Archaeological Sites within Cramber Tor Training Area, Dartmoor National Park, Devon: A condition survey on behalf of Defence Infrastructure Organisation

February 2021

Southwest Landscape Investigations

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Frontispiece: Siward's Cross

Cover picture: A prehistoric encircled cairn and stone alignment on Hingston Hill

Contents

1. INTRODUCTION.....1
1.1 The Survey Area.....1
1.2 Methodology.....2
2. LEGACY CONDITION BY MONUMENT TYPE.....2
2.1 Monument Categories.....3
2.1.1 Ritual and burial.....3
2.1.2 Hut circles and settlements.....3
2.1.3 Reaves.....4
2.1.4 Medieval/post medieval agriculture.....4
2.1.5 Medieval/post-medieval and 19th-century industrial.....4
2.1.6 Later mining.....5
2.1.7 Miscellaneous.....6
3. THE CONDITION SURVEY.....6
3.1 Scheduled Monuments (SMs).....6
3.1.1 Gradual decline: scheduled sites.....7
3.2 All heritage assets (SMs and non-SMs).....9
3.2.1 Condition.....9
3.2.2 Stability and change.....9
3.3.3 Gradual decline: non-scheduled sites.....10
3.3.4 Vegetation problems.....10
4. MANAGEMENT MEASURES.....10
5. CONCLUSION.....11
References.....11
Appendix 1 Scheduled Monuments
Appendix 2 Map of Cramber Tor showing all Heritage Assets
Appendix 3 Print out from condition spreadsheet

Tables

Table 1 Demonstrating the total areas, total HAs, and numbers of SMs for each of the Dartmoor TAs and the comparatively high number of SMs per Km^2 compared with the three larger TAs.
Table 2 Charting the percentage variance stability and change in scheduled monuments.
Table 3 Charting the statistics for Stability and Change in the total recorded heritage assets since 2007.

Illustrations

Fig. 1 Location of Cramber Tor Training Area within the MoD Dartmoor estate.
Fig. 2 Block graph showing proportions of scheduled monument in stable and declining states.
Fig. 3 Graph presenting the statistics and percentages for stability and change for all heritage assets (HAs).
Fig.4 Unauthorised structure in Eylesbarrow cairn (438743).
Fig. 5a (above) and b (below) Showing erosion around upright stones within the Hingston Hill alignment (438583).
Fig. 6 Corroding iron braces on Siward's Cross (441591).
Fig. 7 Crumbling walls at Classiwell Farm (440219).
Fig. 8 Turf covering removed from prehistoric enclosure wall exposing stony bank (1451287).
Fig. 9 A hut circle completely disguised by gorse (1448265).

1. INTRODUCTION

A survey was requested by Defense Infrastructure Organisation (DIO) as part of the on-going management and monitoring of heritage assets within the Cramber Tor Training Area (CTTA). The purpose of this work is to provide an updated, comprehensive condition assessment for all known archaeological assets within CTTA. This includes scheduled monuments (SMs) and non-scheduled assets recorded in the Dartmoor HER and the NMR, but excludes listed buildings and find-spots. Previous condition surveys were completed on CTTA in 2013, and 2017, the original baseline survey having been completed by English Heritage in 2007. The revised survey, presented here, was undertaken between November 2020 to January 2021.

1.1 The Survey Area (Fig. 1)

Cramber Tor Training Area (CTTA) is one of five within the Dartmoor Training Area (DTA), and covers 840 ha within the southern sector of the national park, south-west of Princetown, making it fourth out of five in terms of the total areas of TAs within the Dartmoor Estate. All of the land falls outside of the Forest of Dartmoor, but within the common lands of Walkhampton and Sheepstor parishes, around the upper river valleys of three tributaries of the River Meavy; Hartor Brook, Newleycombe Lake, and Deancombe Brook (Fig. 1). The entire area is open moorland and has Access Land status, where the public is permitted to roam at all times. Military activity in this area does not currently include the use of ordnance of any kind, representing no danger to the public. A public cycle way runs close by and parallel with the eastern boundary of the training area but vehicular access is restricted to two rough, former mine trackways, which are not available for use by the public at any time other than for walkers or cyclists. The training area also falls entirely within the Walkhampton Common Premier Archaeological Landscape (PAL), one of 14 PALS on Dartmoor which have been identified as having high archaeological value. Although Cramber Tor is one of the smaller Dartmoor TAs, it contains a high number of heritage assets for its size. It also has the second highest number of scheduled monuments per km^2 of the five Dartmoor ranges (Table 1).

Fig. 1 Location of Cramber Tor Training Area within the MoD Dartmoor estate..

Training Area Name	Size in Kms2	Heritage Assets recorded (HAs)	SAMs	%SAMs	SAMs per Km2
Ringmoor	6.1	92	43	46.7	7
Cramber	8.4	142	37	26	4.4
Willsworthy	14.5	179	31	17	2
Merrivale	33.2	118	35	30	1.05
Okehampton	61.8	251	64	25	0.96

Table 1 Demonstrating the total areas, total HAs, and numbers of SMs for each of the Dartmoor TAs and the comparatively high number of SMs per Km^2 compared with the three larger TAs.

1.2 Methodology

The current report and survey is the fourth of its kind so far carried out for Cramber Tor Training Area, and follows earlier surveys in 2017 (Probert 2017), 2013 (Probert 2013) and 2007 by English Heritage (EH), the latter forming the original baseline survey. The essential methodology of these surveys has not changed and requires a field inspection and report for all the heritage assets listed in previous surveys. Any deterioration or improvement in condition is noted, and recommendations made as to future management. Photographic evidence for each heritage asset acts as a visual means of monitoring site condition over time and digital photographs from each survey have been archived by DIO for back reference.

The current survey has made use of the 2007 EH baseline condition survey of CTTA as a means of establishing location and extent of the archaeological assets recorded in this report (Appendix 3). However, some of this material was revised at the time of the first condition report (Probert 2013) with corrections to the numbering system and removal of duplicates. Only assets verified in the 2013 and 2017 reports have been visited and recorded in this 2021 report, totaling 142.

In the following report, reference to all assets in brackets (without prefix, e.g. 1445897) use the MoD DHMS UID number. SM numbers, where quoted are prefixed (e.g. SM No. 1012105). These together with Dartmoor/Devon HER numbers (prefixed MDV) are concorded in the accompanying spread sheet (Appendix 3).

Of the 142 heritage assets for which records now exist, 37 form the whole or part of scheduled monuments (SMs).

