

# An Archaeological Earthwork Survey of Tinworks along the Colly Brook, Dartmoor National Park Devon

August 2019

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Southwest Landscape Investigations



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of  
Tinworks along the Colly Brook,  
Dartmoor National Park  
Devon

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Dartmoor National Park Authority

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## Summary

An account is given of survey and recording of tin streamworks in the Colly Brook valley on western Dartmoor, in advance of flood management works. Terrestrial measured survey has been used to produce large scale plans of the earthworks within two selected areas of the valley. Descriptive text and limited interpretations are provided, outlining the main features of the surveys, and highlighting some of the more sensitive areas. Versions of the surveys have also been output for upload into the DNPA GIS database and some photographic record of items included in the survey is provided within the report. Although tinworks in this area are undocumented, the most likely period for their operation would be the medieval and post-medieval periods.

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Location and geology

The Colly Brook, otherwise known as Petertavy Brook, is an eastern tributary of the River Tavy, which lies at the bottom of a valley formed by the slopes of Whittor and Smerdon Down to the north, with Cox Tor and the long ridge of land extending northeast from Roos Tor to Langstone Moor on the south. The slopes of both sides have, for the most part, fairly gentle gradients. With the exception of the marshy areas, the moorland surrounding the brook comprises grassland and was in the

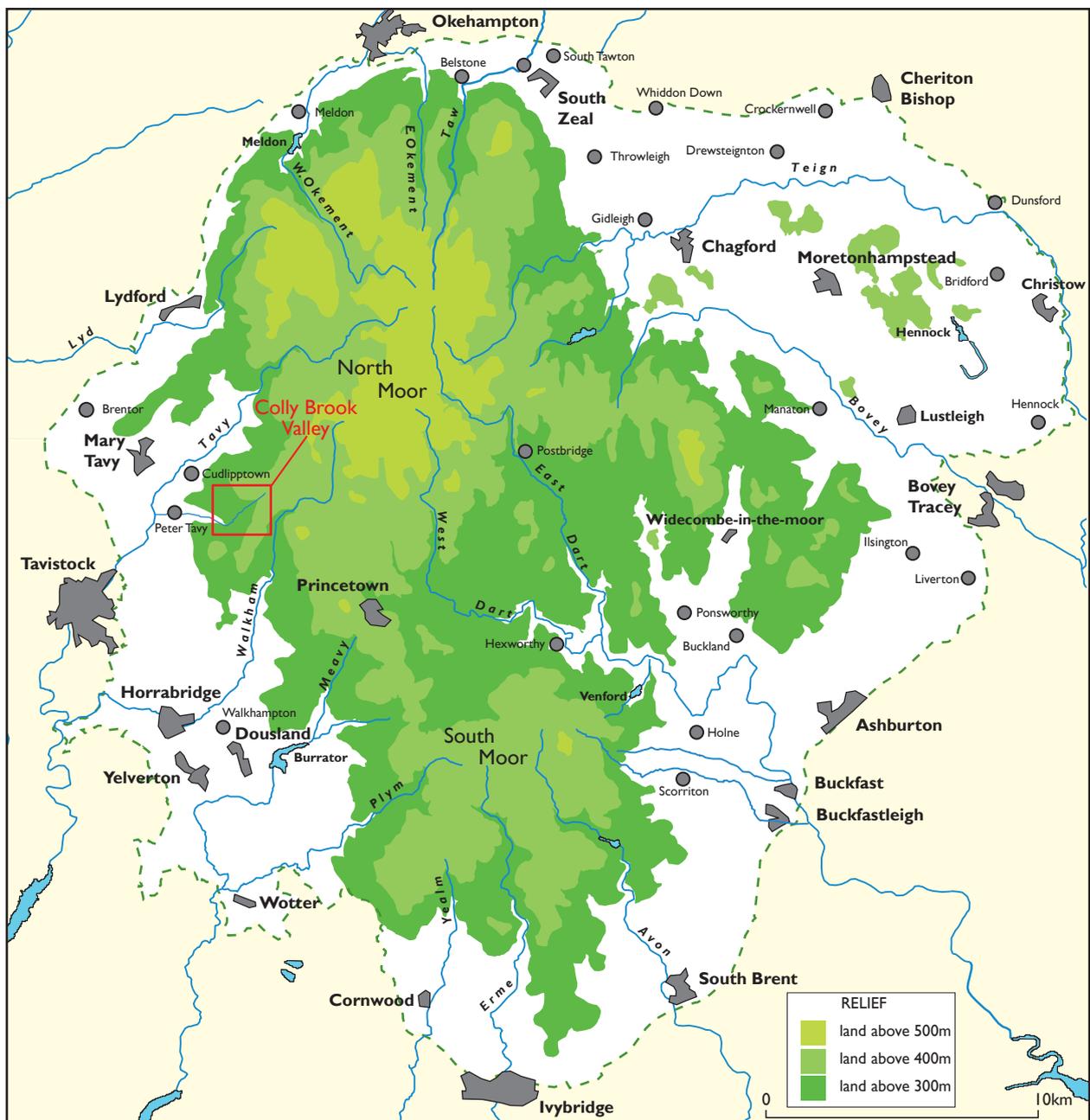


Fig 1 Location of the Colly Brook on western Dartmoor

past, and still is, used mainly for grazing. The course of the brook lies mostly within enclosed farmland, though the upper 1.2km of flowing water, as well as the extensive head mire, lies within open moorland.

The brook lies just outside the Dartmoor granite mass within the metamorphic aureole, but its close association with the contact zone has enabled a range of rock types to settle within the alluvium of the stream bed, including the detached igneous granite clitter, which is also strewn along the slopes of Whittor. The alluvium of the brook was a rich source of tin for medieval and later tanners, for which earthwork evidence is abundant, flanking both sides of the water course. This evidence is clearest on the moorland sections, which form the focus of this survey (areas A and B, Figs 3 and 4), but although only a part of the enclosed lands through which the brook also flows, were investigated, LiDAR imagery has confirmed that streamworks exist further west down the valley between Higher Godsworthy and Wedlake, though the full extent or condition of the remains has not yet been assessed.

This survey was commissioned to inform an Environment Agency funded, natural flood management project within the catchment of the Colly Brook. The survey brief was confined only to the area of the valley, affected by tin streamworking, including an area within open moorland extending along the course of the stream itself, of which a portion is contained within enclosed pasture (area A). A smaller area of streamworks on open moorland to the southwest of Wedlake was also selected for survey (area B). A ruined structure, believed to be the remains of a tin mill (MDV28515) is located approximately 170m downstream from the area A tinworks, but does not fall within the area of this survey.

