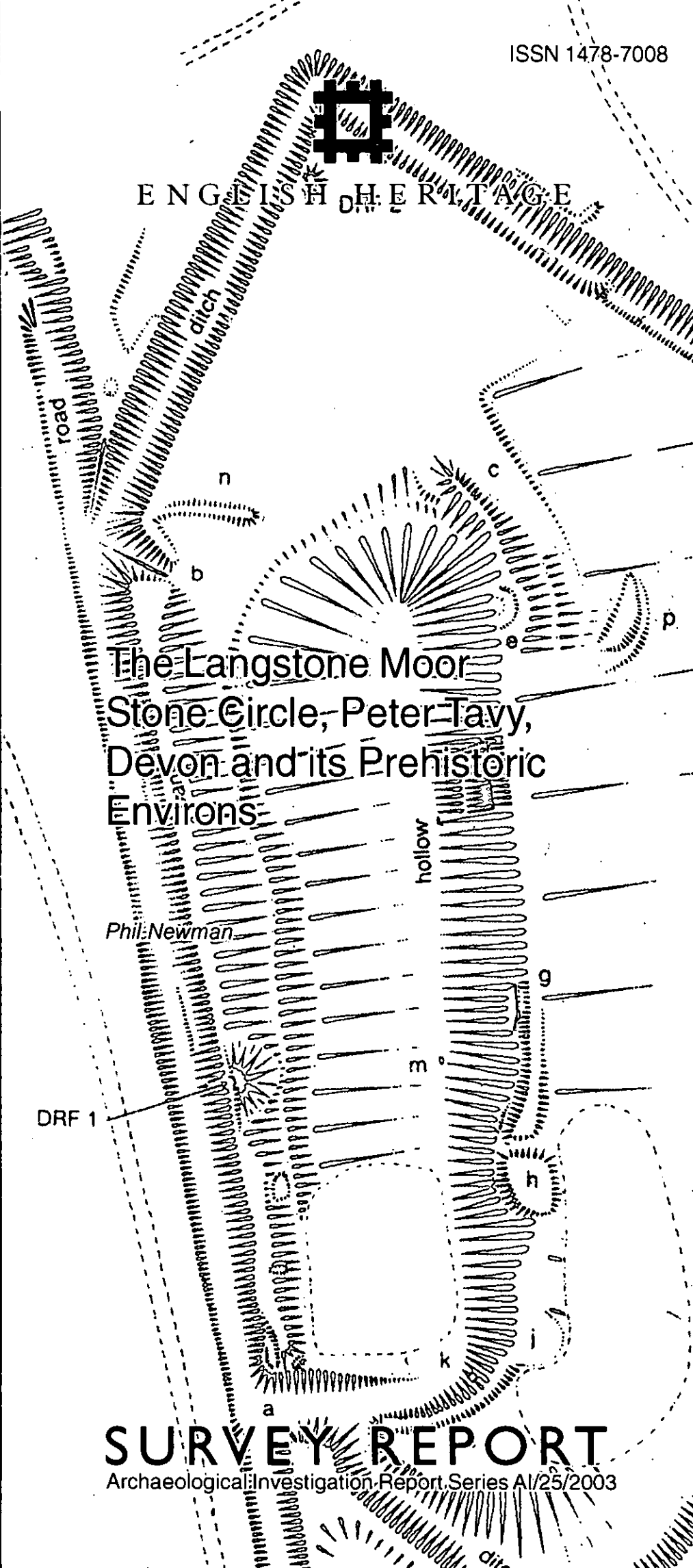


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The Langstone Moor
Stone Circle, Peter Tavy,
Devon and its Prehistoric
Environ

SURVEY REPORT
Archaeological Investigation Report Series AI/25/2003



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The Langstone Moor Stone Circle, Peter Tavy, Devon and its Prehistoric Environs

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The Langstone Moor Stone Circle looking south to Mistor. This is a similar view to that taken by Robert Burnard in 1894, shortly after re-erection but before the damage caused in in the 1940s.

(see Burnard 1894)

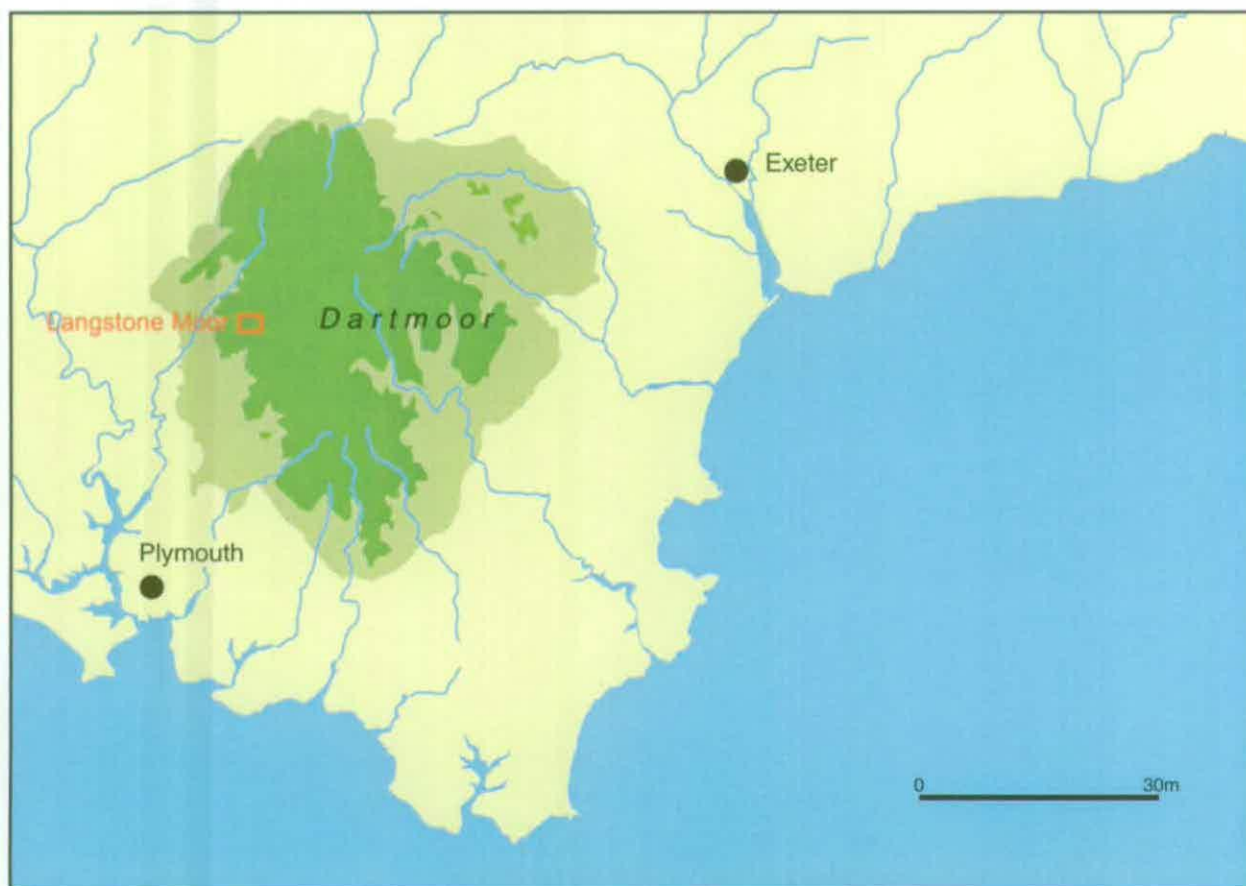
1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Langstone Moor is a large expanse of open moorland on western Dartmoor which extends between Whittor to the west and White Barrow and Cock's Hill to the east and includes the long, broad ridge which runs south-west to Roos Tor. The north side of Langstone Moor is bounded by the enclosed lands of Peter Tavy; to the south steep slopes descend to the River Walkham. On the west side the narrow enclosed strip of Wedlake Farm penetrates the moorland, roughly following the valley bottom formed by the Colly Brook. The land forms a part of Peter Tavy Common, and the eastern section is within Merrivale military firing range. Today much of Langstone Moor is managed as an area of common grazing providing grassland for cattle and sheep though there is an extensive area of bog at the head of the Colly Brook. Although the upper slopes of both Whittor and Roos Tor have a dense covering of clitter, the main expanse of Langstone Moor itself is virtually stone free, apart from the man-made structures.

