METRIC SURVEY OF THREE PREHISTORIC STONE SETTINGS, EXMOOR NATIONAL PARK

EXMOOR HER MSO7360, 6834, 7093

PROJECT REPORT

By Hazel Riley

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OASIS PROJECT NUMBER 389239

ABBREVIATIONS

ENPA Exmoor National Park Authority
ETRS89 European Terrestrial Reference System
GPS Global Positioning System
HE Historic England
HECO Historic Environment Conservation Officer
HER Historic Environment Record
OS Ordnance Survey
OSAD Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division
OSGB36(15) Ordnance Survey Great Britain 1936 (National Grid)
OSGM15 Ordnance Survey Geoid Model 2015
OSTN15 Ordnance Survey Mapping Transformation 2015
PAL Principal Archaeological Landscape
RCHME Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England
RICS Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors
SSSI Site of Special Scientific Interest

ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION AND DESIGNATIONS

Prehistoric Stone Row on Wilmersham Common
Exmoor HER MSO7360. HE Scheduled Monument: 1014258
County: Somerset. District: West Somerset. Parish: Luccombe
NGR: SS 85579 42117
Great Hill and Honeycombe Hill PAL 12
Exmoor National Park

The Chains Valley Stone Setting
Exmoor HER MSO6834. HE Scheduled Monument 1014278
County: Somerset. District: West Somerset. Parish: Exmoor
NGR SS 74920 41767
North Exmoor SSSI. Exmoor National Park

Lanacombe V: A Prehistoric Stone Setting at Lanacombe
Exmoor HER MSO7093. HE Scheduled Monument: 1014277
County: Somerse.t District: West Somerset. Parish: Exmoor
NGR: SS 78016 42591
Lanacombe PAL 1. North Exmoor SSSI. Exmoor National Park

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks to Shirley Blaylock for help with the field survey and discussion about the sites, to Catherine Dove for providing information from the Exmoor HER and to the National Trust for access to the stone setting on Wilmersham Common.

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Metric surveys of three prehistoric stone settings in Exmoor National Park, all Scheduled Monuments, were carried out in January and February 2020 for the Exmoor National Park Authority, in order to accurately locate and record the individual elements of each monument. The work has resulted in the discovery of previously unrecorded features of probable prehistoric date associated with the stone settings on Wilmersham Common and the Chains Valley; the stone setting on Lanacombe has been accurately planned for the first time.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 This report sets out the results of a measured and photographic survey of three stone settings within Exmoor National Park, carried out for the ENPA as part of the Monuments Management Scheme, a partnership project with funding from HE. The monuments were all identified as needing metric surveys in a condition survey of prehistoric stone settings undertaken in 2017-2018 for the ENPA (Fuller 2018). The aim of the survey is to locate and provide an accurate record of the plan and condition of each monument in order to locate and monitor the individual stones, and to inform future conservation work (Blaylock 2019).

2.2 The three monuments all lie within Exmoor National Park (Fig 2). Each site is described in detail below (Sections 4,5,6).

3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 The survey work was carried out in January and February 2020. The monuments were surveyed using survey grade differential GPS. The resulting ETRS89 data was transformed to OSGB36(15) using OSTN15 and OSGM15 (www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/gps/transformation; Greaves et al 2016). Observation times were based on those recommended by the OS and RICS in order to obtain accurate height information (OS 2010; RICS 2010).

3.2 A photographic survey of the individual stones which make up the monuments, together with photographs of their landscape setting, was carried out and this forms part of the project archive (Appendix 8.1).

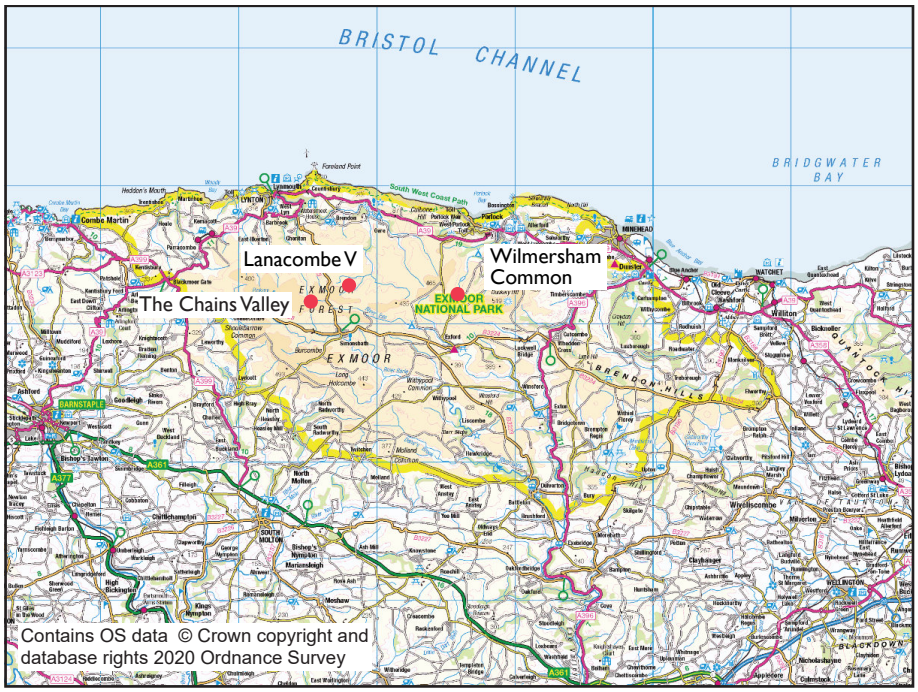


Fig 1 Location map

3.3 In this report the stones are named by the letters given in the Exmoor HER; any extra stones recorded here are given additional letters. All of the individual stones which make up the monuments are named on the site plans (Figs 4, 11, 27).

3.4 Each stone was described and measured and this information is tabulated in Appendix 8.2.

4.0 WILMERSHAM COMMON EXMOOR HER MSO7360

4.1 The monument lies some 3.6km to the north of Exford on the NW side of Honeycombe Hill, in the parish of Luccombe, centred at NGR SS 85579 42117. It is to the SE of Chetsford Water, on a spur of land between Embercombe Water to the SW and Thurley Combe to the NE. The stones lie on the edge of the valley side, overlooking Chetsford Water, at an altitude of *c* 380m OD (Figs 2 and 3). Honeycombe Hill is on the western edge of Wilmersham Common, an area of extensive heather moorland, part of the North Exmoor SSSI and part of Exmoor Moorland Units 8/9: Dunkery (ENPA 2011, 40-41).