2. LEGACY CONDITION BY MONUMENT TYPE

Condition of field monuments is to some extent dependent on their age. A prehistoric site, which may be up to 5000 years old at Cramber Tor, may have less visible fabric but has had much longer to decline and stabilise than a 20th-century military or industrial structure, whereas the condition of more recent assets can decline rapidly if neglected, unprotected, or subject to abuse. Clearly, a consistent approach when applying a condition category is difficult for an assemblage of monuments with such a diversity of ages. A number of factors may contribute to the condition, including the surviving estimated spread of the original monument and any indications of deliberate human interventions or removal of material from any period of the past. Allowances therefore have to be made for the legacy condition, which is described below for each category. For the purposes of this survey the *Condition* terms (good, fair, poor) have to take this into account but are still somewhat arbitrary depending on the observer.

The *Stability and Change* record for each monument is more accurately gauged than *Condition* and is related solely to physical damage caused through human intervention or natural processes, and threats or otherwise, which have become apparent since the previous inspection. Field observations for all the assets can be cross-referenced to past inspections to establish whether the asset's status has declined, improved or remains static since previous inspections.

2.1 Monument Categories

The archaeology of Cramber Tor Training Area (CTTA) can be broken down into seven distinct categories, based on chronology:

- Prehistoric ritual and burial – stone rows, cairns, cairn circles, cists
- Prehistoric – settlements, hut circles and reaves
- Medieval agriculture – enclosures, field system, farmsteads, buildings
- Medieval/ post medieval industrial – tinworking, streamworks, openworks, pitworks, water systems
- Nineteenth-century industrial – tin mining
- Miscellaneous (mostly post-medieval) – boundary stones, tracks, leats

These represent a typical assemblage of archaeological asset types found elsewhere on Dartmoor's moorlands. However, unlike other training areas, CTTA is devoid of military structures and earthworks but dominated by the evidence from the tin industry.

2.1.1 Ritual and burial

The most impressive prehistoric monument within CTTA is the Hingston Hill stone row, with its large encircled cairn on its western terminal (438583). The row is 345m long and the terminal circle is 12m diameter. All the stones of both monuments remain *in situ*, though many were re-erected by 19th-century antiquarians.

There are 15 records for prehistoric round cairns in the training area, of which 11 are scheduled. There is also two cairnfields, of mostly smaller, probable clearance cairns of unknown date, which are included in the schedule. The most significant of the cairns as landscape features are the larger stony, hilltop examples, two on Eylesbarrow (438743) and a single example on Hingston Hill (438589), but numerous smaller, less notable examples survive as well, some in good condition. Five of the round cairns contain the remains of cists, three of which (438861) are in one small impressive cluster. All of these cist are exposed as a result of unrecorded interventions in the past, and some are much disturbed as a result, with missing components and their covering cairns much reduced. Cairns and cists have been disturbed by curious investigators and treasure seekers, probably over several millennium, and were frequent targets for excavations by antiquarians in the 17th to 19th century. Both forms of intervention have often left the remains heavily disturbed and they continue to be among the most vulnerable features on the moor, some examples being subject to repeated interference to the stonework by the public. However, within this cycle of the monitoring programme, no serious incidents have been noted.

2.1.2 Hut circles and settlements

Within CTTA, records exist for 13 assets where prehistoric settlements survive with elements of enclosure walls and/or containing one or more hut circles or round houses, of these 11 are scheduled. The smallest number of huts in a settlement is one, and the largest is 10. Hut circles on this part of Dartmoor are not very large, mostly under 5m diameter, or particularly well preserved, surviving as single circles of stones protruding through the turf, not standing to any great height, or demonstrating any complex constructional methods.

Many of Dartmoor's hut circles have been subject to archaeological investigation in the past, principally in the late 19th century, though, unlike cairns, these have usually been recorded to some extent, though not to the level of detail we would expect today. However, within CTTA, no such record exists for interventions into any of the surviving hut circles, most therefore can be assumed to be archaeologically intact, apart from any robbing of stone which may have taken place.

2.1.3 Reaves

Only one significant reave (prehistoric linear boundary bank), with minor offshoots, runs through CTTA. Part of the so-called Eylesbarrow Watershed Reave (438986), which runs south-west from the Eylesbarrow cairns for 5.8km to Wigford Down, although only the 2km section south-west of Eylesbarrow lies within CTTA. Additional sections of reave survive on Hingston Hill (1446954), though they do not conform to the usual straight layout of most reaves, being more sinuous. These linear banks of earth and stone are normally very stable and unsusceptible to casual damage. One of the main threats to reaves on Dartmoor generally, is traversing by heavy wheeled vehicles. However, the reaves within CTTA are well away from the vehicle tracks and currently under no such threat. However, a short section of exposed reave (1450575), which has been transected by the Nosworthy to Peat Cott track, is showing signs of a decline in its condition (see below).

2.1.4 Medieval/post medieval settlement and agriculture

Agricultural activity from the medieval period and later is well represented in CTTA, containing ruined farmsteads and associated field systems, some with their first recorded occupation during the medieval period but not abandoned until the 19th century (Newman 1994, 209-23). The buildings of the two farmsteads at Classiwell (440219), a scheduled monument, and Newleycombe (438852) are now crumbled ruins, beginning to stabilise as the turf grows around them, but with some walls still vulnerable to further collapse and human interference. The earth banks enclosing the fields, with stone facing on one or both sides, have all been refurbished over the centuries and some probably once formed the bases of hedges. These too are robust and mostly stable features. A longhouse (1446230), whose foundations survive to the north of Down Tor, was probably abandoned many centuries earlier and along with its vestigial enclosure walls, survives as a low stony earthwork.

Two pillow mounds (1446516) survive within Drivage Bottom representing rabbit warrening activity, probably in the post-medieval or modern period, but are not associated with any known warren.

The training area contains four wayside granite crosses, marking the course of a probable medieval route across the moor. Their individual ages are not known for certain, though one (438738) was cut and erected in 1966, reported to be in an earlier socket and is the only one of the four not scheduled. The other three have all been repaired in recent years. Siwards Cross (441591), the tallest of the group, which also marks a point on the Forest of Dartmoor boundary, is known to have existed from the 13th century.

2.1.5 Medieval/post-medieval and 19th-century industrial

Tinworking, dating from the medieval and post-medieval periods, covers the greatest area of land of any of the archaeological evidence within CTTA. Although many tinworks are scheduled elsewhere on Dartmoor, only two of the recorded examples in CTTA have been so designated (SM Nos 1021055; 1020129).

Tin streamworks are present in all but a few of the river valleys and several cover vast areas of ground. In the valley of Newleycombe Lake for example, a stream which extends for over 3km within the CTTA, streamworks cover a total of 46.5ha, with other examples in the valley of 2.9ha (1446513) and 6.3ha (1446217). A similar situation exists in the Deancombe valley with the massive workings known as North (1448375) and South (1313092) Deepwork, which combined cover 26ha.