## 1.2 Tinworking archaeology

Streamworking is the most abundant form of evidence for the extraction of tin on Dartmoor and certainly the earliest, first documented in the 13th century, though with potential origins, in some form, in the first or second millennium BC.

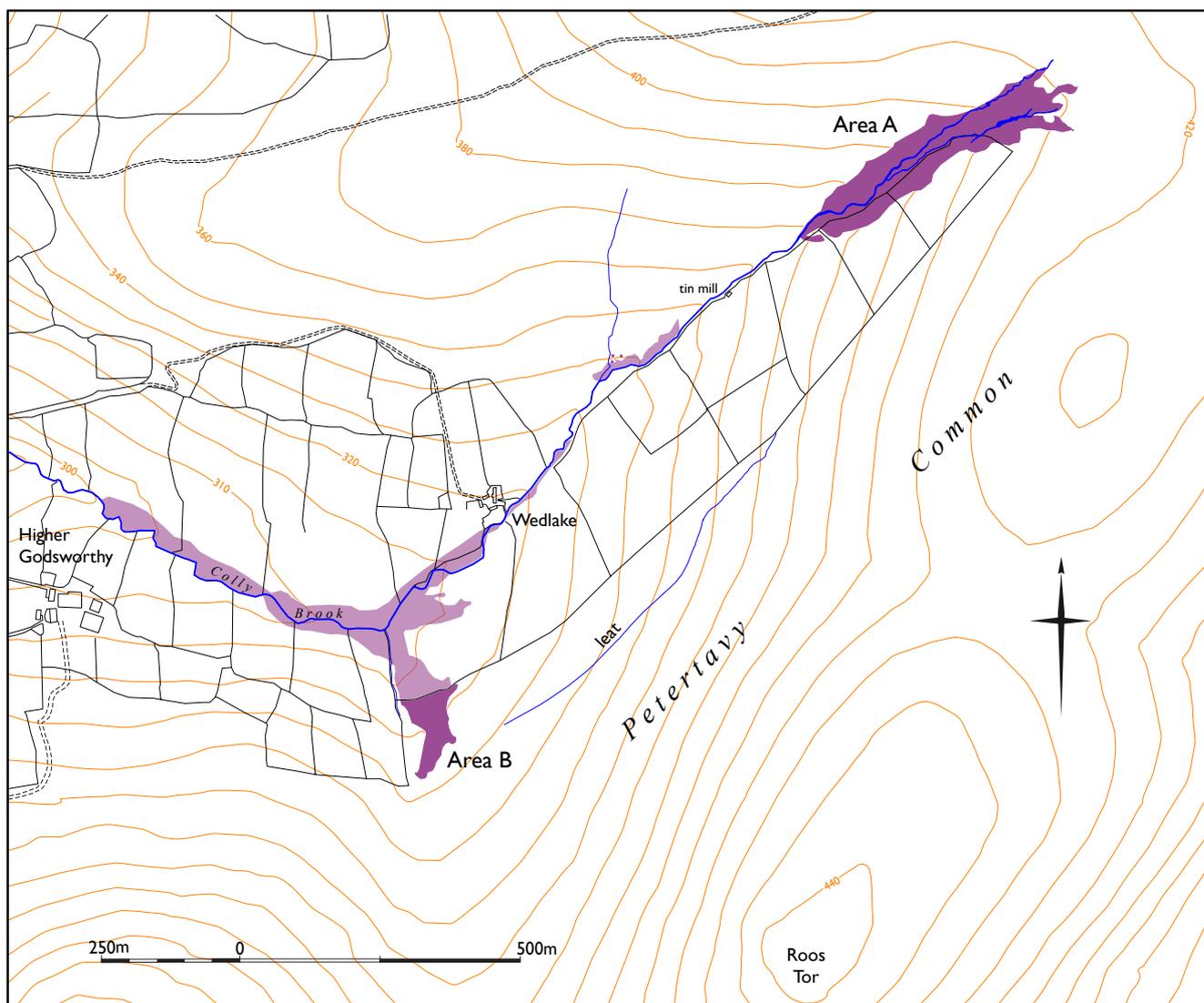


Fig 2 Map showing the locations of the surveyed areas A and B and the extent of streamworking within the Colly Brook valley, including areas within the enclosed areas transcribed from LiDAR data, not yet ground verified. (Includes OS open source contours ©Crown Copyright and database right 2018).

The field remains associated with streamworking have only been the subject of serious archaeological enquiry since the 1980's, but since then various authors have provided descriptions and typologies for a variety of streamworking techniques, based on detailed fieldwork in Devon and Cornwall (Gerrard 2000; Herring et al 2008; Newman 2011). As a result, the field remains and tinworking methods are better understood, and their value as heritage assets is now well established. All streamworks are unique in their layout, though the essential basis of all streamworking techniques, with many variations, was the same for most examples where evidence survives. Essentially, the method involved separation of the tin from the gangue minerals by manual sorting and washing in water, whereby the tin ore, which is more dense than the associated waste (gangue) minerals, was concentrated in slow-flowing water to separate tin from the lighter clays, sands and gravels that make up the gangue.

The character of the field remains varies depending on locality and specific techniques used, but primarily they consist of silted channels (tyes) or trenches, from which the ore was removed, washed and separated from the gangue, and dumps of waste material. Sometimes the remains reflect systematic working methods for the disposal and movement of the waste, some of which are described in contemporary documents. Equally, they may appear less well organised, and challenging to interpret, though the principles of the processes involved may be similar. They are usually contained within ground that has become lowered by the extractive activity and in some cases the streamworks are of substantial depth, demarcated by impressive sloping scarps, demonstrating that a considerable amount of overburden and waste has been removed. Associated field evidence includes silted remains of artificial water courses (leats), diverted from streams, and the earthworks of the reservoirs used for the collection of rainwater, each supplying the water so crucial to the processes.

## 2. THE SURVEY

### 2.1 Methodology

The surveys were conducted at 1:500 scale on the streamworks along the course of the Colly Brook (area A) and at a separate area to the southwest of Wedlake (area B), using survey grade proportional GPS. Both surveys were fixed to the OS grid using coordinates generated by GPS. Captured data was processed in a CAD environment then annotated in the field to produce digital hachure plans.

The surveys were conducted in August 2019. The larger survey area (A) was unaffected by seasonal vegetation, though some parts have become encroached upon by marsh. Area B was affected by summer growth of bracken, where it is likely that some small detail may have been overlooked as a result.