Fig 3
Honeycombe Hill and Chetsford Water: the stones lie on the edge of the gently sloping ground beyond the tripod in the middle ground (Hazel Riley)

4.2 The underlying geology of the area consists of Devonian sandstones of the Hangman Sandstone Formation (bgs.ac.uk).

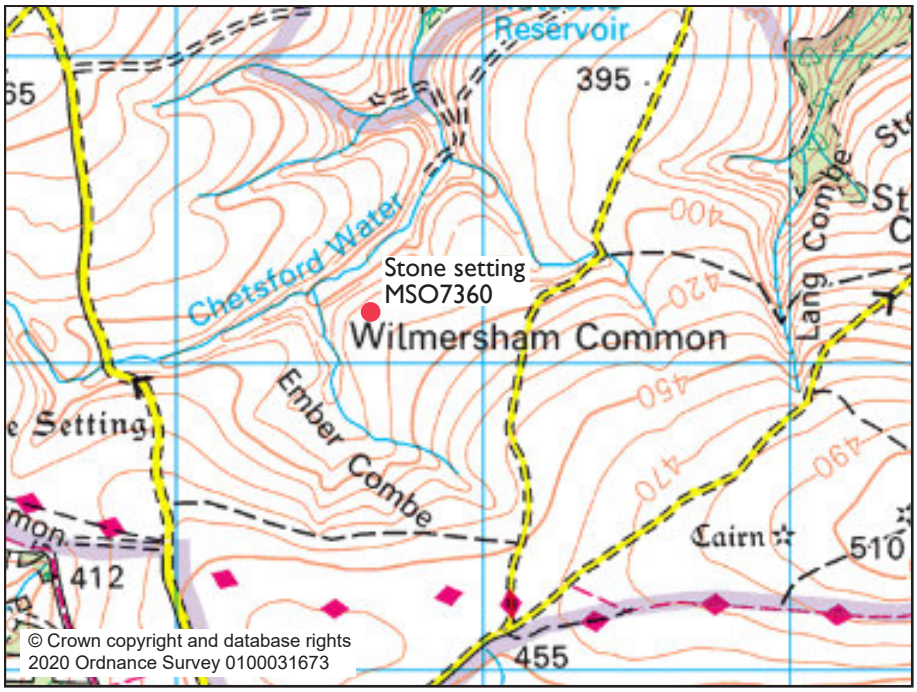


Fig 2
Wilmersham Common MSO7360 Location map

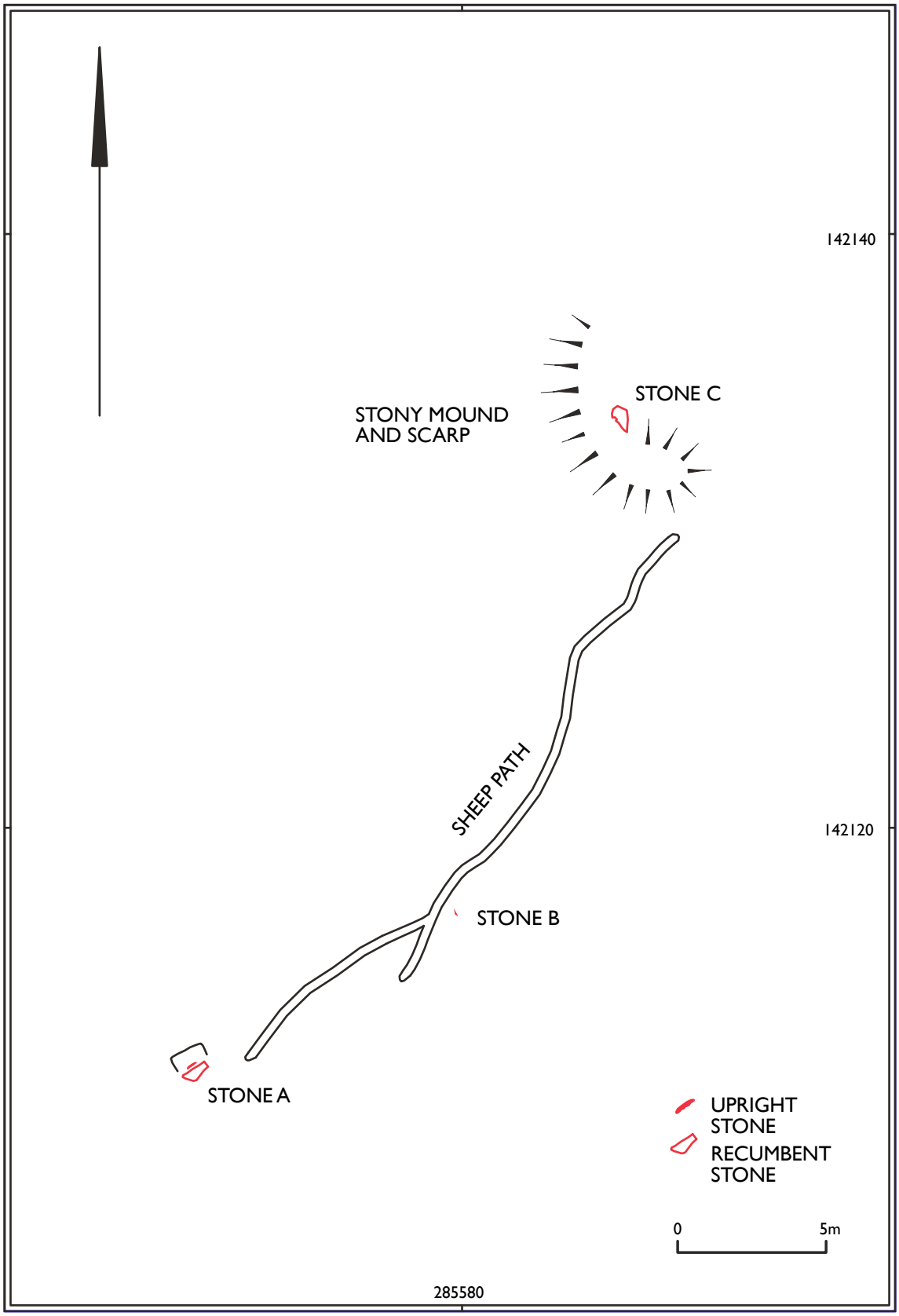


Fig 4 Wilmersham Common MSO7360 1:200 plan January 2020

4.3 The vegetation around the monument is heather moorland with some bracken (Natural England Citation 1006541).

4.4 The monument was described as a 'stone row to the north of the main Wilmersham Common Stone Row' by Richard McDonnell in 1976; a single upright stone, 0.5m high, possibly belonging to this site was noted in 1980 (Exmoor HER MSO7360, authorities 1 and 2). The RCHME visited the area in 1987 and recorded a single upright stone, 0.6m high, 0.15m thick and 0.6m long, at SS 8554 4211 (NMR SS 84 SE 53, authority 2). It was published as a standing stone in the RCHME's survey of lithic monuments in Exmoor National Park (Quinnell and Dunn 1992, 55). In 1996 the site was designated as a Scheduled Monument and described as follows:

> The monument includes two standing stones, a recumbent stone and the archaeologically sensitive area between and around those features. The site is located on the NW side of Honeycombe Hill 120m SE of the confluence of Chetsford and Embercombe Waters. The monument is 26m long and orientated NE to SW. The recumbent stone lies at the NE end and is slightly offset from the line towards the north. The standing stone at the SW end is flat slab, set firm and vertically in the ground, 600mm high, 600mm wide and 150mm thick. The middle stone of the row lies 16.68m to the NE of the first one, is firm and upright in the ground and is 200mm high, 270mm wide and 140mm thick. The recumbent stone lies 9.45m to the NE of the middle stone and is 820mm long, 320mm wide and 320mm thick.
> (Historic England List Entry Number 1014258)

4.5 Several surveys of Exmoor's Scheduled Monuments and stone settings have included this site. The 2009 Scheduled Monument Condition Assessment recorded the standing stone described by the RCHME; the assessment carried out in 2015 recorded both the standing stone and the recumbent stone mentioned in the scheduling description (Bray 2010; Gent and Manning 2015). A survey of Exmoor's prehistoric standing stones carried out in 2018 recorded the two upright stones described in the scheduling document but the recumbent stone was not located due to thick vegetation across the site (Fuller 2018).

4.6 The site was investigated on 8th January 2020 and a GPS survey was undertaken on 21st January 2020. Three stones were located and recorded, together with a stony mound, and a plan of the site was surveyed at a scale of 1:200 (Fig 4).

