but the overall measurements are 10m by 8m by 0.6m high.	264647	66693
MDV122904	ADIT	An adit driven east into the stream bank of Left Lake was probably associated with the Left lake clay pit (MDV4234) 390m to the east. The adit is now blocked, only the 20m-long cutting leading to it survives, but a clear 2m-high finger-type spoil dump of stony material extends 30m westward from the cutting.	264322	63461
MDV122905	STREAMWORK	Approximately 0.1ha of tin streamworks following the course of a small western tributary of the River Erme, just south of Blatchford Bottom on Stall Moor. The limit of the tinwork's main working area is well defined with a scarp of between 1m and 2m deep running around most of the perimeter. The tinwork is 330m long by up to 35m wide. The interior working area contains evidence of disturbed ground and linear channels associated with tin streaming.	263414	63544
MDV122906	TRIAL PIT	A cluster of 36 tin trial pits on the southern slope of Green Hill. The pits and approximately 3 to 5m diameter, each with a small collar of spoil on the downslope side.	263595	66458

MDV122907	EXPLOSIVES STORE	A standing, roofed building, 70m west of Crossways on Ugborough Moor was the explosives store for Redlake clay pit which was operated by the China Clay Corporation from about 1913 to 1932 to refine the clay from Redlake Pit (MDV107445), 1.3km to the north. The building is in an artificial dip with a level floor. It is a robust, granite structure, with full height quoined corners and has a footprint of 3m by 2.2m. It remains standing to its full height of 2.1m. A brick-lined door opening remains in place on the eastern side and the north and south walls have 0.25m square vent openings. The roof is constructed from pre-fabricated concrete slabs.	265175	65915
MDV122908	CLAY WORKS	Linear, turf-covered banks containing some brick, which form two, shallow rectangular settling pits, on the south side of the Red Lake streamworks, are associated with the China Clay Corporation which exploited this area for china clay from about 1913 until 1932. The banks are very subtle, mostly less than 0.3m high and approximately 3m wide. The rectangular pits are both approximately 13m by 10m. An additional linear earthwork, visible on LiDAR but difficult to observe on the ground, runs from between the two pits, north across the streamwork before fading out. This probably covers a ceramic pipe which runs up to the clay pits 450m to the north, the course of which is only visible in the summer as a linear variation in the vegetation.	264482	66265
MDV122909	CLAY WORKS	A large finger-type spoil heap to the west of Red Lake clay pits (MDV107445), now covered by molinia grass, is the overburden dump, which was striped from the site at Red Lake before work by the China Clay Corporation commenced in about 1913. The main dump, which is over 150m long and 7m at its highest, splits into two separate dumps near the SW end and several smaller linear dumps branch of the main dump on the north side. A gully leading from the SW edge of the clay pit probably contained a tramway to transport the material to the heap.	264254	66678
MDV122910	CLAY WORKS	Three mica dams on the northern side of Greenhill clay works on Ugborough Moor. This clay works was operated by the China Clay Corporation from about 1913 to 1932 to refine the clay from Redlake Pit (MDV107445), 1.3km to the north. The dams run in a sequence down the slope to the west of the mica drags (MDV5169). Each has an earthwork embankment on the lower side, of between 1m and 2m high, to form artificial lagoons, behind which the sand and water were washed in from the drags via ditches. The sand settled as the water drained away leaving an approximately flat surface, level with the top of the dam, now turf covered and boggy. The largest of the three is the central one which covers 50m by 52m. The smallest, at the bottom of the sequence is 52m by 22m. Traces of the linear drains that fed the lagoons survive, now silted, running from the west side of the mica drag.	264898	65694
MDV122911	DRAINS	A series of parallel, linear drains, cut into the flat ground on the western side of Red Lake Mire. They were cut in an attempt to drain the peat land before commercial peat cutting commenced, a standard practice which was used to good effect at several sites on Dartmoor. They are likely to date from the late 1840s – early 1850s when the Brent Moor Peat Sett is recorded as in work by Messrs Davy and Wilkins among others. The drains, although now heavily silted, and densely covered by molinia grass, probably took the form of V-profile ditches. They are cut in perfect parallel, dead straight lines between 6 and 10m apart, extending unbroken for up to 350m. They are concentrated in the land north and south of Redlake Clay pit which posts-dates them and all the drains south of the clay pit have been transected by the Redlake Railway (MDV3138) completed in 1912. On the western side of the deep railway cutting, several of these drains were deepened by the railway builders, to prevent the line flooding.	264836	66655