### 2.2 Tinworking in the Colly Brook Valley (letters in brackets refer to annotation on Fig. 3)

Area A (MDV26322, centred SX54623 78095)(Fig. 3)

These earthworks are located at the head of the Colly Brook valley, where they may be traced for approximately 570m within the upper reaches of the stream, affecting a strip of land up to 100m wide and covering 5.3ha between 370m and 415m above OD. To the north east, the head mire of the stream covers many hectares of ground on Langstone Moor and it is likely that further evidence of streamworking, beyond the currently visible remains at the north-eastern extremity, may have become overwhelmed by the marshy ground. An enclosure wall, which post-dates the abandonment of the tinwork, transects its long axis, running approximately parallel with the stream, partitioning roughly 1.5ha of the working into the enclosed pasture to the south. The remains in this area have suffered much less erosion than the areas outside the enclosure.

As a whole, the tinwork and its surrounding area is strewn with many thousands of large granite boulders. Some remain *in situ*, having been worked around by the tanners, whereas others may have been displaced a short distance as an inevitable result of the extraction process. One particularly densely covered piece of ground, northeast of the ford, appears to have been avoided completely by the tanners and now stands as a stony mound (see Fig 3). As the individual boulders do not strictly form part of the tinwork's archaeology, they have not been included within the measured survey.

The tinwork is transected by a worn track of unknown date extending between two fording places, one on each of the tributaries. This supersedes an earlier cut track which runs to the east. Considerable effort went into cutting it through the bouldery ground, but it has become abandoned and is now marshy.

The survey results have demonstrated that the earthworks may be divided into several areas of different character, each having evidence for differing methods of tin extraction and waste disposal and, in turn, probable separate phases of activity. However, although likely phases may be identified, the chronology can only be described in relative terms, as no form of precise dating is available, and the temporal interval between the visible phases is impossible to discern.

The outline of what will be referred to below as the 'main working area' is defined by a steep scarp of varying depths. This runs along both long sides of the tinwork and extends around the eastern end, although sections of it are now obscured by the marsh. The depth of the scarp varies greatly; the most impressive and most precipitous section is along the southern edge within the enclosed field (a), where the drop is a fairly consistent 5m over the full 325m extent of this stretch.

A correspondingly steep scarp (b) marks part of the northern side of the working, though as this proceeds northeast towards the ford, it becomes progressively shallower, eventually reducing to 1m or less at its north eastern extremity (c). An unusual, additional section of scarp runs approximately parallel with part of that on the north side, and very close by (d), forming a long finger-like peninsula of unworked land of only 9m wide at its base. This feature defines the south side of a further area of shallow streamworks (e). The scarp deviates as it runs north east, defining the edge of an island of untouched land (f), its north side bounded by a broad, shallow channel (g) running parallel with the tinworks. This channel, which had origins as an artificial water course running southwest, deepens slightly as it dog-legs to the east, where it was truncated by the main northern scarp (b) described above. The shallower depth of the truncated channel, compared to that of the scarp that has sliced through it, indicates an earlier date for this water course, which was cut off by the deeper workings. The small area of tinworks (e) that it served is likely also to be of an earlier date.

Two additional broad, dry channels on the northern exterior of the main tinwork (h and j), also connected to this system, diverting water from the stream. One of these (h), was deliberately blocked off by a substantial, double-sided, stone faced bank (Fig. 5) after becoming disused. A similar, part-demolished walled bank (k) also exists on the other channel (j), which blocked an opening in its southern bank. The precise reasoning behind these diversions is not obvious, but they are certain indicators of working progress and changes in water usage as the site developed over time.

Within the confines of the main working area, zones containing remains of different character, intensity and depth are notable. In particular, the contrasting size and layout of the waste heaps, which indicate differing working methods. At least some of the shallower workings are earlier, which is demonstrable where the large perimeter scarp of the later, deeper phase has truncated them. Between the track and the enclosure wall, just north of a boundary stone, there is a concentration of closely spaced, narrow (0.9m to 1.5m wide by up to 0.3m high), slightly curving, parallel waste heaps set on a terrace (m). Though now partly covered by turf, these heaps are made up of small stones and are the product of working the ground using tyes, or narrow trenches through which water was diverted and the tin was washed, while stony waste material was separated and stacked alongside, covering previously worked tyes, and giving the appearance of furrow ridges. The terrace and waste heaps extend southwest into the enclosed land (n), where the steep scarp of the main working area, which is clearly later, has transected several of the heaps. A further example of these narrow parallel heaps survives at the far north eastern section of the working (o) and others, some of which are slightly larger in scale are found to the south (p) and the central part of the tinwork (q).

Several of these heaps have visible, loosely constructed stone revetments built into one side at the base. These were a standard part of the working process, whereby larger waste stones were piled to form the edge of a heap, to retain smaller stones and gravel deposited behind it.

A similar process may have been used elsewhere in this working, though on a more random basis, where the long, low, sometimes sinuous mounds exist but are not part of a systematic coverage of an area. This is particularly clear within the northeast portion of the enclosure (r), where these mounds appear jumbled and unrelated. Interpretation is not helped by the later imposition of several barrow type dumps (below) overlying them. Further to the southwest within the enclosure (s) are some longer, narrow dumps, which do at least follow a roughly parallel course. The enclosure wall provides a false edge to these workings because for most of its extent it was cut into the waste mounds on its south side to form a revetment, up to 1.8m high. The stone used in its construction was certainly removed from the waste heaps, though it was probably the heaps to the north of the wall that provided much of it, where disturbed ground is in places devoid of substantive mounds.

The low revetments described above are also present along the edges of the other dominant form of waste heaps; dumps formed by using barrows or other forms of mobile receptacle, whereby material was dumped repeatedly along the same axis forming linear mounds with bulbous ends and flattish tops. In some cases these fan out from a single source point giving the appearance of fingers (t). Although smaller examples are visible within the shallower workings, situated alongside the parallel dumps (u), many are much larger, especially in the deepest section of the tinwork southwest of the ford track and within the enclosed field. The finger outlines are very notable on the plan at some locations (t,u,w,z). However, larger mounds of waste don't always conform to this layout. Some have conical mounds incorporated with peaks, suggesting material was transported in buckets or similar, to be dumped in random piles (v and w), while others are simple, broad, often sinuous, mounds, some of which stand to a height of up to 2.5m (x and y).

Downstream of the ford, the interior of the main working area is dominated by these larger tipped dumps (t,w,x,z,z'),

including within the enclosure. Unlike the working of tyes, where the method of extraction can be assumed from the layout of the waste heaps, barrow dumps are more random in their appearance. Some contemporary accounts describe a system, where overburden from deeply buried tin deposits, was barrowed and dumped onto previously worked out areas (Gerrard 2000, 64). This is probably what we are witnessing in this part of the tinwork, where the layout of the dumps indicates that work progressed upstream, with barrowed waste transported downstream into the worked out areas. These remains almost certainly represent a reworking of an existing, shallower worked area, as represented by surviving areas of linear tye working (m and n), with the majority of the early evidence being effaced by the re-working.