Openworks (opencast lode tin workings) are particularly prevalent in the Newleycombe valley, with massive examples at Classiwell (1446244), Willabeam (1446151), Down Tor north (1446223) and Cramber Tor (1446144; 1446146). Some are very deep and massive evidence of human endeavor.

The landscape of CTTA is also pockmarked with several thousand pit works, in alignments or

clusters, and of various diameters, representing both prospecting, in the case of the smaller examples, and extraction. All such pits have spoil associated with them and in the case of the larger extractive pits at Drivage Bottom (1446517) these can stand to 2m in height.

Tinworking remains of this type represent episodes of major upheaval within the landscape, sometimes for considerable periods of time, followed by abrupt abandonment. The activity leaves deep scars rather than the more subtle evidence of some other past activities. The interiors of the tinworks, especially the streamworks, contain much discarded material left behind by the extraction process, now often overgrown by turf. Despite the inherent robustness of tinwork remains they have, over time, become subject to encroachment by mires, which have in some cases obscured parts of the evidence and rendered large areas inaccessible. In CTTA this is a problem only within the Outcombe streamwork (1451295) and the upper reaches of Newlycombe Lake (144202).

Since their abandonment, the main form of human interference has been the imposition of enclosure walls as farms reclaimed the land for agriculture, though this has not in any way diminished the remains, while later mining episodes, mainly of the 19th century, often reworked long-abandoned tinworks on a small scale.

Beyond this minimal intervention, the large areas of tinworks have rarely been subject to robbing or re-use of stone in recent times and survive, as far as can be known from observation, largely undisturbed. Pit workings have not been subject to interference since they were abandoned, though many are now water-filled forming a place for rushes to root, and the soft earth of the larger spoil mounds can sometimes provide a home for burrowing animals.

Artificial water courses (leats) and storage ponds associated with tinwork survive as earthworks, often heavily silted to the point of being difficult to trace, though many very clear examples of leats survive on the slopes of Cramber Tor (1448369) and in the Newleycombe valley (1446908; 1446526). Though their continuity across the ground is sometimes broken by later activity post-abandonment, leats and reservoir earthworks are mostly undisturbed.

Small rectangular buildings or shelters are commonly associated with the earlier tinworks, often built within the worked area, and usually referred to as tinners' huts. Only six have been recorded within CTTA, of which none are scheduled. These small buildings constructed from stone and often reinforced by banking up the exterior with earth, survive in various degrees of completeness and, although the walls of many have partly tumbled, the overgrowth of turf has often stabilised them. Occasional damage is inflicted by people moving stone around or attempting to rebuild walls.

2.1.6 Later mining

Remains from later episodes of tin mining are well represented in CTTA, especially the documented period covering the first half of the 19th century. Four named mines, plus other dispersed evidence are found in Newleycombe and Deancombe valleys. Eylesbarrow mine (438809), only part of which falls within CTTA has some very large spoil heaps associated with it as well as tramway and leat earthwork. The impressive pit into which a 50ft stone-built wheelpit sits within a deep hollow and also forms the lower end of very rare surviving evidence of a flat-rod system, comprising an alignment of paired granite posts (1300628). The three mines in the Newleycombe valley (1446207; 1446215; 440204), were less developed than Eylesbarrow, but possess intriguing remains of wheelpits, stamping mills, dressing floors and ruined buildings. All have associated artificial water courses and water storage all surviving as earthworks. Some of these structures remain fragile, and damage to them is a small but real threat. A good deal of Dartmoor's mining remains were rendered safe after abandonment, through demolition and backfilling, but although shafts and some wheelpits were backfilled, in general, within CTTA, mining remains have survived well.

2.1.7 Miscellaneous

Several granite boundary stones (1064679; 1064677) and rocks, including the inscribed Siward's Cross (441591), mark both the boundary of the ancient Forest of Dartmoor and the parish of Walkhampton. In the early 20th century a series of boundary stones were erected to define the catchment of the Burrator Reservoir. The line of this boundary on its west side is shared by both the Forest of Dartmoor/Walkhampton boundary and CTTA, and is marked by 27 square-section upright granite posts with pyramid tops each inscribed with the letters PCWW and 1917. All boundary stones are vulnerable to being toppled when used as livestock rubbing post, or erosion around the base, but all in CTTA currently remain upright and present no cause for concern.

3. THE CONDITION SURVEY

3.1 Scheduled Monuments (SMs) (Tables 2 & Fig. 2)

It should be noted that the numbering scheme (MOD DE-HMS ID no.) for all assets including scheduled monuments (SMs) used in the 2007 baseline survey, on which the 2021 report is based, followed the National Monument Record system, which differs from the Historic England SM numbers. This means that some entries on the accompanying spread sheet (Appendix 3) and list of SMs (Appendix 1), will include multiple SMs, or alternatively some SM designations will encompass several sites from the NMR listings. For this reason also, the polygons on the accompanying map (Appendix 2) will not coincide with those for scheduled areas (SMs) published by Historic England because the former represents the entire spread of an asset or group of assets, including unscheduled elements, whereas the latter includes only the designated area.

2021 survey of Scheduled monuments (SMs)	**% of total**
Stable	89.8
Gradual Decline	10.8
Rapid Decline	0
Improving	0
2017 survey of Scheduled monuments (SMs)	
Stable	93
Gradual Decline	7
Rapid Decline	0
Improving	0
2013 survey of Scheduled monuments (SMs)	
Stable	96.5
Gradual Decline	3.5
Rapid Decline	0
Improving	0