In August 2002 the Dartmoor National Park Authority (DNPA) commissioned a measured, large-scale survey of the Langstone stone circle, one of the most significant prehistoric monuments of the area, to compliment a geophysical survey which was to take place at the site (Dean 2003). This was followed up in 2003 with a further request to survey other archaeological remains in the immediate environs of the stone circle, including two hut settlements to the south and south-east of the stone circle, and the Langstone stone row. This report includes the results of this work, together with a revised 1:2500 digital map of all archaeology within the defined area (Fig. 2). The Whittor tor enclosure was not included in the survey as a 1:1250 scale plan of adequate standard already exists (Appendix vi).

Figure 1
Langstone Moor
location



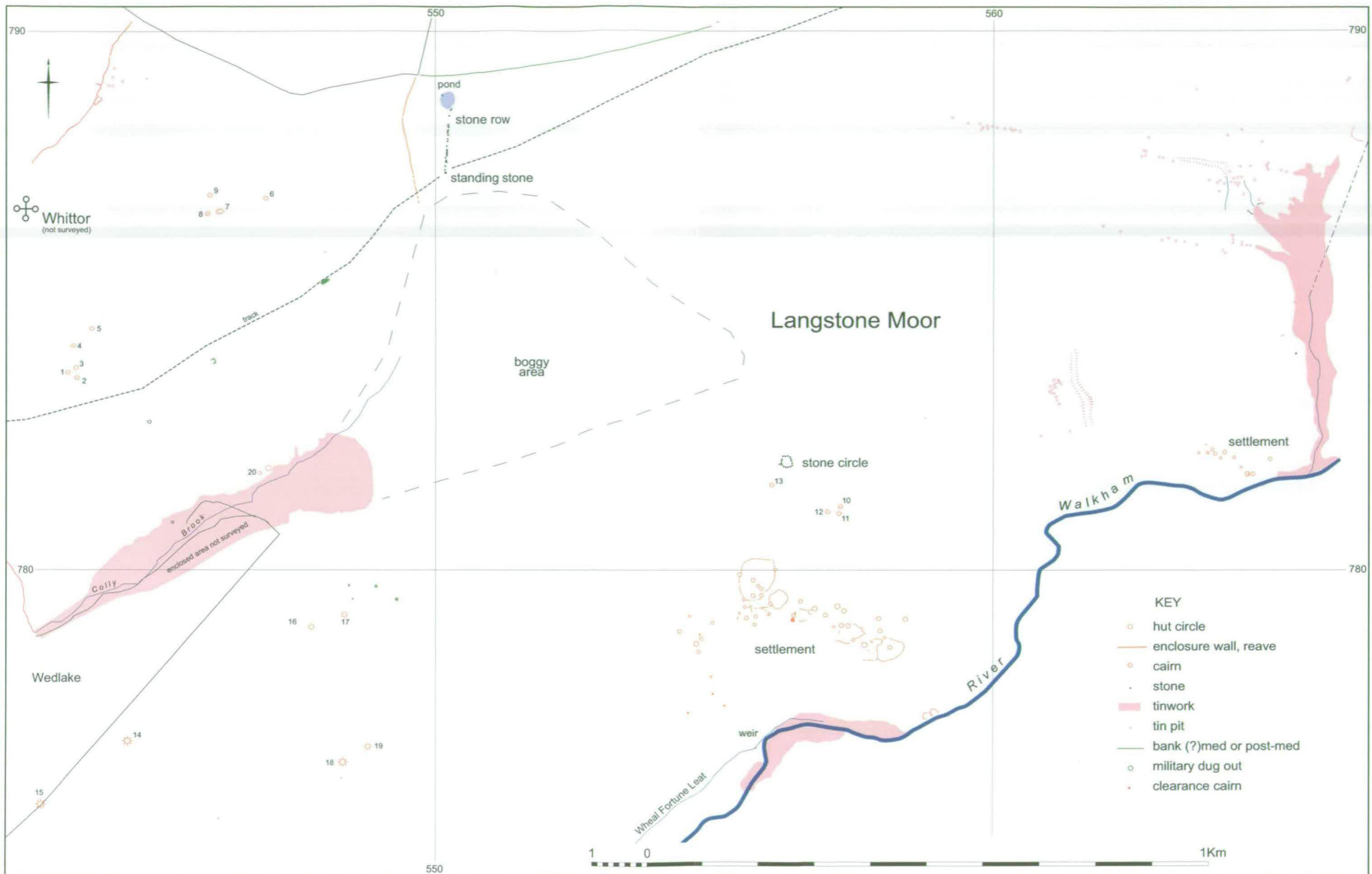


Figure 2 Langstone Moor showing the extant archaeology surveyed

2 THE RITUAL AND BURIAL MONUMENTS

2.1 The stone circle (Fig. 3, 4, 5 Appendix i, iia, iib)

2.1.1 Background

The Langstone Moor circle was first recorded in the early 1890s, though some antiquarians claimed to be aware of its significance as early as c.1860 (Burnard 1894, 63). Burnard reported that all the stones, 'some from 5 to 6 feet long', were fallen. The circle was, according to the report of the Dartmoor Exploration Committee (DEC) 'carefully examined' by them and re-erected under their supervision in 1894 (DEC 1895, 84). The newly-restored monument was photographed by Burnard (1894) and in the resulting image 16 upright stones are visible as part of the circle plus two stones standing apparently outside. The DEC believed that the circle originally had an additional outer concentric circle of which these two stones were the only survivors. Unfortunately no plan of the stones or any of the sockets, which could have authenticated this notion, was ever published by the DEC.

The stone circle suffered severe damage during WWII when troops on exercise are reputed to have used the stones as targets. Many were reduced in size as a result and several others were toppled.

The stone circle was not surveyed at large scale by the Ordnance Survey, this being a 1:10 000 area, but it was recorded and commented on by Barnatt (1989) and a survey of the stones was published by Butler (1991).