4.6.1 The monument comprises three stones of probable prehistoric origin and a stony mound. Stone A is the standing stone recorded in previous surveys (4.5). It is now a recumbent stone slab, oriented NE/SW, 0.9m long and 0.4m wide. The stone is 0.2m thick at its base (NW side), tapering to 0.1m thick at its top (SE side). The exposed face of the stone shows a distinct change in

Fig 5 Wilmersham Common MSO7360 Stone A looking SE (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)

appearance: the NW portion is not weathered and freshly exposed, SE portion has an area of thick moss and lichen, indicating exposure to the elements (Fig 5). Immediately to the NW of the stone is a small, sub-rectangular hollow, 0.9m long, 0.5m wide and up to 0.2m deep. A small stone, 0.4m long, 0.1m wide and 0.2m high, set in this hollow close to the edge of the recumbent stone may be a trigger stone for Stone A. The stone was upright in 2017 (Fig 6) and is now vulnerable to being moved from its original position and further damage by weathering; vegetation may also obscure the stone now that it is flat on the ground.

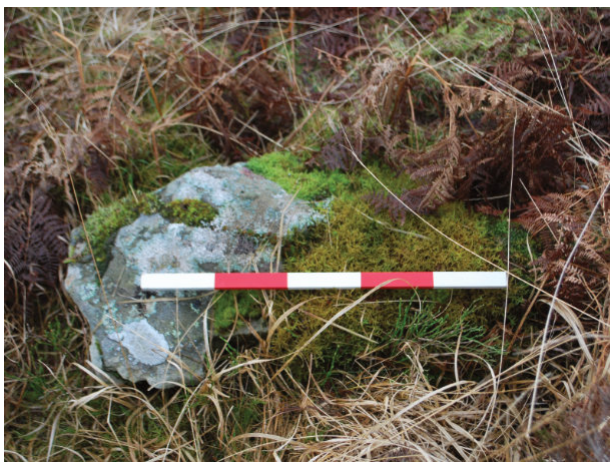
4.6.2 Stone B is small stone slab, set firmly in the ground with only the SW face visible. It is oriented NW/SE and is 0.23m long, 0.12m long and 0.03m thick (Fig 7). As the stone is so small it is vulnerable to being obscured by vegetation.

4.6.3 Stone C is a recumbent stone slab, oriented NW/SE, 0.82m long, 0.32m wide, tapering to 0.10m wide at its SE end and up to 0.30m thick. The exposed face is covered with moss and lichen indicating that it has been exposed to the elements for some time (Fig 8). The stone lies on the NE side of a rather irregular stony mound, oriented NW/SE, 5m long, 3m wide and up to 0.5m high, with a scarp 4m long to the north (Fig 9). The mound and scarp could be associated with the fragmentary but extensive remains of prehistoric settlement and field systems which lie on Honeycombe Hill: a hut circle lies to the NE (MSO7384; MSO7337); Stone C may be part of this mound and therefore not part of a prehistoric stone setting. Like the other two stones which make up this monument, Stone C is vulnerable to being obscured by vegetation.

Fig 6 (left) Wilmersham Common MSO7360 Stone A in 2017 looking SE (1m scale) (Jack Fuller ENPA)

Fig 7 (below) Wilmersham Common MSO7360 Stone B looking NE (0.20m scale) (Hazel Riley)

Fig 8 (bottom left) Wilmersham Common MSO7360 Stone C looking NE (0.50m scale) (Hazel Riley)



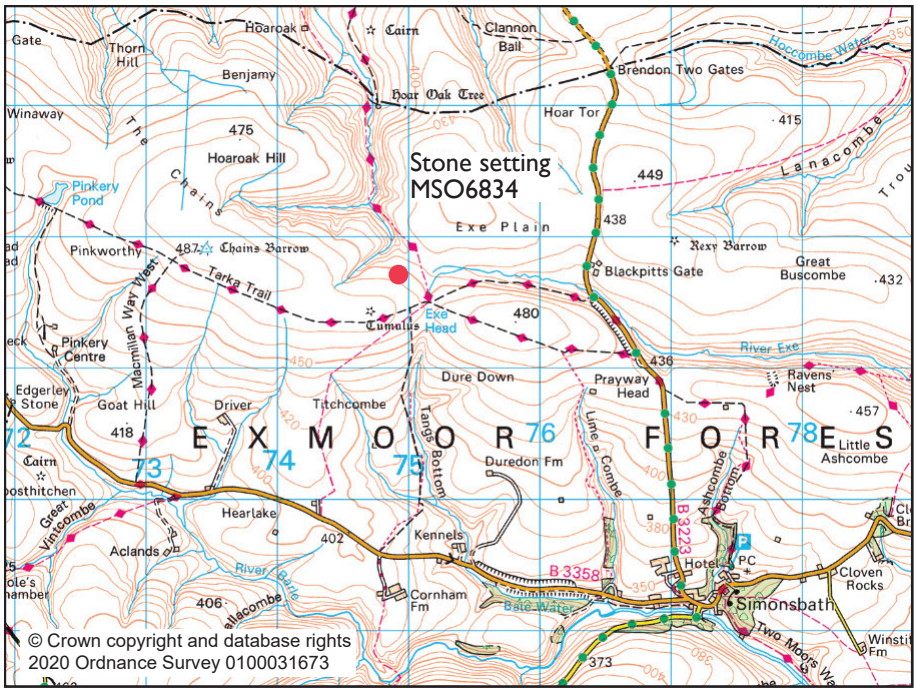
4.7 The survey has demonstrated that the description given in the HE Scheduled Monument description has transposed the measurements between Stones A and B, and Stones B and C (4.4).

4.8 The monument is unlikely to represent the remains of a stone row as suggested by some authorities (4.4). It may be a stone setting incorporating a small cairn, or the mound could be part of a later phase of prehistoric settlement and agriculture on Honeycombe Hill.

Fig 9 Wilmersham Common MSO7360 Stony mound with Stone C looking SW (1m scale) (Hazel Riley)

5.0 CHAINS VALLEY EXMOOR HER MSO6834

5.1 The stone setting is located some 3.5km to the NW of Simonsbath, to the SE of the Chains Valley, in the parish of Exmoor, centred at NGR SS 74920 41767 (Fig 10). It is sited on a gently sloping spur of ground between the Chains Valley to the NW and Exe Head to the SE, at an altitude of *c* 450m OD, overlooking the Hoaroak Valley (Front cover). The moument lies within an extensive area of moorland, part of the North Exmoor SSSI and part of Exmoor Moorland Units 12/13: The Chains, Exe Plain, Warren and Larkbarrow (ENPA 2011, 30-31).