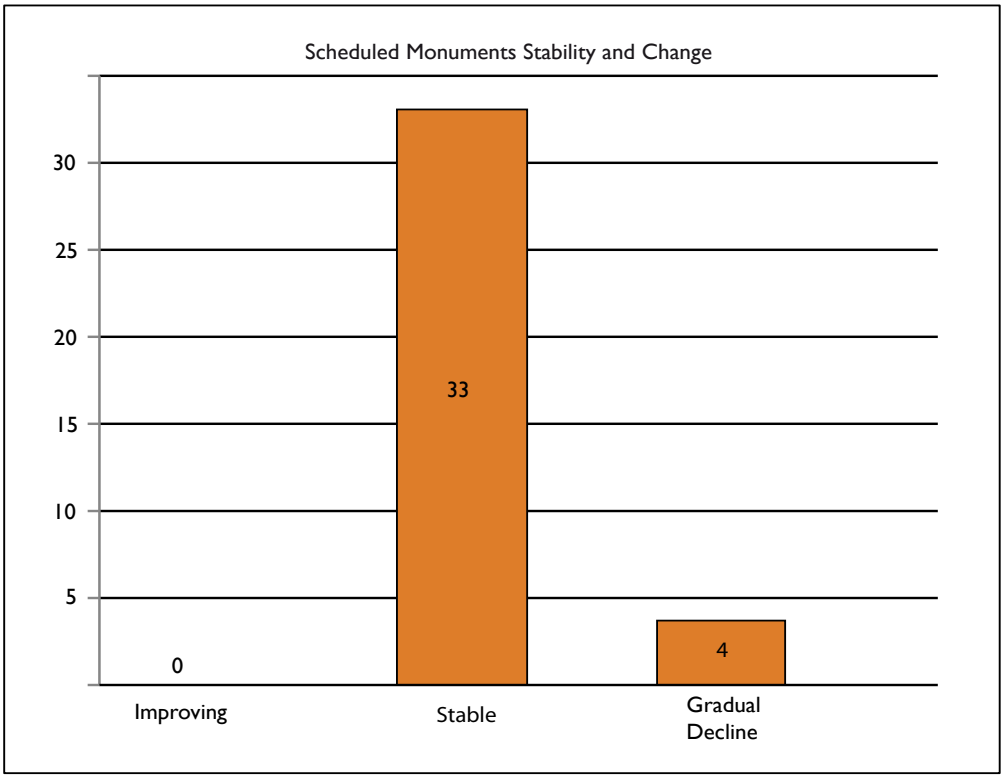

Fig. 2 Block graph showing proportions of scheduled monument in stable and declining states.

Cramber Tor Training Area contains 37 heritage assets designated as either individual SMs, or forming part of an SM, making a total of 33 scheduled monuments. Of the 37 assets included within the schedule, 24 are prehistoric sites, including a stone row, cairns, reaves, hut settlements or individual hut circles. Among the non-prehistoric SMs, two medieval farmsteads, three wayside crosses and two areas of tin streamworking are included. Only one SM (SM No: 1021055) contains multi-period sites including a prehistoric hut settlement, medieval tinworking and 19th-century tin mining.

Regarding legacy condition, of the SMs (Table 3 and Fig. 3), 10 (27%) may be said to be in good condition, 20 (54%) fair and 8 (21%) poor. Under the more objective measure of *Stability and Change*, 33 (89%) remain in a stable condition and, while four (10.5%) are reported as in gradual decline, in most cases this is due to patches of erosion or loose stone. This demonstrates a slight increase in gradual decline compared with the 2017 survey which recorded only 3.5% of the SMs, an increase of 7%. However, within context, this affects only four SMs, and some degradation is to be anticipated.

3.1.1 Gradual decline: scheduled sites

The following observations of a decline in condition are not considered severe and remedial action beyond monitoring will not necessarily be the outcome on this occasion.

MoD DE-HMS ID: **438743**
SM No: **1010692**
HER No: **4014**
<u>Two large cairns on Eylesbarrow (Fig. 4)</u>
The perennial problem of stones being moved and used to build un-authorised structures within the stony fabric of these cairns continues at this site. However, only one current patch of interference is affecting the south cairn and appears to be the same structure identified and photographed in the 2017 report (Probert 2017). No fresh disturbance was noted and the level of significance of this problem currently requires no remedial action other than monitoring.

MoD DE-HMS ID: **438583**
SM No: **1009090**
HER No: **3502; 3439; 52428**
Stone alignment and encircled cairn on Hingston Hill (Fig. 5)
A combination of flowing storm water transecting the alignment, causing wet patches adjacent to the stones, increased human footfall caused by walkers following a course very close to the alignment, and livestock poaching, is causing small but significant patches of erosion around certain stones, which considering some may not be rooted that deeply threatens them becoming dislodged. This erosion was also noted in the 2017 report. No immediate action is required but the situation needs monitoring.

MoD DE-HMS ID: **441591**
SM No: **1001096**
HER No: **5096**
Siward's Cross wayside cross and Dartmoor Forest boundary marker (Fig. 6)
At sometime in the past, the shaft of this cross has been repaired with two iron clamps to hold the two halves of the shaft together. These are now becoming corroded and that on the north side appears to have become weakened as a result.

MoD DE-HMS ID: **440219**
SM No: **1020225**
HER No: **104029; 128363; 128365**
Classiwell (Crazy Well) Farm buildings (Fig. 7)
Stones within unstable walling show signs of recent tumble. This is unfortunately inevitable within upstanding dry-stone components of a ruined structure and is likely to continue at this location.

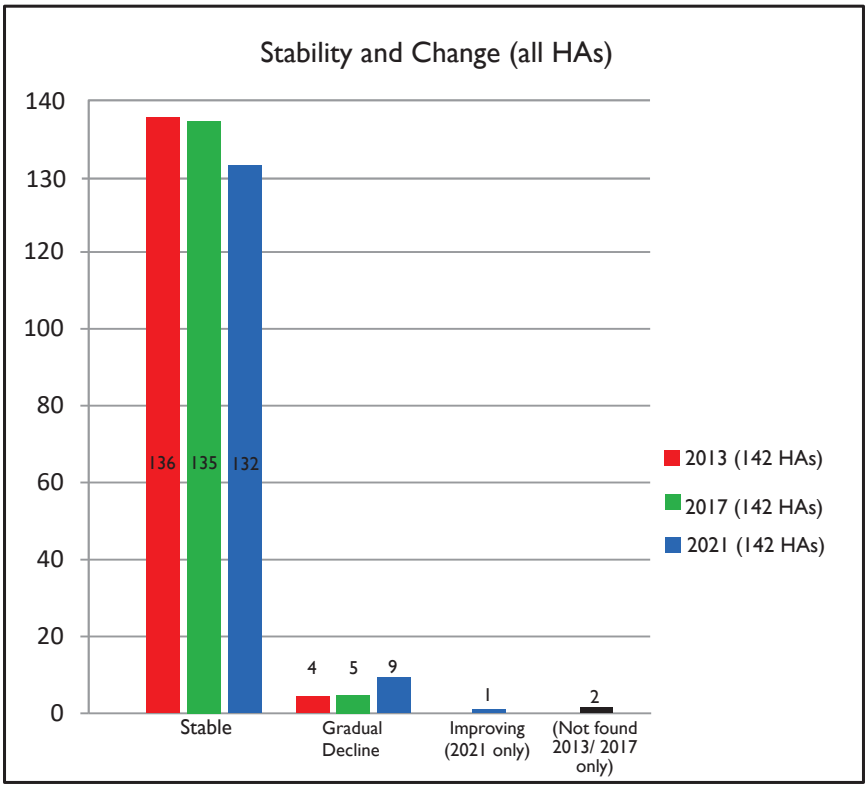

Fig. 3 Graph presenting the statistics and percentages for stability and change for all heritage assets (HAs) recorded in CTTA in 2021 together with surveys by Probert in 2013 and 2017.