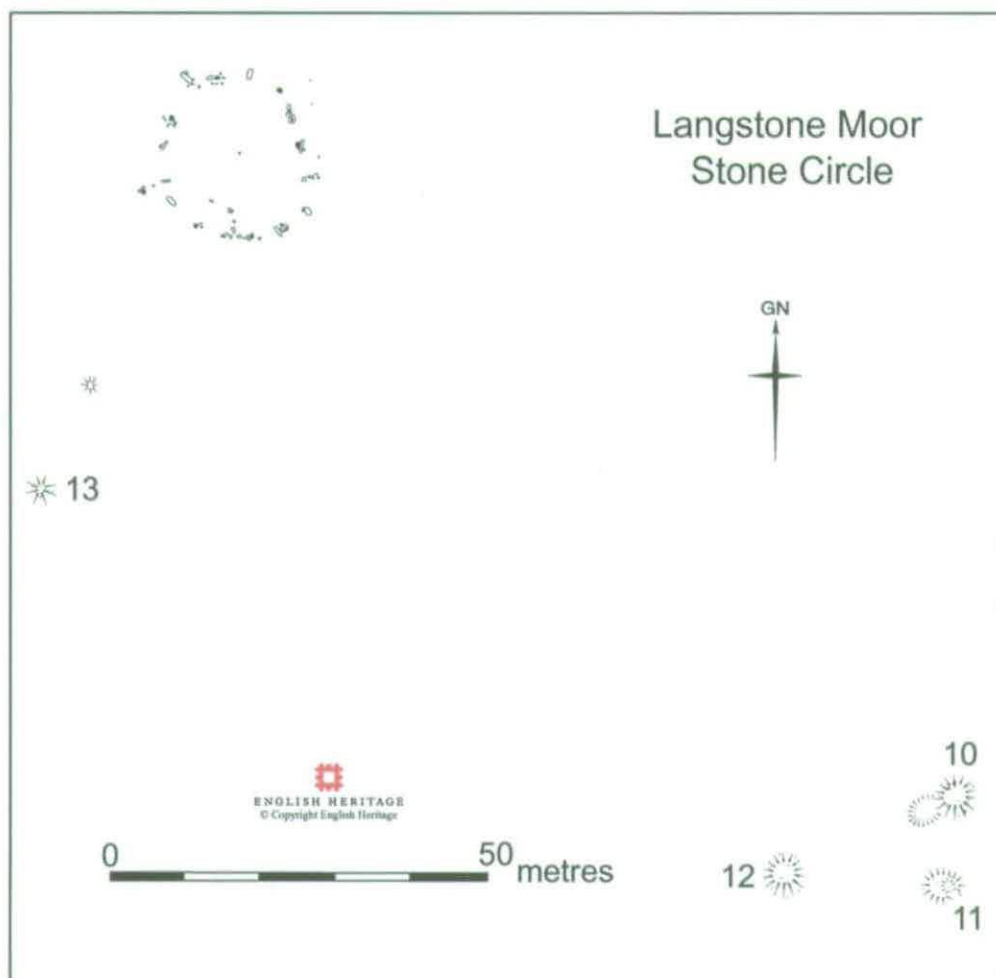


Figure 3
The stone circle and nearby cairns



The Langstone Moor stone circle looking north-west

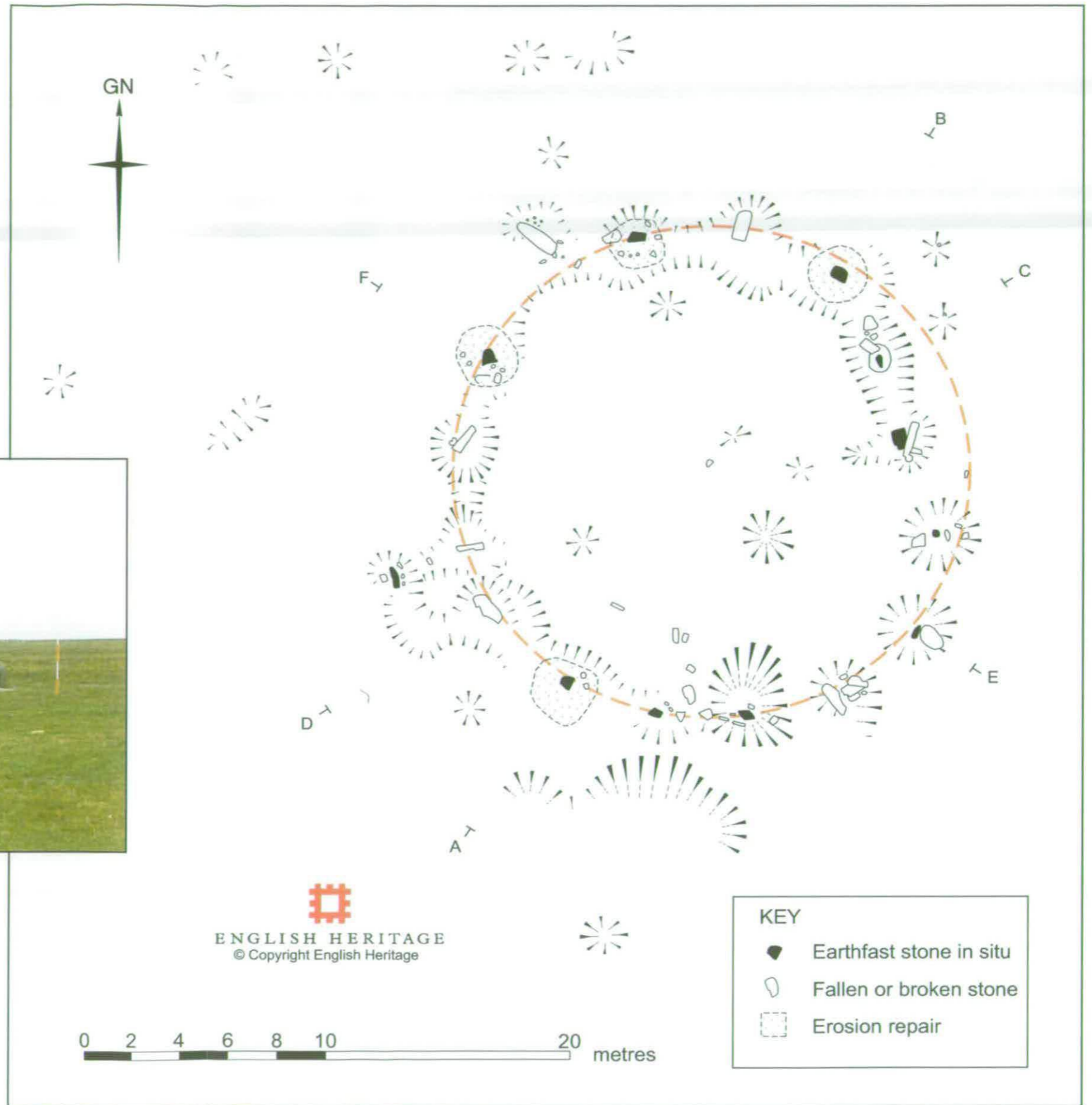


Figure 4 The Langstone Moor stone circle 1:200 scale survey.

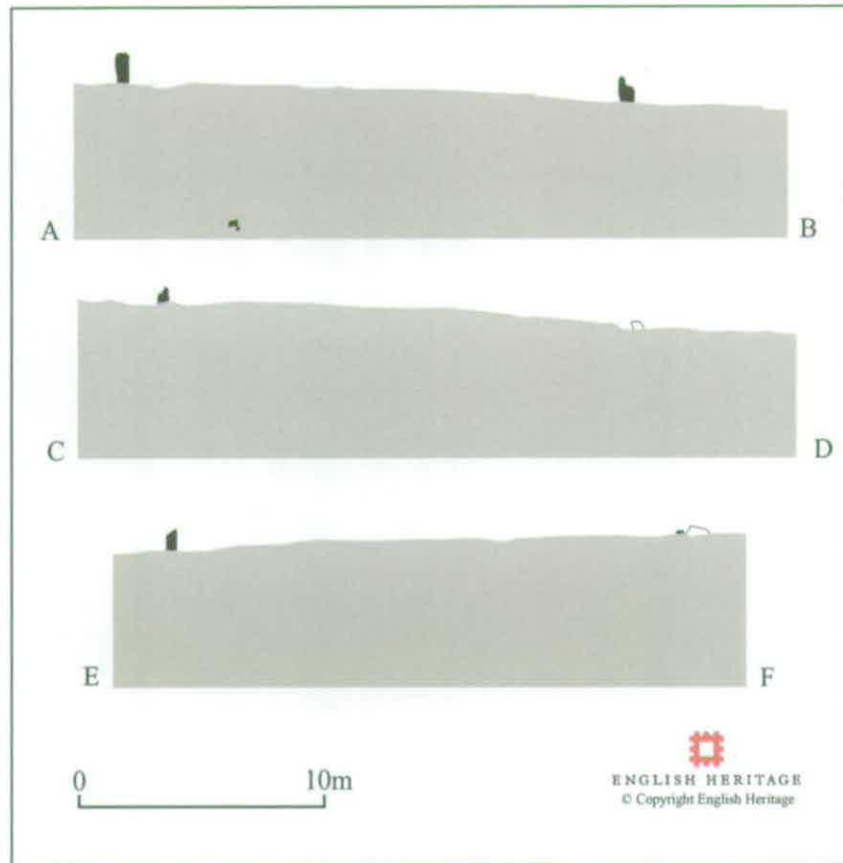


Figure 5
Profiles of the stone
circle

2.1.2 The site

The circle is located on the southern side of the flattish summit of Langstone Moor ridge at an altitude of 455m above OD. It is overlooked by Great Mis Tor to the South and Whittor to the North and has views of Roos Tor and Staple Tor further down the ridge, and the Walkham valley at Merrivale. The view to the east is slightly restricted by the rise of Cock's Hill.