#### AREA B south of Wedlake (MDV26321, centred SX53687 77047) ( Fig. 4)

The 0.87ha of tin streamworks comprising area B, extends south from the outer enclosures of Wedlake at a height between 312m and 327m above OD. It represents only the southernmost, open moorland section of a much larger tinwork extending north into the farm enclosures of Wedlake and connecting within the Colly Brook valley bottom, covering a total area of 2.8ha (see Fig. 2). The northern section, which lies within private land, separated by an enclosure wall, is densely populated by scrub and did not form part of this survey.

At the time of investigation, some elements of the tinwork were partly disguised by summer bracken growth, which affected the level of detail it was possible to record, though this was only within a relatively small area.

The tinwork has a curving outline and comprises a deep cutting of up to 85m wide, tapering down to a bullnose southern terminal. The peripheral scarp defining the edge of the worked area cuts deep into the old ground surface, up to 5m on the east side, but lessening to 1.5m at the shallower southern end. A small bulbous protrusion in the eastern outline of the scarp may represent an abandoned attempt at extending the working, or was perhaps the entry point of a major water supply to the workings. A substantial dry leat channel may be traced from a few metres east of the working, then east across Petertavy Common, fading as it meets the Wedlake enclosure walls, and is a likely candidate for a water supply.

It is clear that a very large quantity of the material excavated from this working has been removed, but detailed evidence of streamworking activity survives on the floor of the interior in the form of well preserved linear waste heaps. In the deepest, northern part of the tinwork, these heaps, which indicate that this section of the tinwork was exploited using tyes, are set out in an intriguing layout, with a central sinuous heap of 65m long forming a north to south spine, with curving, approximately parallel ribs of waste extending from east and west then curving north. The mounds are up to 6.5m wide by 1.2m high, though most are much lower. The southern half of the interior has less features on the ground with only three rather subtle linear heaps, following the axis of the working, and an approximately rectangular pit surrounded by a disturbed stony surface. It seems very likely that all these surviving heaps represent the intact (possibly) remains of a single, probably final, phase of activity within this section of the tinwork, though it is impossible to suggest how many earlier phases occurred, if any.

### 3. CONCLUSION

This survey has demonstrated the potential extent of tinworking within the moorland section of the Colly Brook valley and that it is well endowed with well-preserved archaeological evidence from Devon's medieval and later tin industry, with clear streamworking remains comparable to those in many other areas of Dartmoor. The results of the large-scale surveys of two areas has highlighted just how complex these remains can be.

Every tin streamwork is unique in its layout and usually respond well to the technique of analytical earthwork survey, as a means of recording what survives in detail. The Colly Brook workings has provided a rare opportunity to record a single example in its entirety (area A), and the examination of area B, while not a whole tinwork, has revealed intriguing detail of the layout. The results have demonstrated clearly some aspects of working methods and the remains that survive, including systems for the diversion of water; different means of conveying waste and the organisation of waste dumping, as well as some evidence for separate working phases, albeit fragmentary.

Although not as extensive or intact as examples found elsewhere on Dartmoor, such as the many examples in the Erme Valley, or Ivy Tor Water, it is good to have the evidence for working the tin deposits in parallel linear tyes in both areas A and B. The shallowness, fragmentation and truncation by later interventions in these areas confirms that they represent some of the earliest phases within the tinworks as a whole.

The reworking of abandoned older workings was a common occurrence within many tinworks in Devon and Cornwall. Area A at first analysis has good evidence of this, where some areas have partly effaced the remains of earlier shallow workings,

the small surviving fragments of which providing the main evidence for this phasing. One striking attribute of area A is the variation in depth at different points within the tinwork. Deep tin streamworking remains can be due to the depth of overburden originally lying above the deposits, removed before extraction began, but within area A it also seems likely that deeper sections of the working, containing larger waste heaps and appearing less organised, represent later activity, which effaced much of the earlier evidence. However, dating any part or aspect of these tinworks, or establishing the names they were known by, on the basis of documentation has not been an available research option for this project, though future archival research could provide some answers.

Aside from those areas which fit into a morphology we can recognise as representing specific working methods, experience has shown that attempts to analyse all aspects of tinwork remains, which can sometimes appear as a random jumble of amorphous earthworks, is not always successful. This is certainly true of several patches of remains within area A, and it is probably not sensible to assume that every undulation within a streamwork conforms with what might be expected from standard tinwork typologies, as has been implied in some publications on the subject. Typology is a useful means of categorisation and description but puts too much emphasis on what the tinworks looked like when abandoned, cross referenced with a limited set of contemporary descriptions of techniques, most of which are far more recent than Dartmoor's main period of streamwork extraction. The layouts within each unique tinwork should be recognised as the results of decisions by individuals and groups based on their past experience and perception of their environment, rather than a method chosen from an instruction book, and may not always therefore conform to typologies or modern pre-conceptions of what such layouts imply. For the period in which they were exploited, the surviving remains represent a constantly changing localised landscape, where working people made decisions on how it would change based on fundamental questions, such as, what was the land like before they commenced and how would that have influenced any decisions they made as to how work should proceed with minimum physical effort? How would they establish if the location was worth the effort in the first place and if so, how would they have perceived the nature of the deposit and what local resources could they draw on to exploit it, such as water? Finally, was the deposit worth a second look despite the efforts of earlier tanners, and what would be the best way to approach the reworking of it? These questions cannot be immediately answered through archaeological recording, but the significance of the tinworking remains should now be considered in these human terms, beyond what they may or may not tell us about specific working methods.

### **3.1 Mitigation**

Depending on the level of works planned under the proposed flood management scheme, some mitigation of the archaeological remains should be considered if intrusive activity is proposed within any of the streamworked areas, although if possible such activity should be avoided. If unavoidable, an archaeological watching brief is recommended in any part of areas A and B. However, particularly sensitive within Area A are the zones of parallel waste dumps (m,n,o,p,q on Fig. 3), which will be hiding the types and other information beneath. In general, the complex areas of shallower working east of the track as well as surveyed features (m,n,e) can be considered to represent earlier phases of tinworking and are more likely to contain undisturbed information for those periods. More archaeological diligence would be required prior to and during any interventions within these specific areas. The same level of attention should be provided if any of the waste heaps in area B are disturbed. For both these areas, an agreed archaeological strategy should be in place prior to work commencing.