5.2 The underlying geology of the area consists of Devonian slates of the Kentisbury Slates Formation (bgs.ac.uk).

Fig 10 Chains Valley MSO6834 Location map

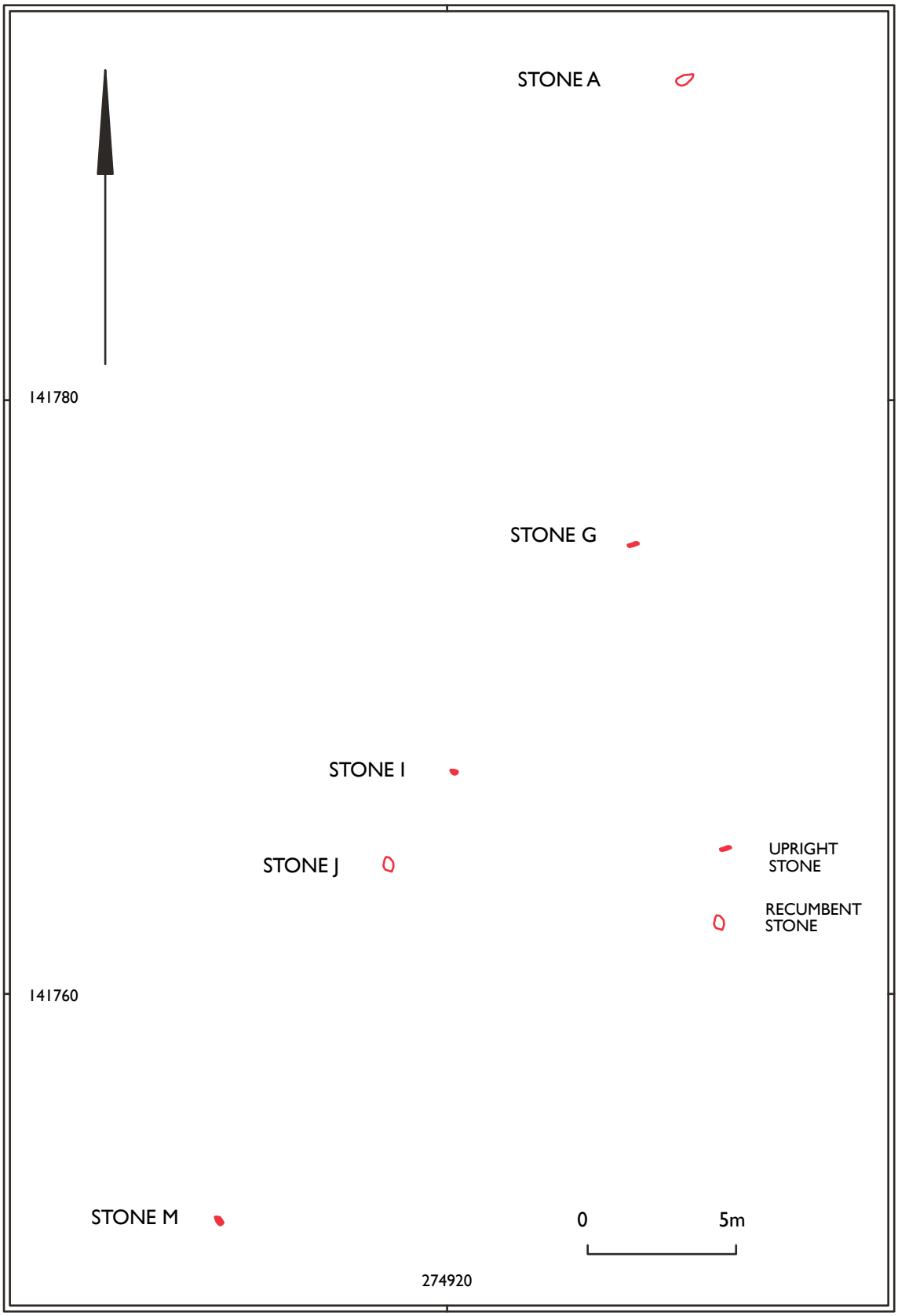


Fig 11 Chains Valley MSO6834 1:200 plan

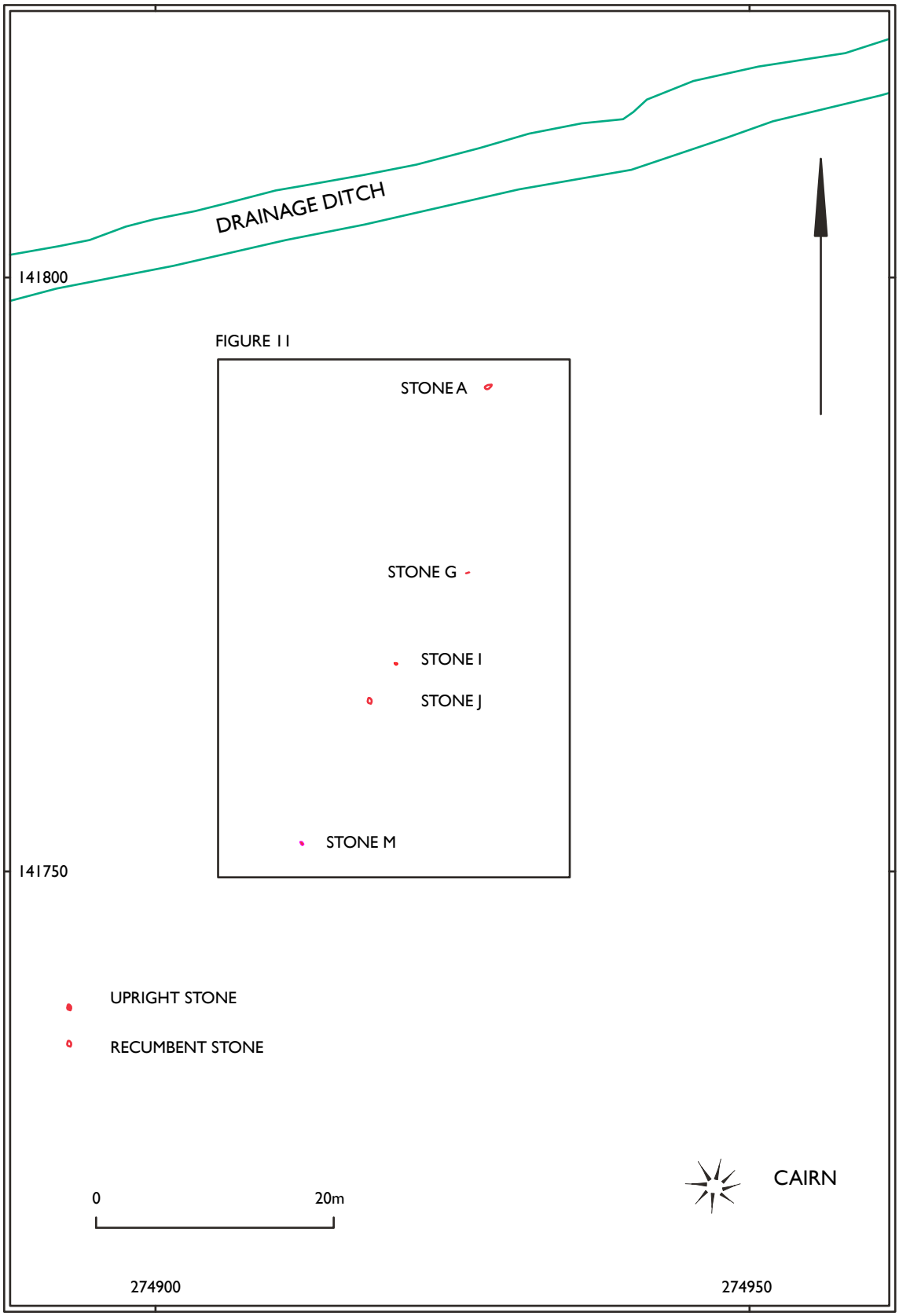


Fig 12 Chains Valley MSO6834 1:500 landscape plan

5.3 The vegetation around the monument is *Molinia* dominated moorland with extensive areas of rushes (Natural England Citation 1006541).

5.4 The Chains Valley stone setting was one of the first such monuments on Exmoor to be recorded. In 1905 Chanter and Worth described and planned the monument, recording 12 upright and two recumbent stones which they interpreted as a possible triple stone row (Chanter and Worth 1906, 544; plate VI). Visits by the OSAD in 1965 and 1975 recorded 13 stones; by 1989 eight upright and three recumbent stones were recorded (NMR SS 74 SW 2; Quinnell and Dunn 1992, 40-41). The site was designated as a Scheduled Monument in 1996 (Historic England 1014278).