2.1.3 The survey

Of the 16 stones of the restored circle only 10 now remain *in-situ*, though several of these are much shorter than they appear in Burnard's 1894 photograph, including five which can only be described as stumps (see frontispiece for an up to date similar view). The tallest stone today stands only 1.1m in height though Burnard recorded stones of between 5 and 6 feet (1.5 - 1.8m). Fragments of the broken stones lie scattered on the ground around the erect stones. There are also six stones that are completely toppled (see appendix i, iia, iib for details of all stones). Of the two stones said by the DEC (1895) to be outside the main circle, only one remains on the west side and stands to 0.7m in height. Some remedial work was recently carried out by the DNPA, during which erosion hollows around four of the stones were filled. Small hollows outside the circle may be ordnance impact craters.

The new survey revealed that the stones form a far from perfect circle. Although it is possible that in its original form the monument was an imperfect circle, this seems unlikely and it is perhaps more credible that the DEC re-erected the stones incorrectly. The lack of a detailed plan before the DEC work took place means that it is difficult to argue this point either way.

As to the possibility of an outer circle, this seems to be based on the existence of one surviving (currently loose) stone on the west side. The idea that the remainder of the stones have been robbed is implausible because the site is too far from any likely destination where the stones could be reused. The enclosed area around Wedlake for example, which is the closest to the circle, had ample sources of quality stone much closer to home at Whittor and Roos Tor.

2.2 The standing stone and the stone row (Fig. 6, Appendix iii)

Langstone Moor takes its name from its prominent standing stone or menhir, these features of the landscape being commonly referred to in the local vernacular as 'longstones'. It is located near the head of the Colly Brook, due east of Whittor, south of the summit of a natural saddle of land between the lower slopes of the latter and Cock's Hill at an altitude of 437m above OD. Although the stone overlooks and may be seen from a large expanse of land to the south-west, south and south-east, from the north the stone is obscured by a slight rise in the ground and is only visible from as far away as the summit of the hill, a distance of approximately 300m. The site was clearly not chosen for all round visibility.

According to Worth this is the only standing stone on Dartmoor of a material other than granite, being composed of the metamorphic rock local to Whittor (Worth 1953, 270).

The stone was re-erected in what was described as its 'original' socket hole, in 1893 (Worth 1953, 270; DEC 1995, 83). It stands to 2.75m and has an erosion hollow around the base. This stone sustained damage in the war years and has impressions formed by ordnance impacts visible on the west face.

The Longstone forms the southern terminal of a single stone row which is oriented just 5° east of north. Twenty-seven stones are currently visible, arranged in a somewhat erratic alignment with several large gaps. Twenty-two of the stones are set in the ground, though of these, some are loose. All the stones are low, the tallest is only 0.3m high though most are flush with the ground and of generally small proportions. In 1895 the DEC reported that 'spade investigation' revealed the stones did not penetrate the ground to any great depth. Two stones at the northern end of the row appear to be out of alignment with the main body, and are surrounded by small mounds. This, it is believed by Butler, is the site of a former cairn (Butler 1991, 77) which was destroyed when a large, egg-shaped shallow seasonal pond of 632m² was dug here. Although a plausible idea, the evidence is insufficient to be certain of the existence of this cairn.

Damage in the recent past has been caused by a sunken trackway being cut through the alignment just north of the standing stone. This in turn has become disused and current vehicle traffic is using a route 10m to the north causing further damage to the monument.

2.3 Burial sites

Burial sites in the form of cairns and cists are recorded at several points over Langstone Moor, notably on the south and east slopes of Whittor, and in close association with the stone circle. Other cairns, including a fine ring cairn lie on the Roos Tor to Langstone ridge.

Figure 6 The Langstone Moor stone row and the standing stone



The Langstone Moor standing stone or 'Longstone' looking south.

Langstone Moor
Stone Row,
Peter Tavy, Devon
SX 5502 7879



The Langstone Moor standing stone or 'Longstone'. Whittor in the background.

- KEY
- stone
 - stone - fallen or loose
 - mound
 - ⬭ pit

Two groups of cairns are located on the south slopes of Whittor. The western group of four, (centred SX 5434 7838) (1-4), consists of one large 10.8m diameter (1), flat-topped stony mound and three smaller examples (2-4) of between 4.2m and 5.9m. All the mounds have been disturbed, particularly the smaller ones and the large cairn has a pitted upper surface as a result of unrecorded excavations. Another small cairn (5) 60m NNE of the main group has been severely altered, but is certainly likely to have been a cairn.

A second group (6-9) is located 387m north-east of the first and comprises four cairns (centred SX 5460 7867). The easternmost of these (6) has been mostly flattened but three sides of a central cist remain in place, with a chamber measuring 1.1m long by 0.6m wide by 0.7m deep. Another large stone lies on the east side which is possibly either the missing side or the capstone. Although previously robbed, the DEC excavated the cist in 1899 but the work 'revealed nothing' (DEC 1899). To the west of the cist is a heavily disturbed barrow (7) which in its present condition has an irregular and elongated outline measuring 17.2m by 12.6m. It is likely to be the site excavated by the DEC, reported in 1899, which unearthed a spatula-shaped implement (DEC 1899). The surviving mound of turf is only 0.5m high and very stony. To the west and north of this cairn are two further round cairns (8 & 9). The northernmost of these (9) has been extensively flattened but traces of a stony ring are visible around the circumference.

Four more cairns (10-13) are sited to the south of the stone circle (centred SX 5572 7810). All are small between 4m and 5.4m diameter and low with a maximum height of 0.4m. Excavation of cairn no. 11 in the 1890s revealed an extremely fine cist, which the DEC removed and delivered to Plymouth Museum for display. A plan of the cist was published in 1898 (DEC 1898).

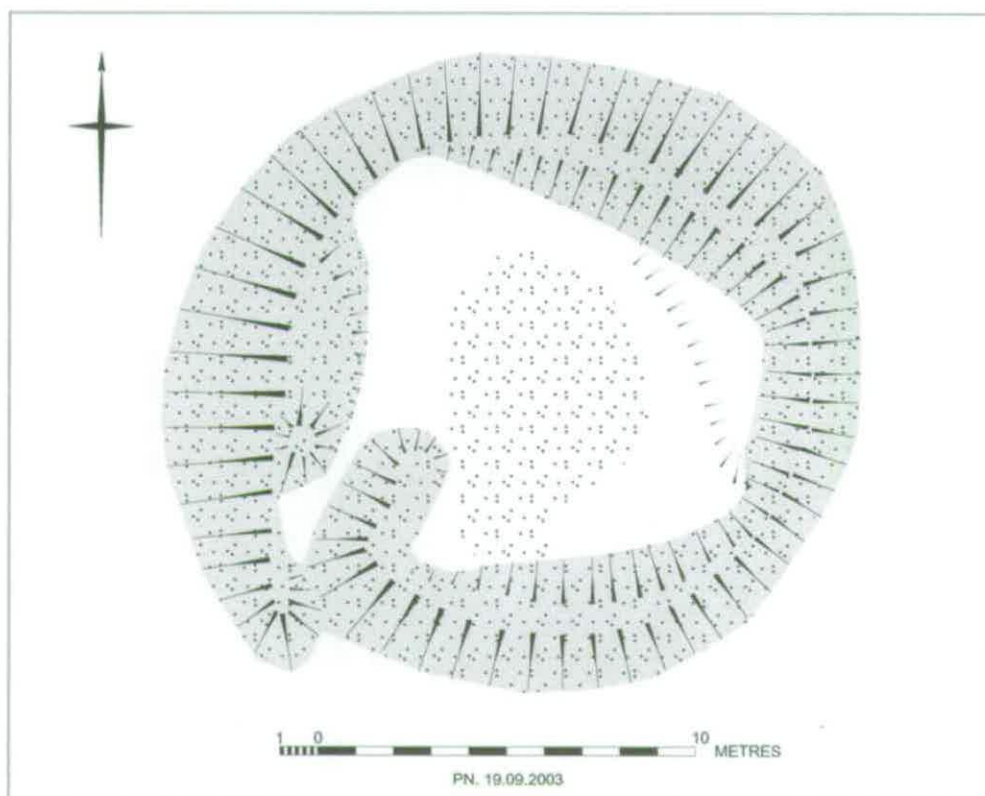


Figure 7
*Ring cairn near
Wedlake*

A very fine ring cairn (14) is located on the western side of Langstone Moor overlooking the Colly Brook and Whittor to the north. It consists of an 18m diameter ring of small stones, now turf covered, enclosing a mainly flat area strewn with loose stone. The bank, which has been disturbed on the south-west quadrant stands to approximately 0.5m high.