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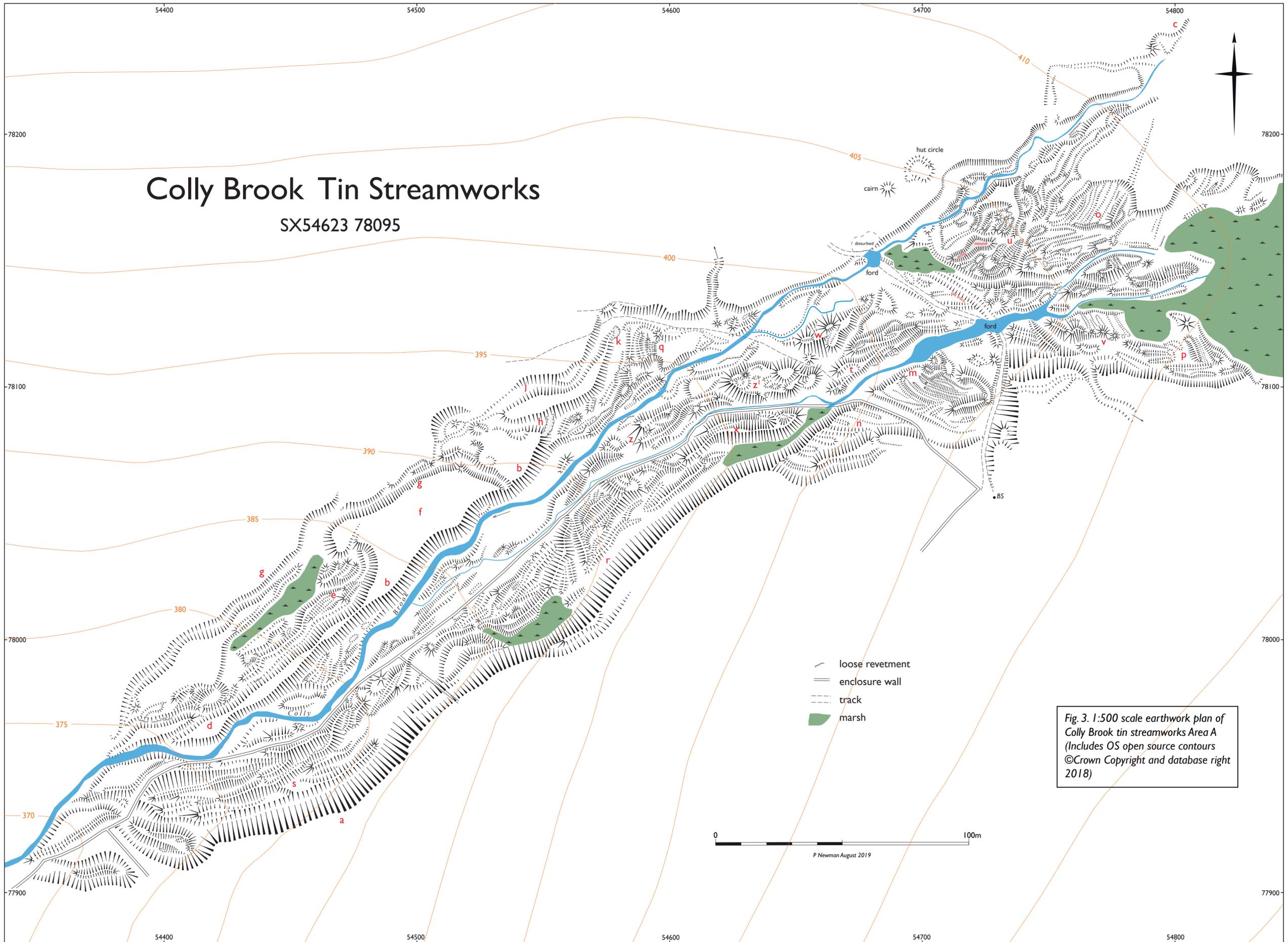


Fig. 3. 1:500 scale earthwork plan of Colly Brook tin streamworks Area A (Includes OS open source contours ©Crown Copyright and database right 2018)