5.5 A condition survey in 2002 found 11 stones, one was described as 'split in two, either through extreme frost damage or vehicle damage' (Blackmore 2002). In 2009 a further condition survey recorded eight upright and two recumbent stones (Bray 2010); by 2018 only five stones were found, with a note of 'thick rushes' covering the site (Fuller 2018).

5.6 The site was investigated on 10th January 2020 and a GPS survey was undertaken on 29th January 2020. Five stones were located and recorded, together with a previously unrecorded small circular mound to the SE of the stone setting. A plan of the stone setting was surveyed at a scale of 1:200 (Fig 11) and a plan showing the landscape context of the stone setting, with a 19th-century drainage ditch and a probable cairn, was surveyed at 1:500 scale (Fig 12).

5.6.1 The site comprises three upright and two recumbent stones of prehistoric origin, with a circular mound to the SE and a drainage channel to the north of the stones. Stone A is a small recumbent slab, oriented NE/SW, 0.60m long, 0.20m wide and 0.05m thick. The exposed face is covered with moss and lichen and the stone lies in an area of rushes which has recently been cut for animal bedding (Fig 13).

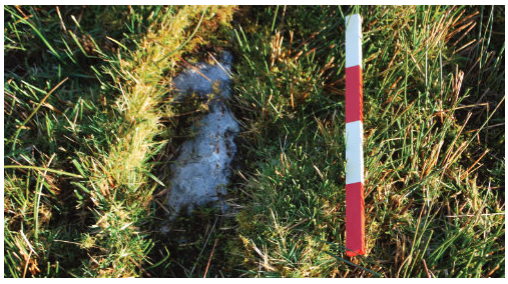


Fig 13 Chains Valley MSO6834 Stone A looking NE (0.40m scale) (Hazel Riley)

5.6.2 Stone G is an upright stone, partially obscured in peaty soil and rushes, oriented NE/SW, 0.28m long, 0.12m wide and up to 0.06m high. The stone lies in an area of rushes which has recently been cut for animal bedding (Fig 14). A photograph of this stone taken in 2009 shows that the stone has been considerably damaged since then (Fig 15).

Fig 14 (above left) Chains Valley MSO6834 Stone G looking south (0.20m scale) (Hazel Riley)

Fig 15 (left) Chains Valley MSO6834 Stone G in 2009 looking south (0.50m scale) (Lee Bray ENPA)

5.6.3 Stone I is an upright stone slab, clearly visible in an area of rushes, oriented NW/SE, 0.32m wide at its base, tapering to 0.13m at its top, which appears to have sustained some damage, perhaps from weathering. The stone is 0.49m high and 0.06m thick (Front cover, Figs 16 and 17).

5.6.4 Stone J is a recumbent stone slab, oriented NW/SE, 0.50m long, 0.22m wide and 0.07m thick. A central strip of the exposed face is covered with moss; the NE portion is covered in lichen, the SW portion is unweathered. The southern edge of the exposed face has evidence of recent damage, probably by weathering. The stone was upright in January 2018 and has fallen since then (Figs 18 and 19).

Fig 16 (top left) Chains Valley MSO6834 Stone I looking NE (0.40m scale (Hazel Riley)
Fig 17 (left) Chains Valley MSO6834 Stone I looking SW (0.40m scale) (Hazel Riley)

Fig 18 (below left) Chains Valley MSO6834 Stone J looking NW (0.4m scale) (Hazel Riley)
Fig 19 (below) Chains Valley MSO6834 Stone J in 2018 looking SW (1m scale) (Jack Fuller ENPA)

5.6.5 Stone M is a small upright stone slab, leaning to the SE and oriented NW/SE, 0.30m wide, 0.20m high and 0.13m thick at its base. The stone lies in an area of rushes and is lichen covered, with moss around its base (Fig 20).

Fig 20 (right) Chains Valley MSO6834 Stone M looking NW (0.40m scale) (Hazel Riley)

5.6.6 A circular mound comprised of peat and stone, 5m in diameter and 0.8m high, lies at NGR SS 74947 41724 some 50m to the SE of the stone setting (Figs 12 and 21). The monument has been exposed by recent rush cutting and is probably a prehistoric cairn associated with the stone setting.

Fig 21 Small cairn to the SE of the stone setting looking north (0.40m scale) (Hazel Riley)

5.7 The stone setting has clearly deteriorated since it was first recorded in 1905. However the monument has sustained significant damage recently due to the damage and loss of several stones because of weathering and vehicle damage.

5.8 Stone J was noted as broken, probably by weathering or vehicle damage, on 18th July 2019 and was reset by the ENPA HECO on 21st February 2020. The stone was re-set by pulling back the turf from the east side of the stone where there was already a hollow and standing the broken part of the stone against the east side of the standing part still in position in the ground. Soil and turf was pressed around the stone to stabilise it (Figs 22 and 23). The work was undertaken as part of the Monuments Management Scheme 2018-2020 (information from Shirley Blaylock).

Fig 22 (above left) Chains Valley MSO6834 Stone J re-set 21st February 2020 looking south (1m scale) (Shirley Blaylock ENPA)

Fig 23 (left) Chains Valley MSO6834 Stone J re-set 21st February 2020 looking west (1m scale) (Shirley Blaylock ENPA)

6.0 LANACOMBE V EXMOOR HER MSO7093

6.1 The stone lies some 3.1km to the NE of Simonsbath, in the valley of Lanacombe, one of several tributary streams of Badgworthy Water, in the parish of Exmoor, centred at NGR SS 78016 42591 (Fig 24). It lies on the northern side of this valley, on sloping ground at an altitude of *c* 390m OD, looking across Lanacombe to Trout Hill, to the NE of a 19th-century sheepfold (Fig 25), within an extensive area of moorland, part of the North Exmoor SSSI and part of Exmoor Moorland Units 12/13: The Chains, Exe Plain, Warren and Larkbarrow (ENPA 2011, 30-31).

6.2 The underlying geology of the area consists of Devonian sandstones of the Hangman Sandstone Formation (bgs.ac.uk).

6.3 The vegetation around the monument is *Molinia* dominated moorland with extensive areas of rushes (Natural England Citation 1006541).

6.4 The stone setting was recorded by Martin Walker in 1989. His plan showed three upright stones and three recumbent stones arranged in a rectangular pattern, together with two recumbent stones and an upright stone to the SE. Several naturally occurring stones were shown on this plan (information in Exmoor HER MSO7093). A visit by the RCHME in 1994 confirmed this and recorded 10 stones (Exmoor HER MSO7093 authority 2). The site was designated a Scheduled Monument in 1996 (Historic England 1014277).

6.5 Several condition surveys have recorded various stones at or near this stone setting; some of the stones have been misidentified causing a certain amount of confusion (information in Exmoor HER MSO7093).