3.2 All heritage assets (SMs and non-SMs) (Table 3 and Fig. 3)

The total number of heritage assets (HAs) recorded in the CTTA condition survey spread sheet, including SMs and non-SMs, stands at 142. Although the 2017 survey covered only 140 assets, as two sites were 'not found', in 2021 all 142 assets were visited and evaluated.

3.2.1 Condition

The breakdown of condition statistics for the remaining 142 heritage assets is as follows.

Good - 66 (46.5%)

Fair - 53 (37.5%)

Poor - 23 (16%)

For all assets rated as Poor, this can be regarded as a legacy condition and in no instance as a result of recent disturbance.

2021 survey of 142 heritage assets assessed	No.	% of total
Stable	132	93
Gradual Decline	9	6.5
Rapid Decline	0	0
Improving	1	0.5
2017 survey of 142 heritage assets assessed		
Stable	135	95
Gradual Decline	5	3.5
Rapid Decline	0	0
Improving	0	0
Not Found	2	1.5
2013 survey of 142 heritage assets assessed		
Stable	136	95.5
Gradual Decline	4	3
Rapid Decline	0	0
Improving	0	0
Not Found	2	1.5

Table 3 Charting the statistics for Stability and Change in the total recorded heritage assets since 2007.

3.2.2 Stability and change

This category measures the extent to which a heritage asset may be said to be stable or otherwise, and notes any changes following previous surveys. This also acts as an indicator as to whether intervention may be beneficial in halting the decline, especially where caused by human agency.

The figures are as set out in Table 3 and Fig. 3. These include the statistics from previous surveys for comparison. The figures represent a small percentage decrease of 2% in the total number of heritage assets reported to be in a stable condition, while those considered to be in gradual decline has increased by 3%, still representing a healthily low statistic for the number of assets with current or potential management concerns.

3.3.3 Gradual decline: non-scheduled sites

MoD DE-HMS ID: **1451287**
HER No: **25100**
A sub-circular enclosure with single hut circle which has been thoroughly robbed of larger stone, and survives mainly as an earthwork. (Fig. 8)
This small prehistoric enclosure, very unclear on the ground, may have been robbed of large stone in the past and what remains is protected by a shallow covering of turf. However, a small section of the enclosure wall has become disturbed in recent years, exposing a section of the stony bank. The exposure is approximately 2m long by 1m wide and could represent either, a deliberate intervention, animal poaching, or the former being exacerbated by the latter. Although this is a prehistoric site, it is not scheduled.

MoD DE-HMS ID: **1451287**
HER No: **1450575**
Approximately 2m of a stony bank or reave which has been exposed by erosion of the Nosworthy to Peat Cott track. (Fig. 9).
A continuing and difficult to solve problem at this asset, noted in previous condition surveys, where a track traverses a probable prehistoric reave, with its stone work exposed. Ironically, the exposed section led to the original discovery of the reave, the rest of which, is disguised by turf to the north and south of the track. A marked increase in cyclists using this track may be responsible for loosening of stones and a general degrading of the asset since 2007.

3.3.4 Vegetation problems

The following three assets are under impenetrable coverings of gorse, in some cases obscuring the sites in part or completely denying access by covering the area surrounding them.

MoD DE-HMS ID: **1448625**
HER No: N/A
A heavily robbed hut circle within formerly enclosed land.

MoD DE-HMS ID: **1446207**
HER No: **42420**
Plym Consols Tin Mine.

MoD DE-HMS ID: **1446155**
HER No: N/A
A large group of tin prospecting and extractive pits within an abandoned enclosure

4. MANAGEMENT MEASURES

No management measures are currently in use for any of the assets, scheduled or unscheduled, within CTTA. Remedial action at one asset since the 2017 survey has been successful at (441725). The threat levels are minimal in this training area where use of vehicles is not permitted away from road/tracks and ordnance of any kind has never been used. Stocking levels of sheep, cattle and ponies is moderate though low enough to pose few threats. The civilian presence is much higher here that in the TAs on northern Dartmoor, being accessible to cyclists as well as walkers, and erosion is still the main threat here though negligible. No urgent management interventions are needed at present, though potential problems highlighted above should continue to be monitored

5. CONCLUSION

Apart from the very minor problems highlighted above, the survey and resulting statistics reveal that the great majority of heritage assets within Cramber Tor Training Area survive in a good to fair condition, and that those that are classified as poor are mainly so by way of legacy. In terms of stability and change, the percentage of assets reckoned to be in decline has altered only by 3% since the last survey of 2017, while those now considered to be stable has decreased by 2%. The statistics for scheduled monuments are equally encouraging, with a variance of only 3% in the number of SMs in gradual decline, though all are due only to small changes. No assets inspected for the purposes of this report are in a state of rapid decline and no recommendations for the need for remedial works have been suggested, although monitoring of potential problems highlighted in this and past reports should continue.

Abbreviations

CTTA – Cramber Tor Training Area.
HA – Heritage Asset
HE Historic England
HER - (Dartmoor) Historic Environment Record
MoD DE – Ministry of Defense/Defense Estates
SM Scheduled Monument

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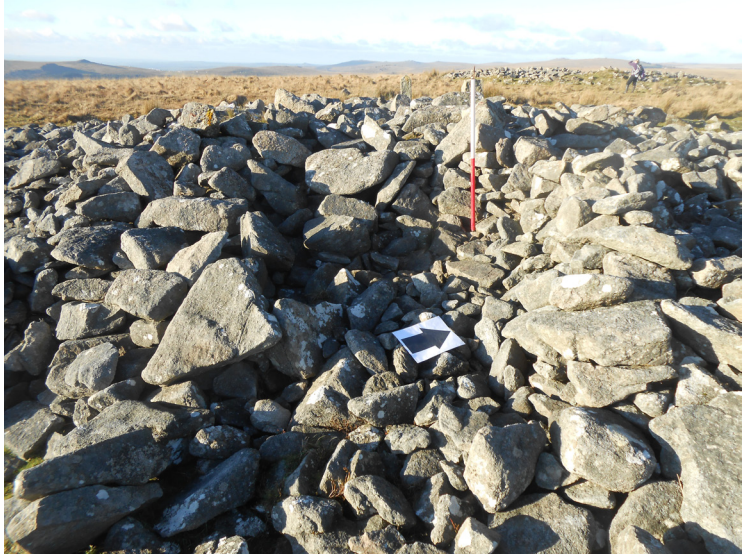


Fig.4 Unauthorised structure in Eylesbarrow cairn (438743).