Also excavated by the DEC (1899) was a fairly large flat-topped stony cairn (18) 970m south-west of the stone circle on the crest of the ridge. A flat stone was found covering a burial pit but no other material was retrieved. Disturbance caused by the diggers is visible on the west side of the mound.

3 SETTLEMENTS AND A REAVE

3.1 Reave(?) east of the stone row

A very substantial linear embankment of earth and stone runs approximately parallel to the stone row between 60 and 80m to the west. It measures up to 1.5m high in places and has a spread of over 3m. It contains some large, upright stones the presence of which lead 19th century researchers to conclude it had originated as a stone row to be later adapted into a boundary. The feature could be considered to be a reave for it has a similar and parallel alignment to the Whittor reave 680m to the west and a continuation of it has been fossilized to the north in the form of a modern newtake wall. However, although the southern end of the boundary fades into the marsh at the head of the Colly Brook, it does not reappear on the southern side of the marsh. The bank is also of notably larger proportions than most reaves, reaching over 3m wide in places; only the Great Western Reave on Roos Tor is of similar width and height. It is possible therefore that this bank exists in its present proportions as a result of stone clearance, the surrounding area being notably stone free, though no date for this activity can be suggested.

3.2 Langstone Moor Hut Settlement (Fig. 8, 9 foldout; Appendix iv)

South-west of the stone circle, on the moderate south-facing slopes of the Walkham valley, at an altitude of 410m above OD is a complex hut settlement, comprising at least 35 hut circles, many of which are contained within small enclosures, and covering a total area of 4.7ha.

The settlement was investigated by the DEC in 1894 when 11 of the huts were 'excavated'. A report on the 'excavations' appeared in 1895 but it suffers from the usual brevity of DEC reports and as to which huts were investigated we are not informed. In 1897 the DEC stated that they intended to return to the site in the spring of 1898, but no further activity was reported. A plan of the whole site, surveyed by Revd I. K. Anderson was published in 1901 (DEC 1901, 139).

Figure 8
View of the enclosed settlement from the south-west

The 1901 plan shows all of the huts visible today though some are depicted as mounds. Several other features are also depicted as huts but are unlikely to have been (see below). The Ordnance Survey 1:10 000 scale map has 42 huts, though it appears that every feature within the settlement has been depicted as a hut, including several clearance cairns. On



Butler's air photo transcription he depicts 48 huts though he mentions in the accompanying text that 51 exist (Butler 1991, 68) and a plan published by Gerrard appears to show 45 huts in total (Gerrard 1997). The detailed EH ground survey has revealed that only 35 hut circles can be identified for certain (1-35, Fig. 9) plus three possibles (36-38) and four very doubtful (39-42). At least seven of the huts depicted by Butler and by Gerrard are in fact bulges in enclosure walls and display no signs of having ever been huts.

Although there is a significant difference between the internal diameter of the smallest (2.4m) and the largest hut (6.3m) in the settlement the approximate average is between 3.5m and 3.8m (see appendix iv). The majority of the huts were constructed in a robust fashion using an inner and an outer slab wall which is still visible on some huts though many of the stones are displaced. Some huts are of slighter construction however, including a group of seven (1-6, 36) at the far west of the settlement which apparently contain less stone within the walls. Some of these also appear to have been robbed as have several huts or possible huts in the main group (7, 10, 32, 35, 36, 38). Possible huts 36-8 for example are incomplete circles.

Entrance openings are visible in several of the huts, including huts 8, 18, 26 and 30 which still have upright door jambs in place, standing to an average height of 1.1m.

Many of the huts are associated with lengths of enclosure walls. The walls are in places very fragmentary but there is a minimum of five enclosures (A-E), some of which may once have been conjoined. Enclosure A is notable for surviving in a much better condition than the others; its walls are thicker at the base and they stand to an average height of 0.8m. However, a portion of the south-east corner appears to be missing. Slightly less well-preserved though still having an intact circuit is enclosure B, just a few metres south-east of A. The walls are of lesser proportions consisting only of a single line of boulders, mostly fallen or tilted.

Figure 10
Huts 16 and 17
within enclosure A



Other lengths of enclosure walls, all to the south-east of A are very fragmented, consisting of odd stones protruding through the ground surface. Enclosure E appears to have an identifiable circuit though it is likely to have been attached to other sections of wall on its west side. Not enough of the walls between B and E survive to be sure if all these enclosures were once attached but it seems plausible that A and B were once joined, as were D and E.

Of the certain huts a total of six (16-20; 34) are fully enclosed, five in enclosure A alone, and a further ten (12-15, 22, 23, 27, 28, 32, 35) are built into enclosure walls or onto their exteriors. Hut 33, the largest hut in the entire group was probably enclosed though much of the enclosure is missing. Twelve huts (1-6, 13, 24-26, 29-31, 39) have no apparent association with the enclosures, though among the five huts south of enclosure A (7-11) fragments of walling in the locality may suggest otherwise.

The vestigial nature of some of the enclosure walls and that of some of the huts, suggests that robbing of stone has taken place on parts of the settlement. It seems unlikely they have become buried by peat considering the condition of enclosure A. However, as no medieval or later buildings or enclosures exist in this locality, it seems most likely that this stone was robbed to consolidate and alter the settlement while still occupied, much of the stone perhaps being reused to strengthen enclosure A and rebuild and improve some of the larger surviving hut circles.

Judging by the present day appearance of the huts it is possible to suggest which 11 of the certain 35 huts were excavated by the DEC. These are 8, 11, 18, 19, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31, 33, 34. This suggestion is based on the sharply defined nature of the inner walls at these huts, the lack of tumble on the floors, or, in the case of hut 25, the large spoil heap on the southern exterior of the wall and the removal of the northern half of the circle. It should be noted that this list differs slightly from that of Butler (1991, 68).

3.3 Conjoined enclosures beside the River Walkham

One-hundred and fifteen metres south-east and down the slope from the lowest part of the settlement, at the river's edge, are two conjoined, roughly semicircular enclosures which form an approximate letter 'm' ground plan. The ruined walls have the same appearance as the prehistoric walls of the enclosures above, constructed from large blocks of granite moorstone. The open ends of the semicircles are cut by the bank of the River Walkham, though it is unlikely the enclosures were ever any larger than they appear today. At the point where the two semicircles join, is a small rectangular structure of approximately 4.4m by 2m which may represent the remains of a hut or shelter. The origin and function of these enclosures is not known but it seems likely they were sited here because whatever purpose they served needed flowing water.

3.3 Hut settlement at Dead Lake Foot (Figs 11 & 12; Appendix iv)

Due west of Dead Lake Foot, at 420m above OD, is a small hut settlement located on the west bank of the River Walkham within and at the edge of the alluvium at the foot of the deep valley slope.



Figure 11
*Hut Settlement
at Dead Lake Foot*

There is a total of ten huts (1-10) plus a small circular stone feature (12) that is unlikely to have been a dwelling but could have been a building of some description. A short curved fragment of wall (11) is unlikely to be remains of a hut. The interiors of the huts are generally smaller than those at the main Langstone settlement and the walls are crudely built apparently lacking the inner and outer rock facings. Hut 8 is an exception: this is the largest hut in the group, though much disturbed with an internal diameter of 5.2m. A second, smaller hut with a diameter of 2.5m has been constructed within the interior of the larger hut.