MDV122912	OPENWORK	A small tin prospect on Harford Moor 100m east of the River Erme. It comprises a 42m-long gully, 2-3m wide, terminating in a deep circular pit 9m diameter by 4m deep with an external spoil heap. The gully continues 60m down the slope before fading out. A number of small tin pits associated with this prospect have damaged a nearby prehistoric enclosure (MDV4294) though the gully itself passes it only a few metres to the north.	263902	63644
MDV123445	SETTLING PITS	Two adjacent, rectangular earthwork pits on the south side of Redlake Mire, possible used by the China Clay Corporation at Red Lake clay pit between 1913 and 1932, to clean water before releasing it into the river. Each pit is approximately 14m by 9m surrounded by a earth bank containing some brick. They are assumed to be heavily silted so the banks are a maximum of 0.4m high. A linear earthwork, running north for 56m from between the pits, is visible on 25cm LiDAR data but difficult to see on the ground. This may contain a buried pipe, originating at the clay pits.	264481	66260
MDV123435	ENCLOSURE	A ruinous, drystone, curved enclosure wall, probably medieval or later, on the west bank of the River Erme, which isolated a very small wedge of land beside the river. The stonework is partly tumbled and covered by vegetation, but an entrance opening survives with two upright granite gate posts *in situ*.	264183	61299
MDV123436	CAIRN	A turf covered stony mound, is a probable prehistoric cairn, 315m north of the Stall Down stone row (MDV4277) on Stall Moor. The barrow has a spread diameter of 8.5m and stands to 0.5m high. The centre of the mound shows signs of minor disturbance.	263193	62867
MDV123437	CLEARANCE CAIRNS	At least eight clearance cairns, to the south of a prehistoric enclosure, north of Yadsworthy Waste. The mounds are stony and turf covered, approximately circular. The largest has a diameter of 3.2m, but most are lower than 0.3m high.	263772	61046
MDV123438	ENCLOSED SETTLEMENT	A sub-rectangular, prehistoric enclosure, on the lower southern slopes of Stall Down; part of a large concentration of huts and enclosures spread across this location (MDV 4259). The internal area is a mostly clear space of 0.11ha, though two hut circles are built into the northern wall. The walls and huts have been robbed of stone, leaving only faint, spread, turf-covered banks of up to 2m wide but less than 0.4m high, or shallow scarps and just a few large displaced stones. The two hut circles appear to pre-date the enclosure. Both comprise, spread circular, turf-covered stony banks which have been robbed of larger stone. Internal diameters are approximately 5.2m (west) and 7m (east). The eastern hut has an entrance opening on the southern arc, while that to the west has a similar breach on the eastern arc.	263678	61093
MDV123439	TINNERS BUILDING	A ruined rectangular structure built within the northern half of a prehistoric enclosure, which post-dates the prehistoric abandonment of the site. It is built against the northern enclosure wall, constructed from roughly coursed granite blocks. The interior measures 6.5m by 3.8m by 0.5m high. Possible tinners' hut or lodge.	263670	65122
MDV123440	HUT CIRCLES	Two ruined prehistoric hut circles with fragmentary small enclosures, on the eastern slope of the River Erme, associated with hut settlements to the north, and enclosures to the SW. Both huts have internal diameters in excess of 7m though their condition is poor. The hut at SX 64447 62662 comprises only a circular bank of rubble, with no apparent entrance surviving. Fragments of a small curved enclosure extends off the south side. The hut at SX 64426 6267 has some larger slabs surviving *in situ*, but a section of the wall is missing possibly a result of alteration when a small external enclosure was added. This too is fragmentary and incomplete.	264440	62668
MDV123441	TRIAL PIT	An isolated pit near Crossways, with a diameter of approximately 12m by 2.5m deep, surrounded by spoil, may be one of over 80 trial pits dug in the search for china clay in the early 20th century. Most of these have now been backfilled.	264766	65892
MDV123442	TRIAL PIT	An approximately circular pit of 15m diameter, now filled with marsh and water. The pit has a large crescentic spoil heap on the west side and a smaller pit to the NE. Although possibly associated with tin working, it could alternatively have been associated with the clay industry, of which numerous other pits exist nearby to the east near Knattabarrow.	265002	64360
MDV123443	CHARCOAL PLATFORM	At least 24 peat charcoal burning platforms or 'meilers' distributed over approximately 7ha of Brown Heath, in an area which has been intensively worked for peat. The platforms comprise low mounds of up to 0.8m high by approximately 12-14m diameter with level tops, often with slightly sunken central areas. These features have not yet been dated, but it is known from documentation, that peat charcoal was produced on Dartmoor using this method from at least the 13th century.	264353	65969

Archaeology in the Upper Erme Valley