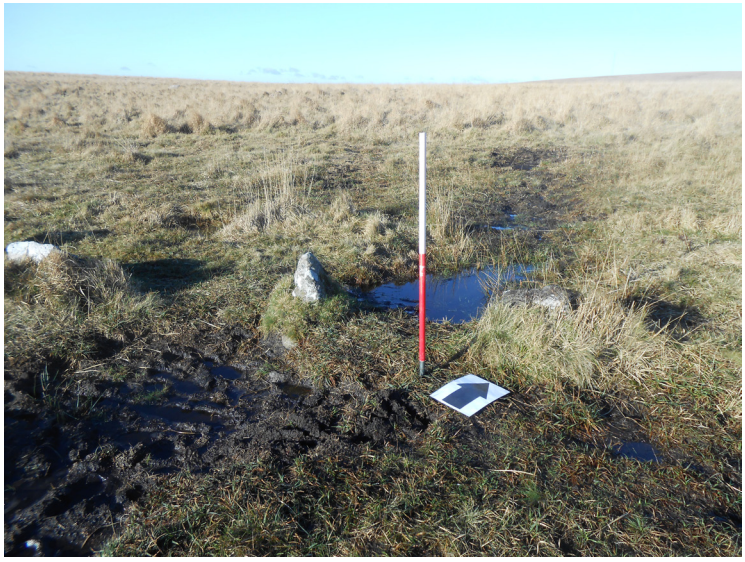


Fig. 5a (above) and b (below) Showing erosion around upright stones within the Hingston Hill alignment (438583).

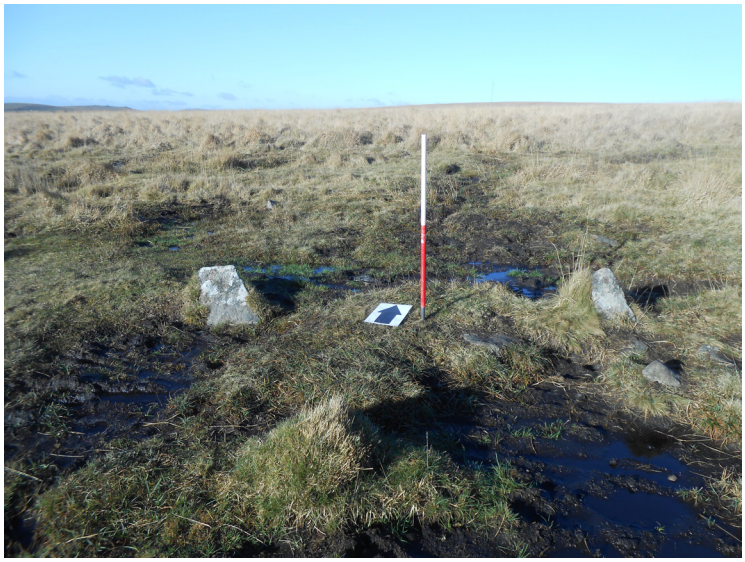


Fig. 6 Corroding iron braces on Siward's Cross (441591).

Fig. 7 Crumbling walls at Classiwell Farm (440219).