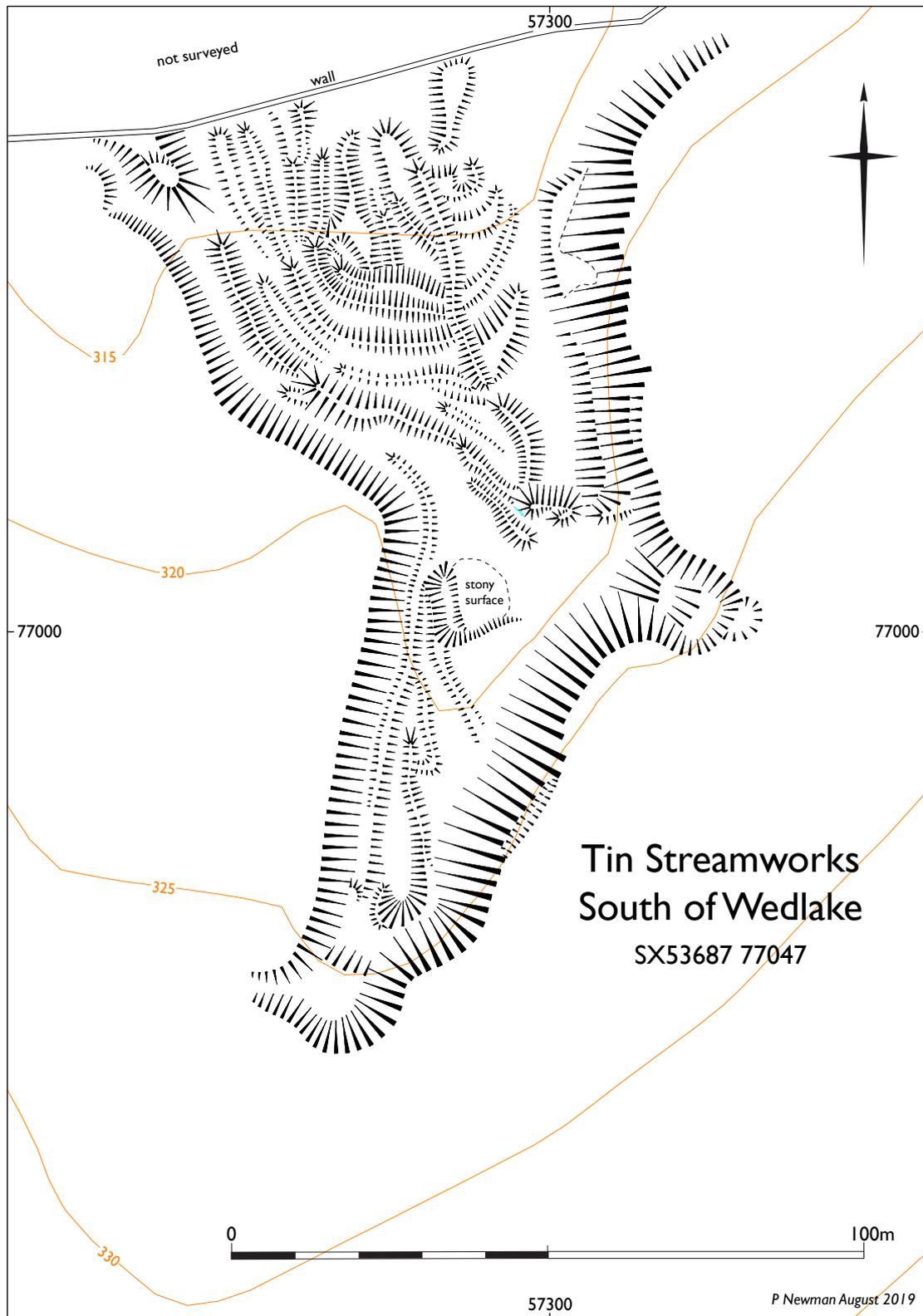


Fig. 4. 1:500 scale earthwork plan of Colly Brook tin streamworks Area B  
(Includes OS open source contours ©Crown Copyright and database right 2018).



*Fig 5 The stone-faced bank blocking off the earlier channel (h).*



*Fig 6 Low parallel waste heaps (q).*



*Fig 7 Parallel waste heaps with loose stone revetment (z).*



*Fig 8 The south ford and the cut trackway, now disused.*



*Fig 9 Shallow revetted waste heaps near the eastern end of the working (u). A small island of undisturbed bouldery ground is visible in the near distance, just beyond the heaps.*



*Fig 10 Low parallel waste heaps (m).*

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Devon

Supplementary survey report:  
Prehistoric Settlements  
North and South of Wedlake

September 2019

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Dartmoor National Park Authority

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Southwest Landscape Investigations



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## Summary

Two prehistoric hut settlements in the Colly Brook valley were selected for survey by the Dartmoor National Park Authority historic environment team, supplementary to the work already completed to investigate the medieval and later tinworks within the valley. The surveys were carried out to meet EH Level 2. A 1:2500-scale, geo-referenced mapping grade survey was achieved using survey grade GPS working to an OSGB36 grid established from a base station. A descriptive report for both surveys is also provided. The information has also been output in GIS format as .shp files.

### I Hut settlement NE of Cox Tor (Fig 12)

MDV4124 (centred SX 53531 76778)

MDV4105 (centred SX 53574 76447)

A prehistoric hut settlement of 26 hut circles and fragmentary enclosure walls located on the moderate NE slope of Cox Tor, and SW of Wedlake at an altitude between 340 and 400m above OD. The settlement is spread over 5.2ha extending 520m north to south and is split between two main HER record numbers, where each hut is also recorded separately. In recent years the area has been encroached upon by bracken growth, and only 12 of the huts, all at the higher, southern end of the settlement are fully exposed. The other 14 further down the slope, and all the enclosure walls are hidden by the bracken in the summer.

The condition of the huts on the southern section of the settlement (MDV4105), is notably better than those to the north (MDV4124). At least seven of the southern group still have a good amount of stone from their walling remaining *in situ*, whereas those to the north are essentially raised earthwork rings, with very little if any stone exposed. They were probably robbed as a source of material for the building of the more recent intake walls of Wedlake and Higher Godsworthy.

Although the walls of all the huts are very spread, to over 2m in places, an average interior diameter for all 26 huts is between 5.8m and 6.3m. Most are approximately 0.3m high, although where stones survive *in situ* these protrude higher. Entrance openings are hard to detect, due to the bracken covering, and in some cases due to a lack of stone, but one hut in the southern group has a possible large door jamb *in situ*.

As a whole, the settlement was open, lacking stone enclosure walls, but fragments of smaller enclosed areas survive, particularly associated with the northern group, where an irregular elongated enclosure (1), with extremely faint, intermittent wall remains, had three hut circles built into the eastern wall. A further very faint loop of wall (2) is located to the east, though appears un-associated with any huts. Aerial photographs of this site captured in March 2008, before the encroachment of

bracken, demonstrate that these remains may represent three adjoining elliptical enclosures although much of the evidence was effaced by later ploughing (NMR 24963/031).

In the southern group, two smaller enclosure walls are both associated with huts. One (3) is sub-circular with a near complete 38m diameter enclosure (MDV26287), comprising a low, spread, turf-covered stony bank into which two hut circles are incorporated. A 14m section of the enclosure wall, on the NW arc between the two hut circles, does not survive above ground. Just to the south, a shallow arc of wall (4) extends over 45m between two ruined hut circles, and may have been part of a larger enclosure.

A series of regular fields was imposed over the northern part of the settlement, probably in the post-medieval period, though they too have also become abandoned. Their straight hedge banks of earth, stand to 0.6-0.8m high, and the fields contain clear earthwork evidence of parallel cultivation ridges (MDV26317).

The southern and central portion of the settlement is interspersed with tin prospecting pits (MDV26316). The pits have a diameter of 2- 5m diameter by up to 1.2m deep. Each has a crescent shaped spoil heap on the downslope side.

## **2. Hut settlement NE of Wedlake (Fig 13)**

MDV56643 (centred SX 54006 77768)  
(Hut numbering follows DEC report TDA, 1905)

A prehistoric, partly enclosed, hut settlement of 15 hut circles and fragmentary enclosure walls located on the SW moderate slopes of Whittor, NE of Wedlake at an altitude between 340 and 370m above OD. The settlement is spread over 2.5ha (plus one outlying hut circle[A]) extending for 240m north to south. It is within an area of moorland defined by the Colly Brook on the south, and prehistoric reaves running, SW to NE and north to south, though any chronological link between the reave and the huts is unknown. All 15 huts were excavated by the Dartmoor Exploration Committee (DEC) and the findings were published in 1905 in the TDA. Finds included flint, pottery sherds, burnt clay and charcoal.

The huts are all of good size, and the 19<sup>th</sup> century excavations have exposed some detail of the internal wall structures, though the interiors are again becoming overwhelmed by turf. Some also have visible external wall faces though generally the walls are spread, giving maximum external diameters between 6m and 11m and level interiors of up to 7m diameter. A large quantity of the walling stone has survived, some of which remains *in situ*. One in particular (D) has two very large, probable door jambs, one either side of the opening, likely to be approximately *in situ*. Entrances are

clear on at least three huts though others are less well defined. One much smaller hut (P), which has a well-defined stone wall and an internal diameter of 3m, is attached to the western side of one of the larger huts (q).