Most of the huts appear to have been disturbed since abandonment, in particular huts 5, 6 and 7 have been remodelled, probably fairly recently. Huts 1, 2, 4 and 5 are of particularly slight construction and may have been robbed or disturbed. Hut 10 has had an additional semicircular external wall, of slight construction added to the south-east exterior.

There is no evidence of any enclosure walls and the site as a whole fits well with Fleming's (1988) theory that sites such as this served as summer sheilings or dwellings occupied only on a seasonal basis. There is no record of any of these huts having been archaeologically excavated.

4 CONCLUSIONS

The visible evidence suggests Langstone Moor was fully utilised in the first half of the 2nd millennium BC with surviving elements of ritual, burial and settlement. The oldest monuments are likely to be the stone circle and the stone row. Without dating evidence we cannot be sure which preceded the other, though both could have origins as early as the late 3rd millennium BC, perhaps remaining in use until c.1500BC. The stone circle was clearly once a very fine monument, though now in a poor state thanks to abuse to the site in the 1940s. Also we cannot be sure that the re-erection of the stones in the 1890s was competently executed and irregularities in the layout may not be original. By contrast the stone row is a particularly poor example of its type, constructed from diminutive stones, most of which are currently flush with the ground or loose. It is curious that such insignificant stones were chosen to build this monument when better quality material was available nearby at Whittor, especially considering the large proportions of the standing stone.

Although not part of the survey, the importance of the stone enclosure on Whittor in the late Neolithic must not be overlooked. Although originally believed to have been an Iron Age 'camp' by early investigators, opinion today is more in favour of this site having Neolithic origins and is more accurately described as a tor enclosure. However, its precise date and function remain an enigma.

The area is well endowed with burial monuments, having a total of 20 cairns within the locality. All have either been robbed in antiquity or have suffered through the zeal of 19th-century antiquarians. Investigation is hampered by their often complete failure to graphically record their excavations. With little in the way of finds from these burials, dating is not possible but it seems likely they would have been of early 2nd millennium date, ie early to



Figure 12
The Walkham valley
looking north
showing location of
the Dead Lake
settlement

mid Bronze Age. We can have no way of knowing for sure if the burials were contemporary with the stone row or circle, though it is likely that the ritual monuments were built earlier than the burials but were still in use when cairns were first put to use. None of the cairns have dominant ridge-top positions, though most are notably on the higher slopes, roughly demarcating the watershed of the Colly Brook.

The main area of prehistoric settlement on Langstone Moor is the large, partially enclosed hut group to the south of the stone circle. This sheltered, south-facing site with its views down the Walkham valley to Plymouth Sound must have offered a comfortable place to settle in the 2nd millennium BC. Unfortunately the DEC has been at work here also, and despite their excavation of eleven huts in the 1890s, little information was retrieved or at least reported. However, from the field evidence it is possible to suggest that parts of the settlement were at some time robbed to strengthen others during occupation, inferring the site was occupied for a long period of time, and continually undergoing changes in layout. Whether this site was chosen for its nearness to the stone circle or the stone circle was still of importance to the occupants of the settlement is open to discussion. The only enclosed Dartmoor settlement to so far be successfully dated at Shaugh Moor provided a construction date of 1700-1600BC (Fleming 1989, 103). If the Langstone settlement was originally constructed at about that time or earlier, the stone circle may well have still been functional.

The Dead Lake settlement is of a very different type, perhaps serving different needs. The small huts, which appear from surface evidence to have been roughly built, are located at the bottom of a steep valley, with an extremely limited outlook (Fig. 12) and some risk of flooding when the river was in spieght. This would not be a place of choice for the long-term settlement of a community and was probably best suited to seasonal occupation only. There are no signs of enclosures or field a system suggesting any animal related activity the occupants were engaged in was in the form of pasturing, probably on the higher ground of Langstone Moor. The site fits well with Fleming's use of the term 'shellings' as he has applied it to Dartmoor (Fleming 1988), used by pastoralists for summer grazing. Another possibility, however, could be that they were the temporary dwellings of mineral prospectors, searching for tin. Although there is little tangible evidence yet of this activity occurring on Dartmoor in prehistory, there can be little doubt that it did happen and should not be ruled out. These huts would be perfectly located for prehistoric prospectors to exploit the alluvial deposits at Dead Lake and Greena Ball, though evidence of their work there would have been destroyed by later tinnners.

Although reaves are present on this part of Dartmoor, the Great Western Reave for example runs from Roos Tor to Whittor, they appear only to represent territorial boundaries while reaves systems or coaxial reaves, with subdivisions, small fields and associated settlements are completely absent on Langstone Moor. This is despite its terrain being so suitable and a similar altitude to the Shovel Down system but it appears that this method of land division was never adopted here. There could be a number of reasons for this (though this is not the place for discussion of these wider landscape issues) but it serves to remind us that prehistoric Dartmoor should not be considered as a single entity and that diverse practices of land management could be occurring within only a few kilometres of each other.

5 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The DNPA contributed towards the cost of this survey. Thanks to the Duchy of Cornwall and the DNPA for allowing vehicular access.