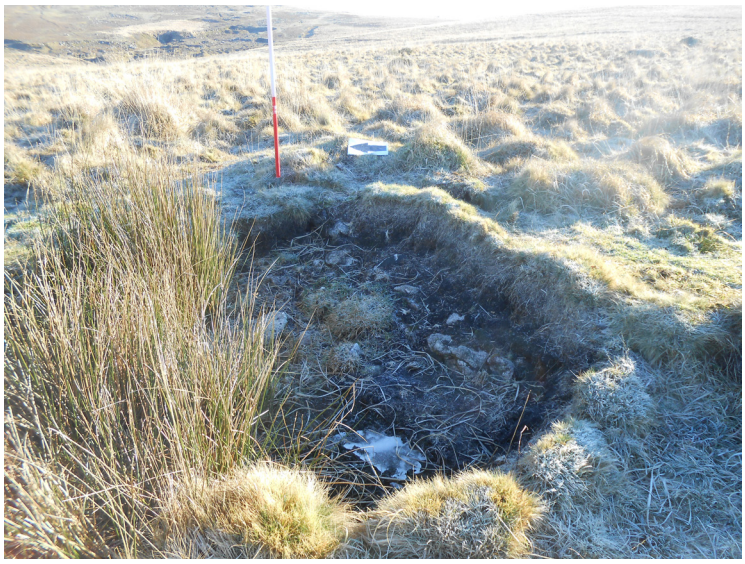


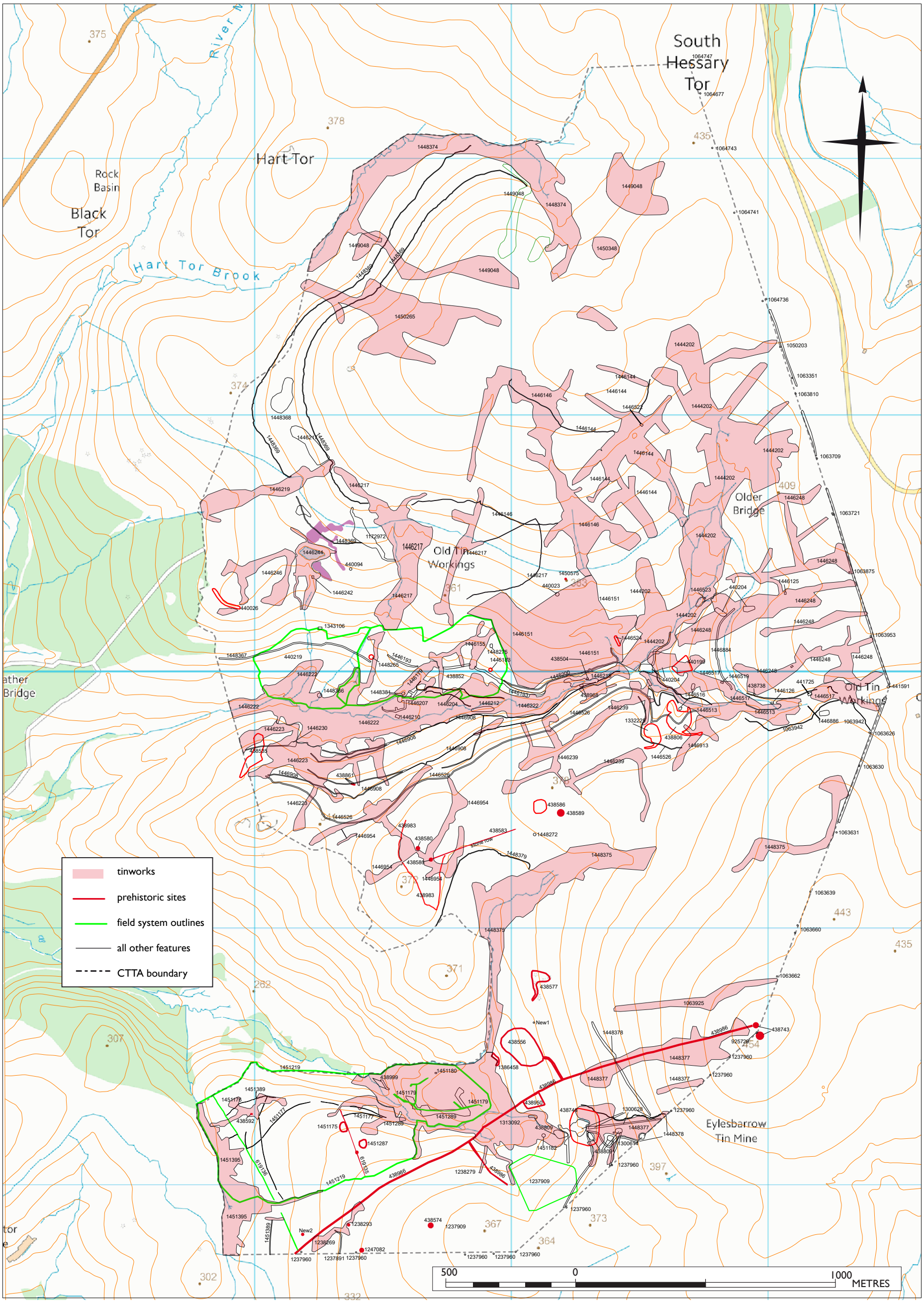
Fig. 8 Turf covering removed from prehistoric enclosure wall exposing stony bank (1451287).

Fig. 9 A hut circle completely disguised by gorse (1448265).

Appendix 1 Scheduled Monuments (updated January 2021)												
MOD DE-HMS ID No:	Scheduled Monument No:	DNPA HER No:	Description	Form	NGR	Condition			Stability and Change			
						G	F	P	I	S	GD	RD
438535	**1002612**	3476	The remains of ten hut circles and one small enclosure on the moderate north slope of Down Tor. All are in poor condition. Their internal diameters average 5m and their walls average 1.0m thick. No entrances are visible.	Earthwork/ Ruined Structure	258008 69707		✓			✓		
438556	**1013474**	3371	An enclosure, linked to the Eylesbarrow reave by a sinuous, 170 metre long, rubble boundary bank. The enclosure measures 142m by 112m and is defined by rubble wall. Five stone hut circles lie within the enclosure. All are circular, except for one double hut circle, which has an oval room.	Earthwork/ Ruined structure	259297 68222			✓		✓		
438574	**1010657**	3341	A disturbed cairn and cist. The turf-covered and spread stony mound is 5.9m in diameter and about 0.4m high with some kerb slabs and boulders in situ. The cist measures 1.8m by 0.9m internally and 0.4m deep; one large, leaning slab is probably the displaced cover stone.	Earthwork	258689 67840		✓			✓		
438577	**1021054**	3477	Sixteen small turf covered clearance cairns, and a short length of bank. The largest of the cairns is 3m diameter by 0.4m high. The bank is less than 1m wide by 0.2m high. There can be no certainty as to date for any of these features, though the existence of a nearby settlement suggests a prehistoric origin.	Earthwork	259108 68803		✓			✓		
438580	**1009089**	3440	A round cairn 570m ESE Down Tor. Turf-covered stony mound 14m diameter and up to 0.7m high. Area of disturbance in centre top and disturbed by post- med tin pits on south-west side.	Earthwork	258640 69308	✓				✓		
438583	**1009090**	3502 3439 52428	A stone alignment and cairn 620 metres east of Down Tor. The alignment is orientated ENE to WNW, running for 316 metres and containing at least 174 stones of between 2.8m and 0.2m high. The cairn lies 4 metres west of the western terminal of the alignment. The cairn mound measures 8m in diameter and 0.7m high. It is surrounded by a kerb made up of 24 orthostats, standing between 0.3 and 1 metre high, forming a ring with a diameter of 11.5 metres. A hollow in the centre of the mound suggests partial early excavation or robbing.	Upstanding Structure	258842 69321	✓					✓	
438586	**1019858**	3435	A sub-circular enclosure of 0.16ha with stony turf-covered walls on the plateau of Hingston Hill. The enclosure is of irregular form with straightish sides and rounded corners. Its overall diameter is 43.3m on average. The walls are tumbled and spread but appear to have had an original width of 2.5m on average. The entrance, on the east, is demarcated on one side by a massive slab.	Earthwork	259117 69471	✓				✓		
438589	**1001092**	3375	A stony round cairn on Hingston Hill. The cairn mound measures 17 metres in diameter and stands up to 1.5 metres high. A hollow in the centre of the mound is probably the result of partial robbing or early excavation.	Earthwork	259199 69446		✓			✓		
438592	**1010701**	4024	A cist surrounded by tinners pits. Only three slabs survive in place surrounding a hollow and forming the sides of the cist. The fourth side is missing as is the capstone and any trace of a mound.	Ruined Structure	257990 68271			✓		✓		
438743	**1010694 1010692**	4031 4014	The remains of two very large but much disturbed oval cairns on the summit of Eylesbarrow. They are mainly constructed of loose stone but each has an outer ring of earthfast stones. The easternmost, called Eylesbarrow, measures 28m east to west and 26m north to south with a height of 1.8m. The other measures 20m east to west and 22m north to south and is 1.2 m high.	Earthwork/ Ruined structure	259964 68601		✓				✓	
438806	**1009094**	3427	An enclosed, prehistoric settlement containing seven Hut Circles with an additional three Hut Circles situated outside of the enclosure wall to the south east. Attached to the north side of the enclosure is a sub triangular enclosure containing one Hut Circle. At the conjunction of these two enclosures is the a probable disturbed cairn. Another stretch of walling attached to the north east side may indicate a further enclosure.	Earthwork	259663 69805		✓			✓		
438861	**1010782**	3497 3498 3499	A group of three small disturbed round cairns, each containing a cist revealed by partial un-recorded excavation, located within a north facing valley, 350m east-north-east of Down Tor.	Earthwork	258383 69554		✓			✓		
438950	**1013474**	3780 3781 3783	Two hut circles and the remains of walling which is part of an associated enclosure. One hut is now partially hidden by marshy ground but visible as an incomplete ring of boulders and stones The second hut has a boulder/stone bank 0.5m high which encloses an area 3.5m by 3.2m across.	Earthwork/ Ruined structure	259093 68323			✓		✓		
438983	**1010784**	28549	A reave of approximately 368m long, which runs north to south across the higher ground on the west end of Hingston Hill. It comprises a stony bank which has a width of up to 2.0m. and a height of 0.5m. At both ends it peters out with no further trace.	Earthwork	258578 69253		✓			✓		