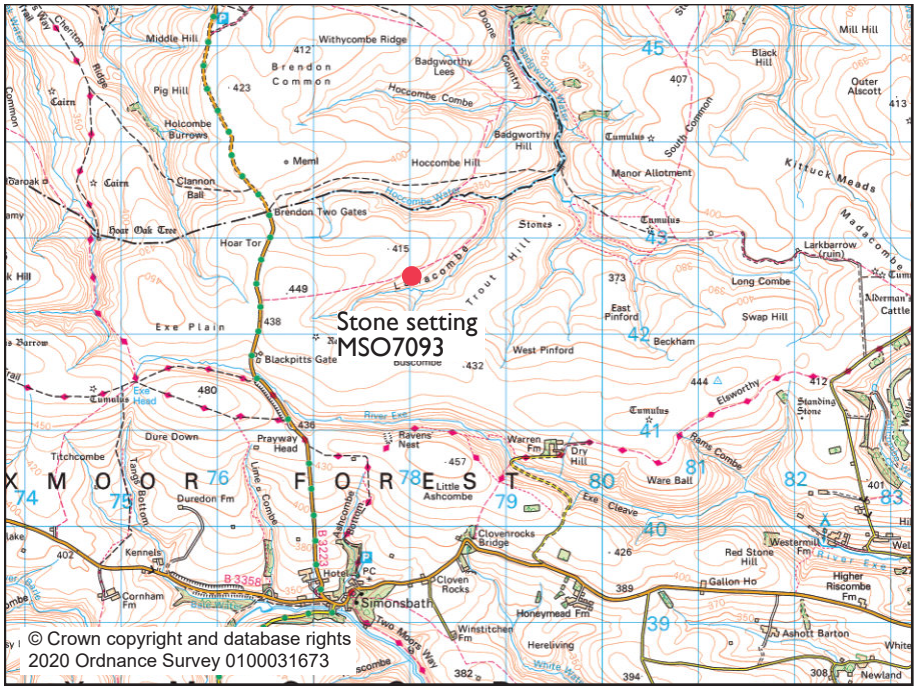


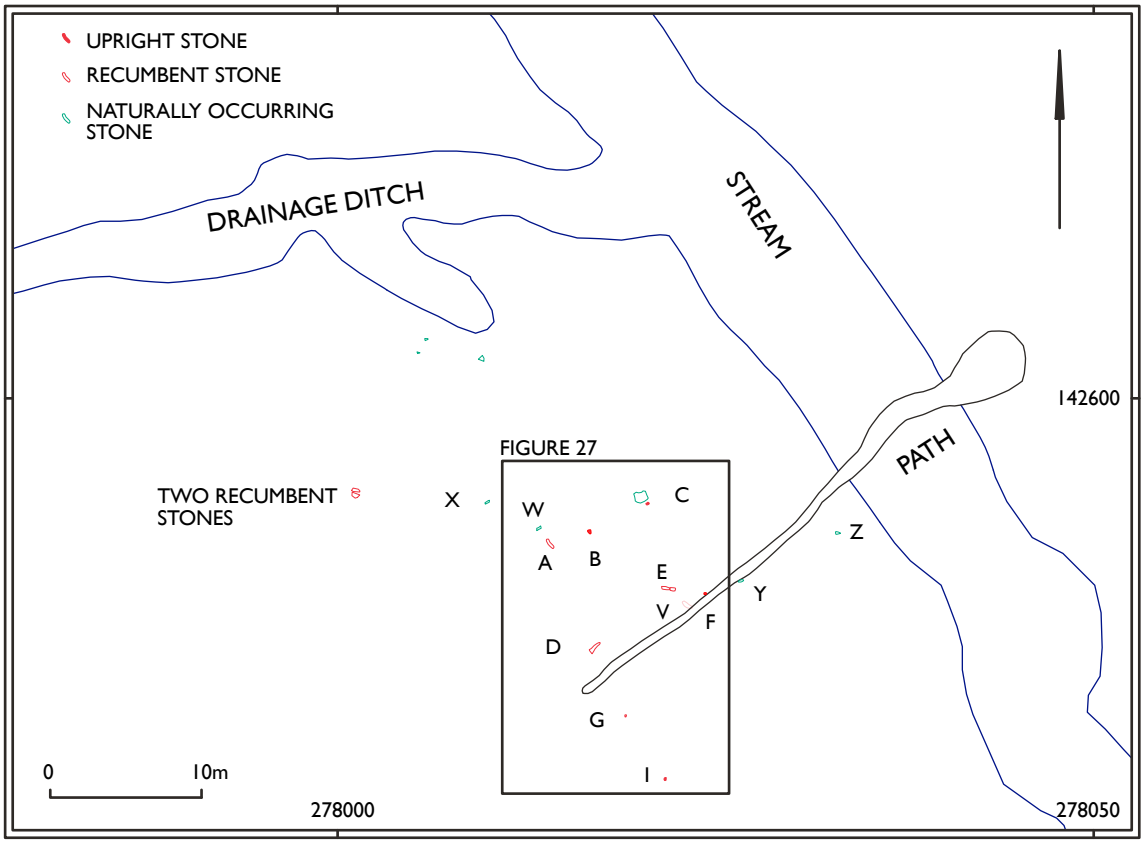
Fig 24
Lanacombe V
MSO7093
Location map

Fig 25 Lanacombe V MSO7093: landscape setting. Yellow flags mark the stone setting, the trees are on the sheepfold, Trout Hill in background (Hazel Riley)

6.6 The site was investigated on 10th January and 5th February 2020 and a GPS survey was undertaken on 7th February 2020. Four upright and five recumbent stones were located and recorded; several naturally occurring stones close to the setting were also recorded and noted on the plan to avoid further confusion. A plan showing the landscape context of the stone setting, with a 19th-century drainage ditch and stream gully, was surveyed 1:500 scale (Fig 26) and a plan of the stone setting was surveyed at a scale of 1:100 (Fig 27).

6.6.1 The site comprises four upright and five recumbent stones of probable prehistoric origin on the edge of an eroding stream gully; a 19th-century drainage ditch lies to the north of the setting and a path crossing the stream runs through the monument. Several naturally occurring stones occur close to the monument.