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APPENDICES

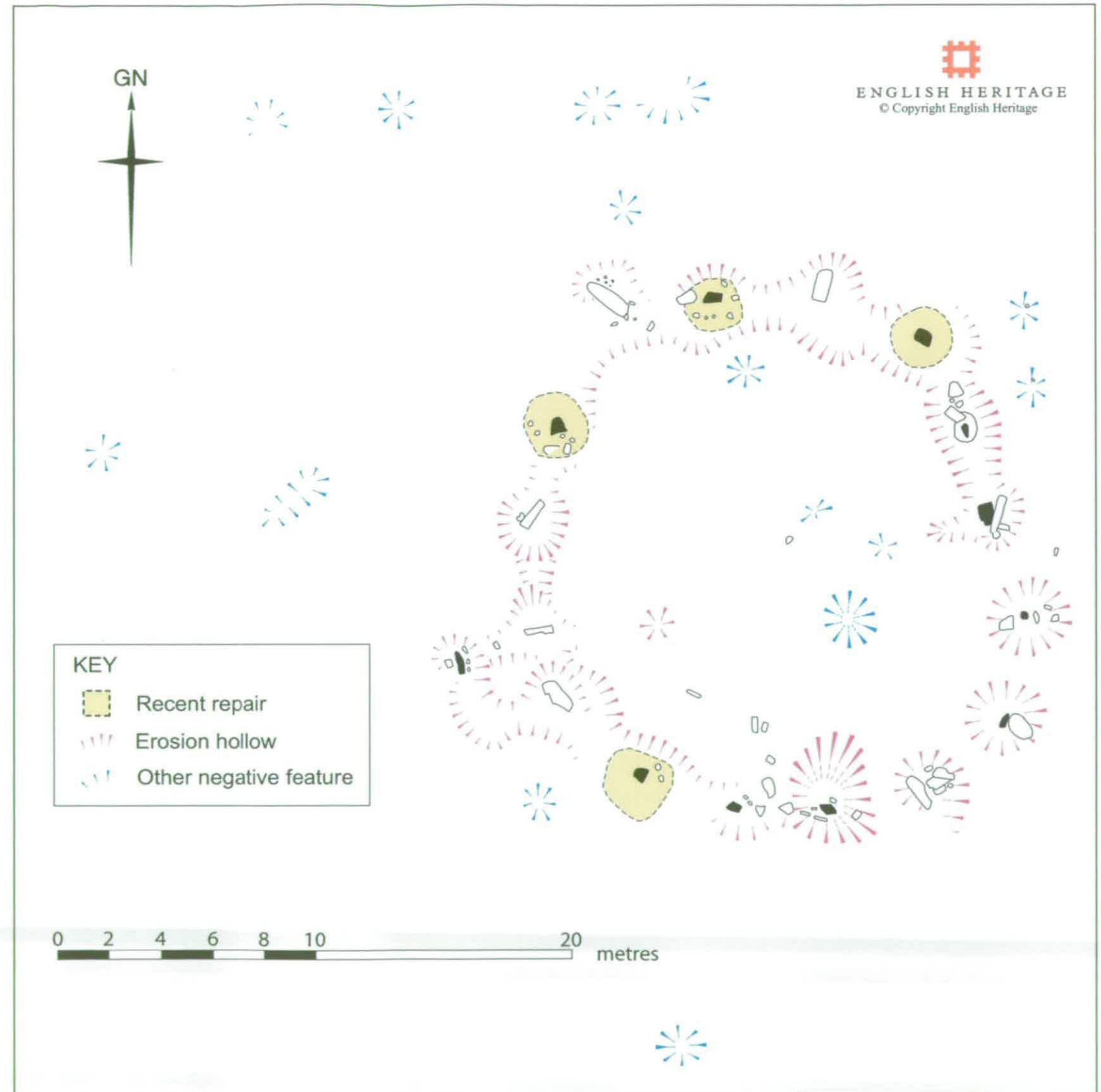
Appendix i, Langstone Moor stone circle

The Stones

1. Standing intact, 1m high. Erosion hollow recently restored.
2. Stump 0.5m high on rebuilt concrete base. Top section lying on ground in 3 pieces.
3. Stump 0.45m high. Top section lies alongside. Original height c. 1.8m.
4. Stump 0.2m high. Three small fragments on ground beside.
5. Ground level stump. Top section on ground beside, 1.2m long.
6. Fallen slab 1.6m long plus fragments.
7. Stump 0.3m high plus shattered pieces.
8. Stump 0.4m high plus shattered pieces.
9. Standing intact, 1.1m high. Erosion hollow recently restored.
10. Fallen slab 1.5m long.
11. Edge-set slab, 0.7m high. Loose.
12. Fallen slab 1.25m long.
13. Fallen slab 1.35m long.
14. Standing, 0.9m high. Erosion hollow recently repaired.
15. Fallen slab 1.85m long plus shattered pieces.
16. Standing, 0.9m high. Splintered top section. Erosion hollow recently repaired.
17. Fallen 1.25m long.



APPENDIX iib Stone circle
condition survey



Appendix iii

The Langstone Moor single stone row (nos. run from N to S on Fig. 6)

1. In small turf mound 0.2m high
2. In small turf mound 0.2m high
3. 0.1m high
4. Flush with ground
5. Fallen
6. Loose, 0.2m high
7. Fallen
8. Fallen and loose
9. Fallen and loose
10. 0.2m high
11. Fallen
12. 0.25m high
13. small, completely loose
14. 0.1m high
15. Flush with ground
16. Completely loose
17. Flush with ground
18. Flush with ground
19. Flush with ground
20. Flush with ground
21. Flush with ground, slightly offset
22. Fallen
23. 0.3m high
24. Loose o.15m high
25. Fallen 0.25m high
26. 0.2m high
27. 0.2m high, disturbed in trackway

Appendix iv

Langstone Moor hut settlement. Dimensions of definite huts

(dimensions = internal diameter, width of wall, height of wall)

Hut No.	Dimensions	Comments
1	2.1 x 1.0 x 0.2	Half of hut missing. V. low bank
2	4 x 1.4 x 0.3	Entrance on south
3	2.8 x 1.3 x 0.3	Disturbed. Mound on south wall
4	4.3 x 1.8 x 0.3	Partition creating inner hut of 2.9 dia. Small stone in fabric
5	3.8 x 1.5 x 0.3	Terraced. Robbed
6	3.5 x 1.4 x 0.5	Heavily turf covered
7	3	Poorly defined stone ring
8	4.2 x 1.6 x 0.5	Excavated. Doorway 0.6 x 1.1h, 2 x jambs in place
9	3.6 x ?? x 0.6	Poorly defined stone ring in reedy area
10	2.4 x 0.7 x 0.3	Poorly defined stone ring. Robbed
11	3.3 x 1.3 x 0.6	Excavated. Inner wall lining visible
12	3.7 x 1.5 x 0.5	Disturbed
13	3.8 x 1.3 x 0.6	Attached to enclosure A exterior
14	2.8 x 1.4 x 0.5	
15	3.6 x 1.4 x 0.35	Attached to enclosure A exterior
16	4.8 x 1.1 x 0.65	Some inner wall lining visible
17	3m x 1.1 x 0.5	Some inner wall lining visible
18	3.9 x 1.7 x 0.8	Excavated. Entrance on south. 2 x jambs 1.2h
19	4.4 x 1.4 x 0.6	Excavated. Some inner wall lining visible
20	3.5 x 1.3 x 0.6	Flattened stony walls
21	3.8 x 1.5 x 0.6	Entrance on south. Sloping interior
22	3 x 1.4 x 0.5	
23	4.6 x 1.3 x 0.45	Some inner wall lining visible
24	4.2 x 1.2 x 0.3	Deeply cut into slope
25	7.5	Excavated. Circular terrace. North sector removed.
26	4.1 x 1.2 x 0.65	Excavated. Entrance on south. Door jambs in place
27	4m x 1.5 x 0.6	Excavated
28	6.3 x 2.0 x 0.7h	Squarish outline 6.3 x 5.2. Disturbed
29	2.9 x 1.1 x 0.3	Ring of stones. Open on north side
30	5.6 x 2 x 0.8	Excavated. Door jamb 1.1h. Walls built up with tumble
31	3.3 x 1.6 x 0.7	Excavated. Inner wall lining visible
32	4.5 x 1.8 x 0.7	Excavated. Outer lining visible
33	3.4 x 1.2 x 0.6	Excavated. Made from large stones
34	5.3 x 1.8 x 0.65	Excavated. Inner wall lining visible
35	4.7 x 1.3 x 0.6	Much interior tumble
Possible huts		
36		Slight ring of stones
37		Semi-circular stony mound
38		Slight semi-circle of stones
39		Small jumble of stones
40		Small jumble of stones
41		Bulge in enclosure wall. Not a hut
42		Jumble of stone on level area. Probably not a hut