The enclosure complex has evidence of four enclosures. The northernmost (1) stands detached from the others and is sub-elliptical in shape. Originally the 257m-long enclosure circuit would have contained approximately 0.47ha, though a 45m section is missing from the SE side. The stony bank has many boulders surviving, some *in situ*, and is spread up to 3.3m wide. The enclosure contains only two hut circles (B and C) both just within the SE quadrant.

The largest enclosure (2) is just to the south. Although sections of the wall are missing on the west and south sides, it probably had a circuit of 404m and covered an area of 0.93ha. The walls are poorly preserved but where surviving they are clear stony banks. Three hut circles are built into the eastern wall of the enclosure (D, K and J) and there are four freestanding hut circles with the eastern interior, which together with three additional huts to the NE appear to be arranged in a linear cluster.

The location of two other very fragmentary section of enclosure wall suggest they formed attached additions. Enclosure 3 covers about 0.2ha attached to the NE corner of enclosure 2. It seems very likely that the alignment of four hut circles (K,L,M,N) on the SE side were incorporated into this wall though little of this section survives. Enclosure 4 comprises a short intermittent arc of turf covered low stone wall, which probably joined back to enclosure 2, just below hut J. Its southern extent has been effaced by a later tinworking episode.

## Reference

Baring Gould, S 1905 'Tenth report of the Dartmoor Exploration Committee' *Rep Trans Devonshire Ass* **37**, 141-5

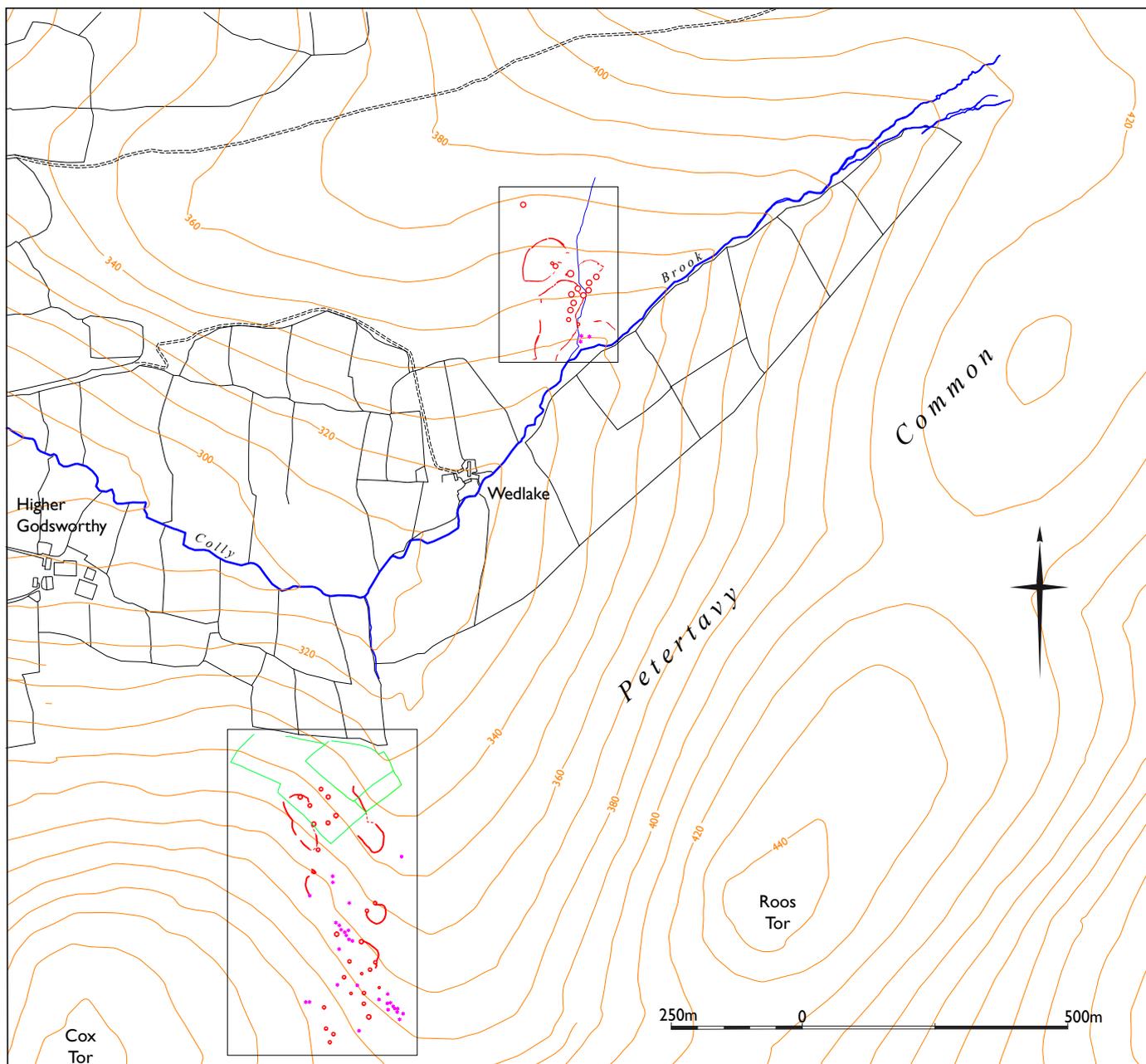


Fig 11. Map showing the location of the two surveyed settlements in the Colly Brook valley. (Includes OS open source contours ©Crown Copyright and database right 2018).