Fig 26 Lanacombe V MSO7093 1:500 landscape plan



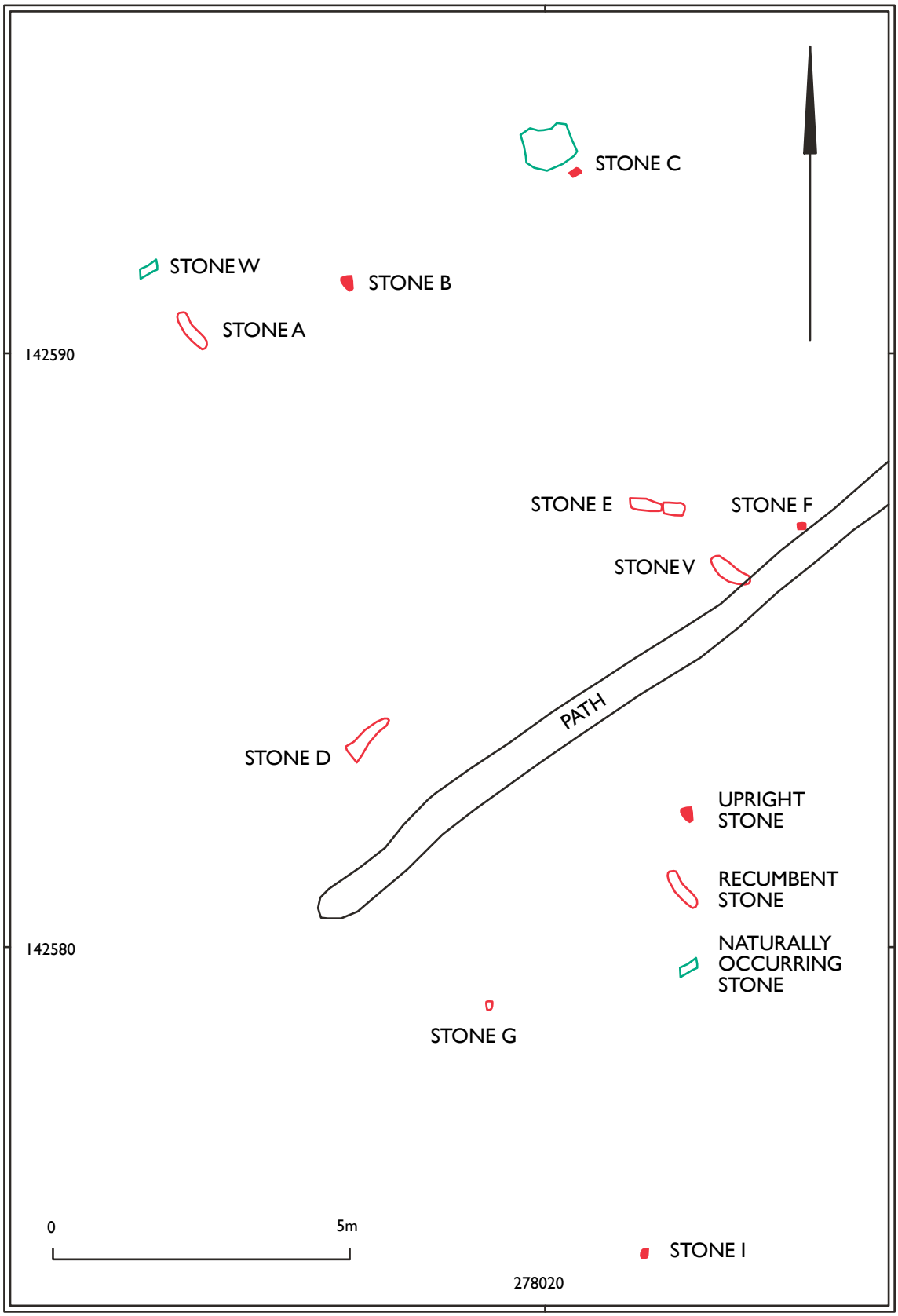


Fig 27 Lanacombe V MSO7093 1:100 plan February 2020

Stone A is a large recumbent stone, virtually obscured by vegetation. The stone is oriented NW/SE and is 0.75m long, 0.30m wide and 0.04m thick (Fig 28). The exposed face is covered with moss.

Fig 28 Lanacombe V MSO7093 Stone A loking NW (0.50m scale) (Hazel Riley)

6.6.2 Stone B is a small upright stone, oriented NW/SE, 0.30m wide, 0.20m thick at the base and 0.30m high. The stone is covered with moss and lichen (Fig 29).

Fig 29 Lanacombe V MSO7093 Stone B looking west (0.20m scale) (Hazel Riley)

6.6.3 Stone C is a small upright stone slab, oriented NE/SE, 0.15m wide, 0.09m thick and 0.07m high. A large naturally occurring stone slab, which may well form part of the prehistoric monument, lies immediately to the north. The stone is oriented N/S and is 0.75m long, 0.55m wide and 0.25m high (Fig 30).

Fig 30 Lanacombe V MSO7093 Stone C (0.20m scale) and naturally occurring stone (0.50m scale) looking NW (Hazel Riley)

6.6.4 Stone D is a large recumbent stone slab oriented NE/SW, 0.90m long, 0.20m wide, tapering to a point at its NE end, and 0.15m thick, the exposed face is covered with lichen (Fig 31).

Fig 31 Lanacombe V MSO7093 Stone D looking NW (0.50m scale) (Hazel Riley)

6.6.5 Stone E is a recumbent stone slab, broken into two, and partially buried in turf and peaty soil. The stone is oriented W/E; the west part is 0.56m long, 0.24-0.18m wide and 0.05m thick, the east part is 0.33m long, 0.23m wide and 0.05m thick (Fig 32).

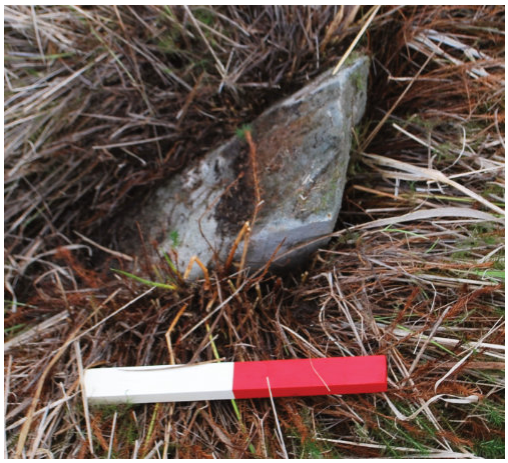
Fig 32 Lanacombe V MSO7093 Stone E looking north (0.20m scale) (Hazel Riley)

6.6.6 Stone F is a small upright stone slab, oriented W/E, 0.15m wide, 0.12m thick and 0.06m high (Fig 33).

Fig 33 Lanacombe V MSO7093 Stone F looking north (0.20m scale) (Hazel Riley)

6.6.7 A stone found by probing was located buried under turf and peaty soil: this may be Stone G. The stone was only partially uncovered, it is oriented N/S, 0.16m long, 0.12m wide and *c* 0.05m under the turf (Fig 34).

Fig 34 Lanacombe V MSO7093 Stone G looking north (0.20m scale) (Hazel Riley)



6.6.8 Stone I is an upright stone slab, oriented NE/SW, leaning to the NE, 0.30m wide, 0.08m thick and 0.18m high. The stone is hidden in a thick, extensive area of rushes; there is some weathering on the top of the stone (Fig 35).

Fig 35 Lanacombe V MSO7093 Stone I looking north (0.20m scale) (Hazel Riley)

6.6.9 Stone V is a large recumbent stone slab, partially buried under turf and peaty soil, and previously unrecorded. The stone, oriented NW/SE, is 0.84m long, 0.28m wide and is *c* 0.04m under the turf (Fig 36).

Fig 36 Lanacombe V MSO7093 Stone V looking NE (0.20m scale) (Hazel Riley)

6.6.10 There is a large amount of naturally occurring stone around the monument. The following stones lie very close to the monument and have been recorded to avoid confusion: Stones W, X, Y, Z (Figs 26, 27). (Appendix 8.2).

Fig 37 (left) Stony mound to NW of stone setting, August 2009 looking west (0.50m scale) (Lee Bray)
Fig 38 (below) Remains of stony mound February 2020 looking north (0.20m scale) (Hazel Riley)

6.6.11 Condition surveys carried out in 2009 and 2015 recorded a stony mound, interpreted as a modern stone pile, to the NW of the monument (Fig 37; Exmoor HER MSO7093). Two recumbent stones virtually obscured by vegetation represent the remains of this feature; which could be prehistoric in origin (Figs 26, 38).

6.7 The main threat to the monument is vegetation – careful probing of an extensive area of rushes was needed to locate the upright Stone I and (the possible) Stone G. Likewise, Stones A, E and V are partially buried under turf and peaty soil. The path running through the monument is also a threat to the SE part of the stone setting.

6.8 The possibility remains that some of the recumbent stones could be naturally occurring rather than fallen prehistoric standing stones, although Stones A, D, E and F are all similar in shape and size, suggesting that they could well be fallen prehistoric standing stones and part of the stone setting.