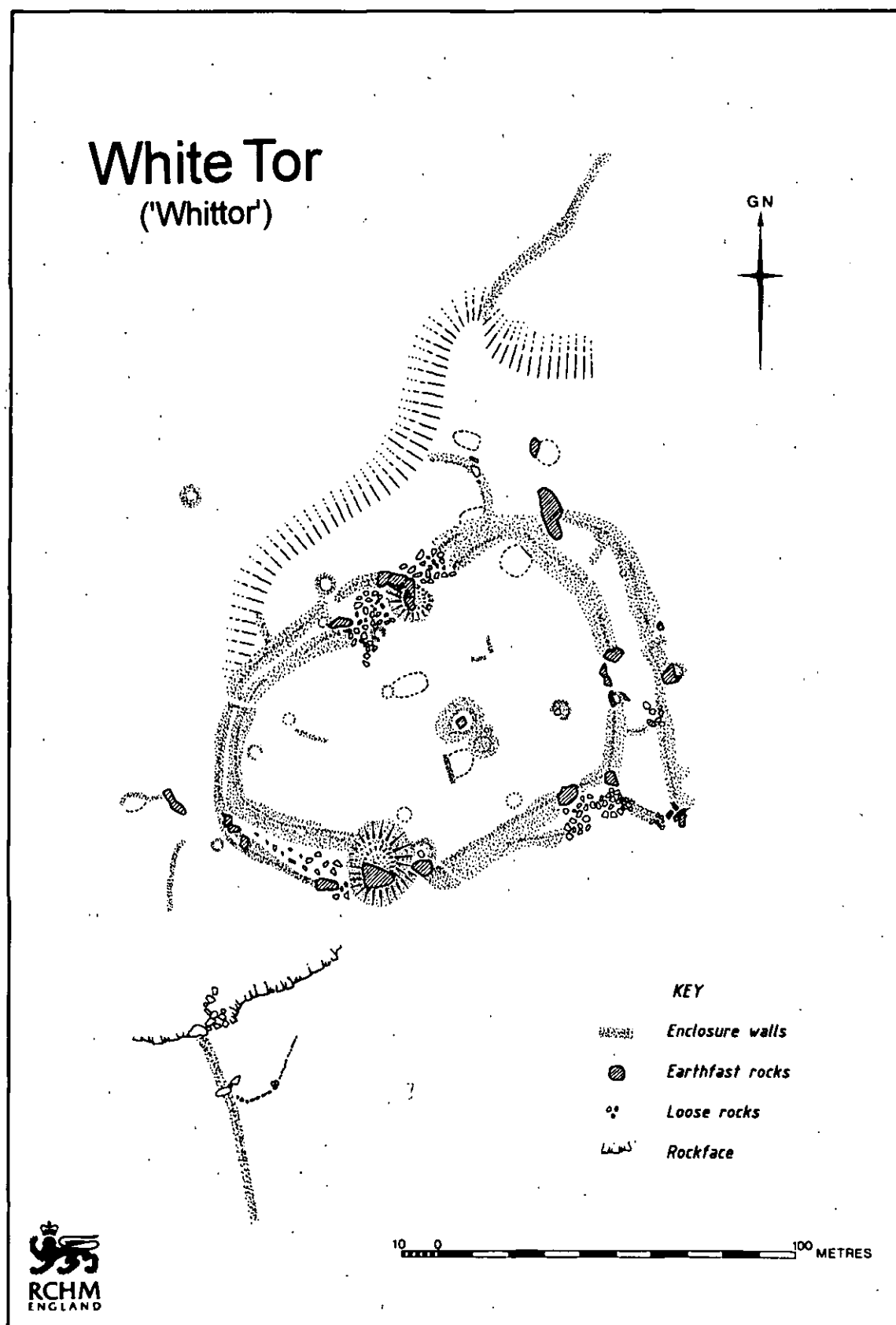
Appendix iv

Dead Lake Foot hut settlement. Dimensions of huts

1	3.2 x 1 x 0.2	Very faint stone ring
2	3.2 x 1 x 0.5	Some internal wall facing. Rubble strewn
3	3.3 x 1.5 x 0.45	Pronounced terracing of interior
4	2.3 x 1.2 x 0.7	Very stony. Tumbled interior
5	2.6 x 1.2 x 0.4	Oval and disturbed. Level interior
6	4.3 x 1.2 x 0.6	Disturbed. Stone piled up on east side
7	3.8 x 1.2 x 0.7	Very stony. Heavily disturbed. Central partition
8	5.2 x 1.2 x 0.4	Has smaller hut built into interior 2.5dia
9	3.7 x 1.3 x 0.4	Heavily turf covered
10	3.7 x 1.4 x 0.4	Heavily turf covered. Annex on SE side

Appendix v. NMR/SMR concordance and gazetteer

<u>NMR No.</u>	<u>SMR No.</u>	<u>No. in Report</u>	<u>Monument Type</u>
SX 57 NW 6	SX 57 NW 15	6	Caim with cist
SX 57 NW 7	SX 57 NW 52	7,8,9	Group of 3 cairns
SX 57 NW 9	SX 57 NW 33	5	Caim
SX 57 NW 10	SX 57 NW 28	1-4	Group of 4 cairns
SX 57 NW 16	SX 57 NW 62	15	Caim
SX 57 NW 17	SX 57 NW 63	14	Ring cairn
SX 57 NW 24	SX 57 NW 5		Reave
SX 57 NW 27	SX 57 NW 13-14	18-19	Cairns
SX 57 NW 112	SX 57 NW 193	17	Caim
SX 57 NW 113	SX 57 NW 225	16	Caim
SX 57 NW 122			Hut circle
SX 57 NW 123			Caim
SX 57 NE 3	SX 57 NE 54	13	Caim
SX 57 NE 10	SX 57 NE 6		Settlement
SX 57 NE 12	SX 57 NE		
SX 57 NE 13	SX 57 NE 20		Stone circle
SX 57 NE 14	SX 57 NE 28	10	Caim
SX 57 NE 16	SX 57 NE 17		Settlement
SX 57 NE 18	SX 57 NE 18 & 4		Stone row
SX 57 NE 31	SX 57 NE 60		Peat hags
SX 57 NE 43	SX 57 NE 28	11	Caim
SX 57 NE 75	SX 57 NE118		Double enclosure



Langstone Moor
Prehistoric Settlement,
Peter Tavy, Devon
SX 5564 7783

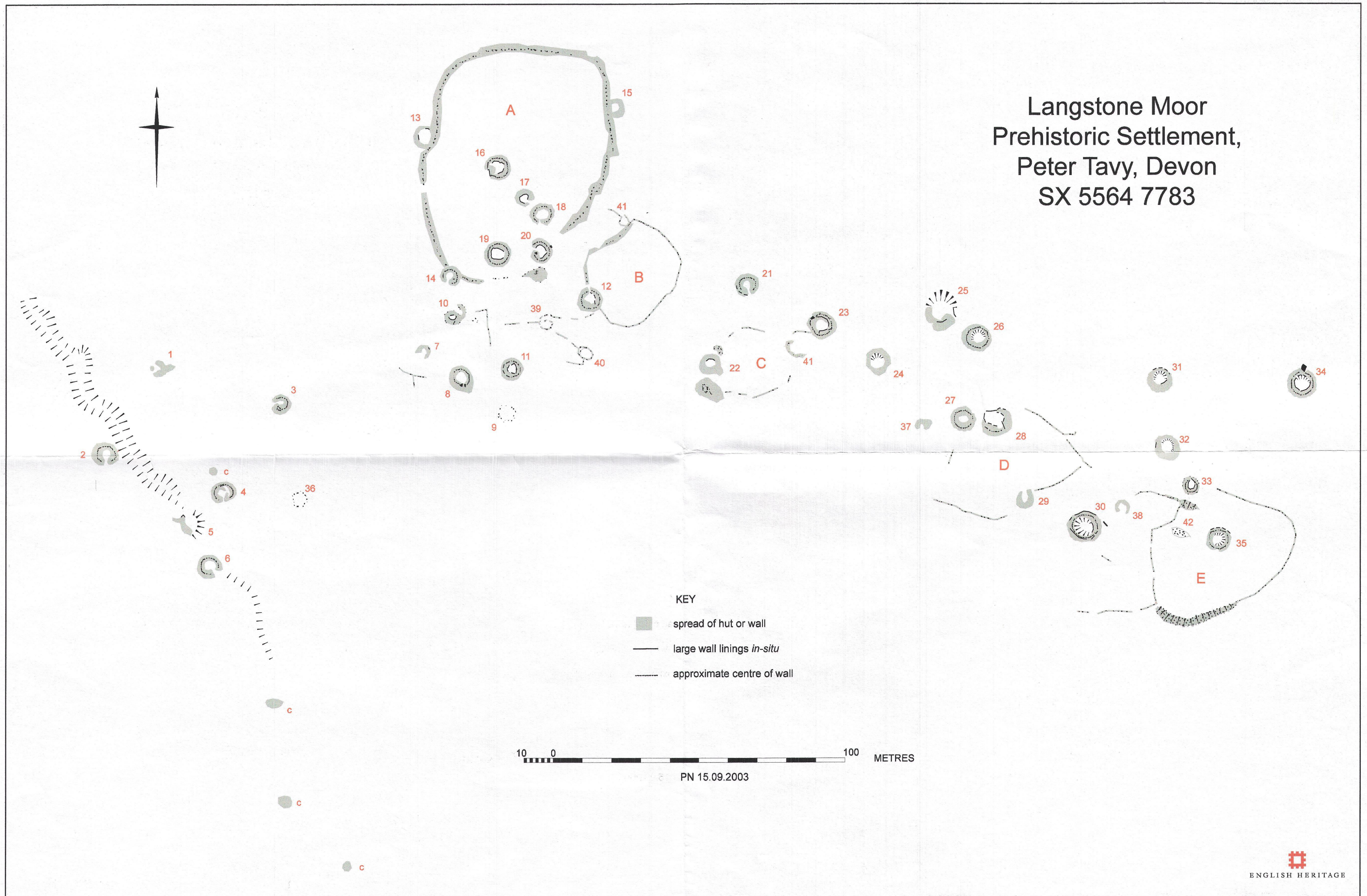


Figure 9 Langstone Moor hut settlement 1:1000 survey.


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