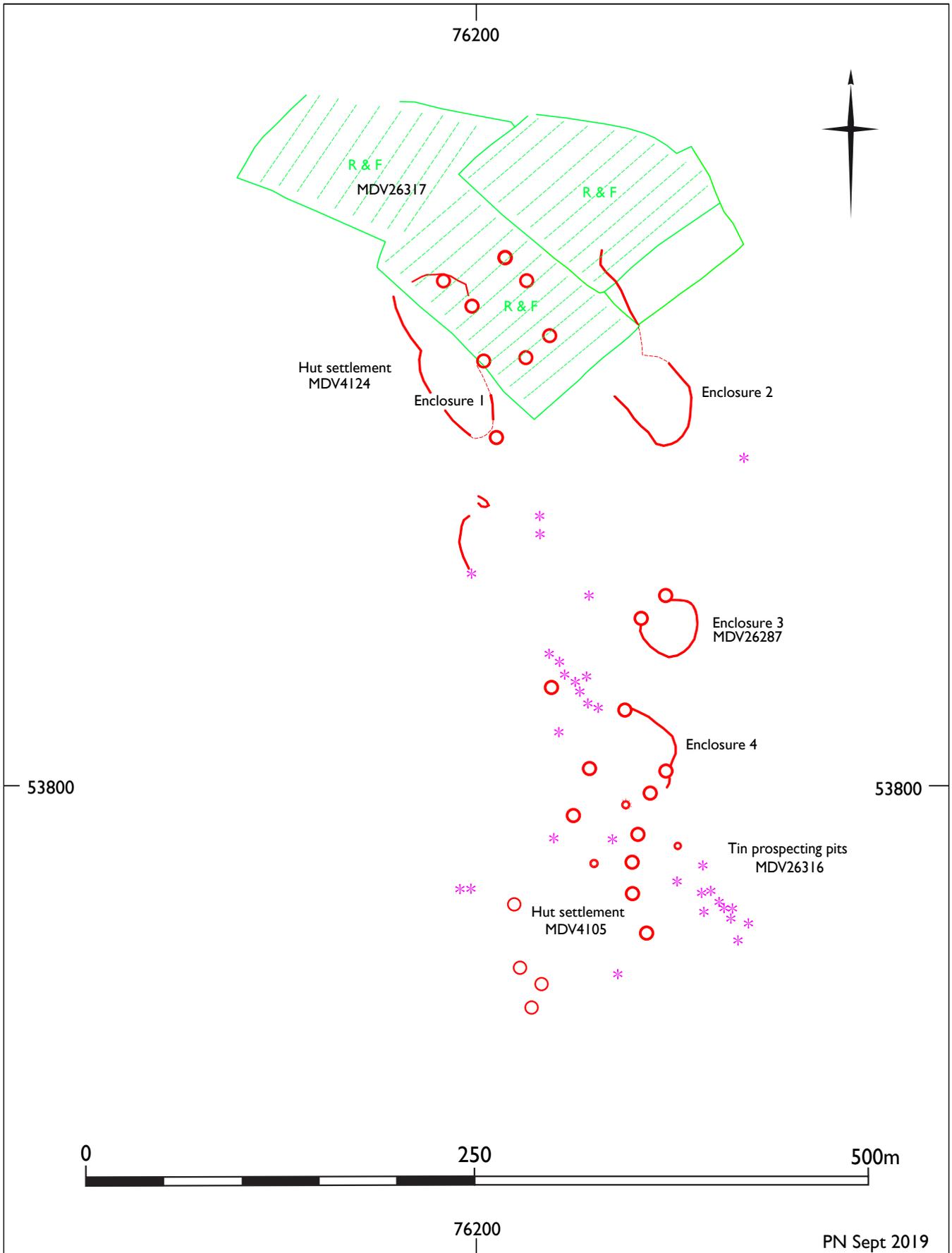


Fig. 12 1:2500 scale survey of the prehistoric hut settlement to the NE of Cox Tor. Includes HER reference numbers.

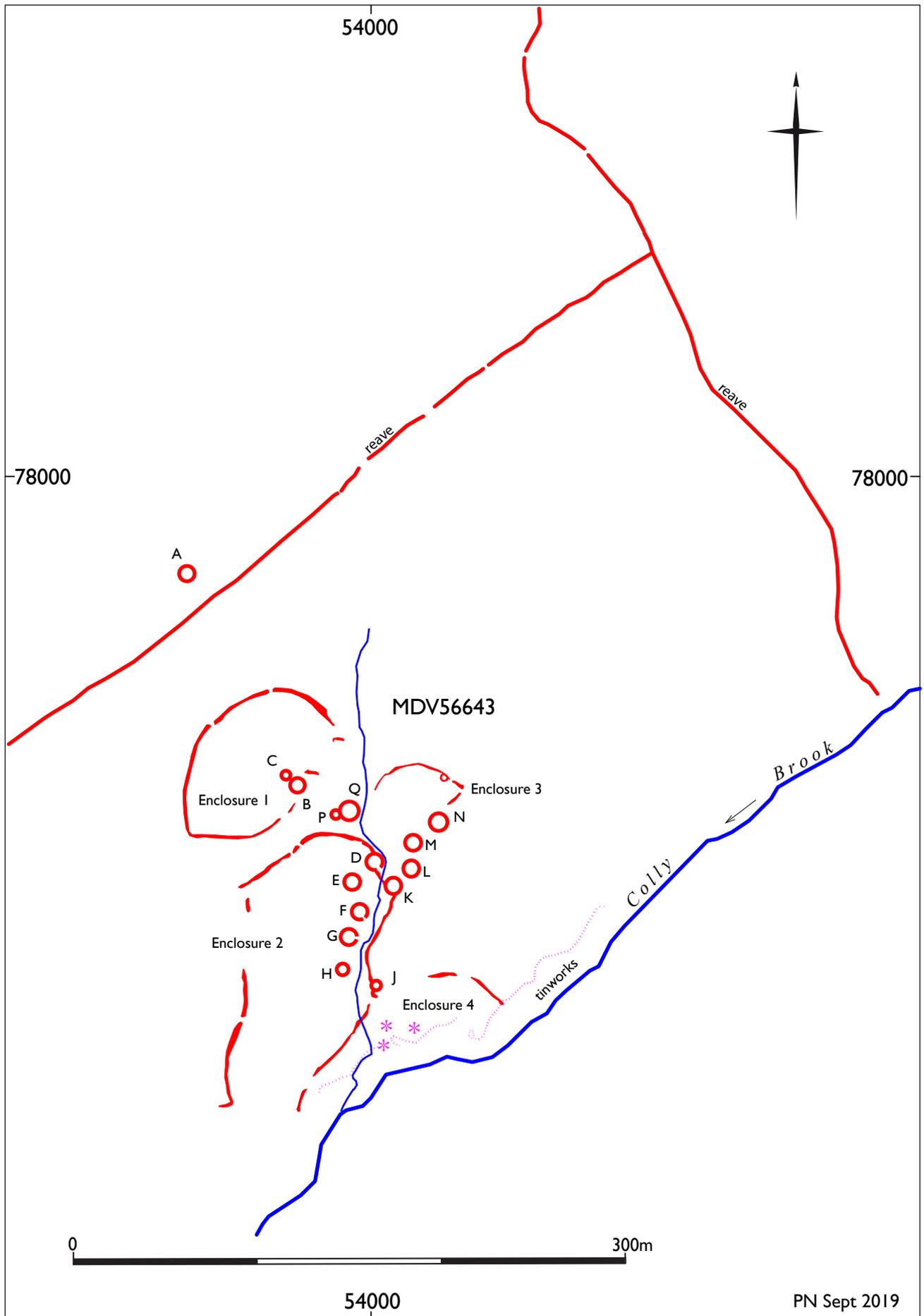


Fig. 13 1:2500 scale survey of the prehistoric hut settlement to the NE of Wedlake. Hut circle annotation follows Baring-Gould, S (ed) 1905 'Tenth Report of the Dartmoor Exploration Committee.' *Trans Devonshire Ass* **37**, 141-5.