7.0 REFERENCES

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8.0 APPENDICES

8.1 Photographic archive index				
Photo reference number	Date taken	HER reference	Description	Scale
MSO7360_N_21JAN20_HRILEY	21/01/2020	MSO7360	Wilmersham Common stone setting: landscape	
MSO7360StoneA_SE_08JAN20_HRILEY	08/01/2020	MSO7360	MSO7360 Stone A	0.5m
MSO7360StoneA_SE_21JAN20_HRILEY	21/01/2020	MSO7360	MSO7360 Stone A scale on exposed trigger stone	0.5m
MSO7360StoneA_NE_08JAN20_HRILEY	08/01/2020	MSO7360	MSO7360 Stone A and Nutscale Water scale on Stone B	1m
MSO7360StoneBi_NE_08JAN20_HRILEY	08/01/2020	MSO7360	MSO7360 Stone B	0.2m
MSO7360StoneBii_NE_08JAN20_HRILEY	08/01/2020	MSO7360	MSO7360 Stone B and Nutscale Water	1m
MSO7360StoneCi_NE_08JAN20_HRILEY	08/01/2020	MSO7360	MSO7360 Stone C	0.5m
MSO7360StoneCii_SW_08JAN20_HRILEY	08/01/2020	MSO7360	MSO7360 Stone C	0.5m
MSO7360StoneCiii_NE_08JAN20_HRILEY	08/01/2020	MSO7360	MSO7360 Stone C and Nutscale Water	
MSO7360StoneCiv_SW_21JAN20_HRILEY	21/01/2020	MSO7360	MSO7360 Stone C and stony mound	1m
MSO6834_N_10JAN20_HRILEY	10/01/2020	MSO6834	Chains Valley stone setting: landscape	
MSO6834StoneA_NE_10JAN20_HRILEY	10/01/2020	MSO6834	MSO6834 Stone A	0.5m
MSO6834StoneG_S_29JAN20_HRILEY	29/01/2020	MSO6834	MSO6834 Stone G	0.2m
MSO6834StoneI_NE_10JAN20_HRILEY	10/01/2020	MSO6834	MSO6834 Stone I	0.4m
MSO6834StoneI_SW_10JAN20_HRILEY	10/01/2020	MSO6834	MSO6834 Stone I	0.4m
MSO6834StoneJ_NW_10JAN20_HRILEY	10/01/2020	MSO6834	MSO6834 Stone J	0.4m
MSO6834StoneM_NW_10JAN20_HRILEY	10/01/2020	MSO6834	MSO6834 Stone M	0.4m
MSO6834_NE_10JAN20_HRILEY	10/01/2020	MSO6834	MSO6834 Scale on Stone I yellow flags on other stones	1m
Cairn_N_29JAN20_HRILEY	29/01/2020		Small cairn to SE of stone setting	0.4m
MSO7093_SE_05FEB20_HRILEY	05/02/2020	MSO7093	Lanacombe V stone setting landscape	
MSO7093StoneA_NW_05FEB20_HRILEY	05/02/2020	MSO7093	MSO7093 Stone A	0.5m
MSO7093StoneB_W_05FEB20_HRILEY	05/02/2020	MSO7093	MSO7093 Stone B	0.2m
MSO7093StoneB_N_05FEB20_HRILEY	05/02/2020	MSO7093	MSO7093 Stone B	0.2m
MSO7093StoneCi_NW_05FEB20_HRILEY	05/02/2020	MSO7093	MSO7093 Stone C	0.2m
MSO7093StoneCii_NW_05FEB20_HRILEY	05/02/2020	MSO7093	MSO7093 Stone C and naturally occurring boulder	0.2m & 0.5m
MSO7093StoneD_NW_05FEB20_HRILEY	05/02/2020	MSO7093	MSO7093 Stone D	0.5m
MSO7093StoneE_N_07FEB20_HRILEY	07/02/2020	MSO7093	MSO7093 Stone E	0.2m
MSO7093StoneF_N_05FEB20_HRILEY	05/02/2020	MSO7093	MSO7093 Stone F	0.2m
MSO7093StoneG_N_07FEB20_HRILEY	07/02/2020	MSO7093	MSO7093 Stone G	0.2m
MSO7093StoneI_N_07FEB20_HRILEY	07/02/2020	MSO7093	MSO7093 Stone I	0.2m
MSO7093StoneV_NE_07FEB20_HRILEY	07/02/2020	MSO7093	MSO7093 Stone V	0.2m
MSO7093Mound_N_07FEB20_HRILEY	07/02/2020	MSO7093	Remains of stony mound to west of stone setting	0.2m
MSO7093StoneW_N_05FEB20_HRILEY	05/02/2020	MSO7093	MSO7093 Stone W: naturally occurring stone	0.2m
MSO7093StoneX_NW_05FEB20_HRILEY	05/02/2020	MSO7093	MSO7093 Stone X: naturally occurring stone	0.2m
MSO7093StoneY_N_05FEB20_HRILEY	05/02/2020	MSO7093	MSO7093 Stone Y: naturally occurring stone	0.5m
MSO7093StoneZ_N_05FEB20_HRILEY	05/02/2020	MSO7093	MSO7093 Stone Z: naturally occurring stone	0.5m

8.2 Record of individual stones				
Exmoor HER reference	Stone	Location (differential GPS)	Type	Dimensions
MSO7360	A	285571.1173, 142111.8037	Recumbent	0.90m long, 0.27-0.40m wide, 0.20m thick
MSO7360	B	285579.7813, 142117.2167	Upright	0.23m wide, 0.12m high, 0.03m thick
MSO7360	C	285585.2773, 142133.7835	Recumbent	0.82m long, 0.10-0.32m wide, up to 0.30m thick
MSO6834	A	274927.9757, 141790.8215	Recumbent	0.60m long, 0.20m wide, 0.05m thick
MSO6834	G	274926.3007, 141775.0947	Upright	0.25m wide, 0.06m high, 0.12m thick
MSO6834	I	274920.1119, 141767.5567	Upright	0.32-0.13m wide, 0.49m high, 0.06m thick
MSO6834	J	274918.0988, 141764.276	Recumbent	0.50m long, 0.22-0.30m wide, 0.07m thick
MSO6834	M	274912.4175, 141752.3972	Upright	0.30m wide, 0.20m high, 0.13m thick
MSO7360	A	278014.0223 142590.3734	Recumbent	0.75m long, 0.3m wide, 0.04m thick
MSO7360	B	278016.6639 142591.1412	Upright	0.30m wide, 0.20m thick, 0.30m high
MSO7360	C	278020.4742 142593.0033	Upright	0.15m wide, 0.07m thick, 0.09m thick
MSO7360	D	278017.0223 142583.5077	Recumbent	0.90m long, 0.20m wide, 0.15m thick
MSO7360	E	278021.7878 142587.3823	Recumbent	Overall 0.89m long, 0.18-0.24m wide, 0.05m thick. In 2 pieces.
MSO7360	F	278024.3533 142587.0566	Upright	0.15m wide, 0.06m high, 0.12m thick
MSO7360	G	278019.0605 142579.0176	Recumbent	0.13m long, 0.13m wide, 0.05-0.06m under turf
MSO7360	I	278021.7549 142574.9245	Upright	0.18m wide, 0.30m high, up to 0.08m thick. Leans to NE.
MSO7360	V	278023.1614 142586.2895	Recumbent	0.84m long, 0.28m wide, 0.04m under turf
MSO7360	W	278013.3025 142591.473	Naturally occurring stone	0.30m long, 0.17m wide, 0.09m thick
MSO7360	X	278010.0304 142593.172	Naturally occurring stone	0.30m wide, 0.12m high, 0.13m thick
MSO7360	Y	278026.7009 142588.03	Naturally occurring stone	0.35m wide, 0.20m high, 0.04m thick
MSO7360	Z	278033.0953 142591.058	Naturally occurring stone	0.25m wide, 0.19m high, 0.23m thick