438986	**1010658** **1010669** **1010670** **1013474**	43602	A reave which begins at the north cairn at Eylesbarrow and runs south west to Wigford Down. It consists of a bank up to 3m wide and 0.5m high. Only the NE 2km-long section of the reave lies within CTTA.	Earthwork	258973 68268	✓				✓		
440023	**1008720**	5016	Newleycombe Cross. The original head and upper shaft of a medieval granite cross, mounted on a modern replacement lower shaft and set in the original square socket-stone, now stands to 1.9m high.	Upstanding Structure	259169 70297	✓				✓		
440026	**1009084**	52354	A large Bronze Age enclosed stone hut circle settlement and irregular aggregate field system with a length of contour reave and a round cairn. Only a very short length of ruined bank lies within CTTA.	Earthwork	257940 70252			✓		✓		
440094	**1008649**	5018	A granite cross known as Crazy Well or Classiwell Cross. The head and shaft of the cross have been made separately and cemented together, one probably predates the other, and the cross has been mounted on a granite boulder. The height is 1.4m and the distance across the arms is 0.6m.	Upstanding Structure	258378 70396	✓				✓		
440199	**1012896** **1008647** **1008648**	3780 3781 3783	Five hut circles forming an unenclosed settlement on the lower west slopes of Chance Hill. They are formed of stone and earth walls and are up to 7.m in diameter.		259661 70020		✓			✓		
440219	**1020225**	104029 128365 128363	Crazy Well, or Classiwell Farm. An enclosed medieval farmstead consisting of a large, mainly ruined building with four compartments, an adjacent temporary structure and various other structures including an outhouse and a possible dog pit. The farmstead is set within its own ring-fenced field system.	Ruined structure	258087 70052		✓				✓	
441591	**1001096**	5096	Siwards Cross. A granite medieval cross of rough rectangular section with small arms set up in a socket cut in a block of granite. The cross stands 2.2 metres high and the arms measure 0.8 metres wide. BOC LOND is inscribed on the western face and SIWARD on the east.	Upstanding Structure	260474 69937		✓				✓	
619136	**1010697**	15016	A large medieval earthwork bank which may run along the course of a former Bronze Age reave. The bank is 4m wide by 1m high. It has traces of orthostatic facing and a ditch, which may be later in date, on its east side.	Earthwork	258015 68062		✓			✓		
619135	**1010695**	25099	An earthwork ditch with external bank extends 283m SSE from the Outcombe enclosure. It has a V profile 2.5m wide by 0.8m deep with a low bank of spoil on the west side measuring 2m.	Earthwork	258386 68167		✓			✓		
1451175		25101	An approximately circular enclosure and single hut circle The enclosure and hut appear to have been thoroughly robbed of stone, remaining as subtle though clear earthworks. One orthostat remains on the north curve of the enclosure and could mark the position of an entrance.	Earthwork	258350 68221			✓		✓		
1172972	**1008650**	35506	Two irregular enclosures surviving as low turf covered stony banks, containing fifteen associated clearance cairns on the southern slopes of Cramber Tor. The larger enclosure contains an area of c.0.37ha and thirteen small cairns. A second, apparently earlier, D shape inner enclosure of 0.02ha contains 2 cairns. The walls comprise stony banks up to 1.5m wide and 0.2m high. An additional section of stony bank extend from the NW corner for 53m and from the SE.	Earthwork	258430 70521		✓			✓		
438746	**1021055**	4035	The remains of an 1.3ha enclosed settlement very much reduced by later mining activity, on the south-west slopes of Eylesbarrow. The sub-oval enclosure measures internally some 140m by 115m with rubble walling averaging 0.6m high and 2.5m wide; there are no obvious original entrances. Six huts are visible, two adjoin the walls while the remainder are free standing. The huts average 2.8m in internal diameter, mostly with southern entrances and levelled interiors.	Earthwork/ Ruined Structure	259296 68221			✓		✓		
438809		3330	Eylesbarrow Tin Mine surface evidence of underground activity. Only the western portion of the mine lies within CTTA comprising an adit opening and five shaftheads, one of which is equipped with a whim plat.	Earthwork	259319 68177		✓			✓		
1237601		3332	A leat, now disused and silted, formerly supplied water to power the 50ft pumping wheel at Eylesbarrow Mine. Only 300m lies within CTTA.	Earthwork	259299 68057		✓			✓		
1300614		66504	Earthwork remains of a tramway which served the shafts at Eylesbarrow Mine	Earthwork			✓			✓		
1448377		24841	Two large clusters of tin pits on the SW slopes of Eylesbarrow. The pits are mostly round or ovoid in shape with a few amorphous exceptions. They are between 2m and 8m diameter and anything up to 3m deep. All have associated collars of spoil on the downslope side. Many of the pits are likely to have been prospecting pits although some of the larger examples were certainly the result of extraction.	Earthwork	259603 259378	✓				✓		
1448378		66459	A series of feint, disused silted earthwork leats associated with tinworking on Eylesbarrow.	Earthwork	259415 68250		✓			✓		
1300628		3330 3577	A sunken 50ft stone wheelpit and an alignment of paired upright granite post are the remains of the pumping waterwheel and associated flatrod sytem at Eylesbarrow Mine.	Ruined structure	259277 68214		✓			✓		

1332225	**1009094**	3429	An enclosed prehistoric settlement comprising two conjoined enclosures, the larger of which is circular in shape and contains 4 ruinous stone hut circle and a clearance cairn. The enclosure wall, which is composed of a stony bank approximately 1 m wide, survives almost intact apart from the north section that has been breached by a stream flow. The smaller enclosure is sub rectangular in plan and abuts the south east section of the larger enclosure and contains a single hut circle.	Earthwork/ Ruined structure	259553 69764		✓			✓		
1449048	**1020129**	122159 62300 122158	Two groups of tin pits situated at the head of Hartor Brook. One group branches off to the south side of Hartor Brook tin streamworks, the other cluster is is to the west of the streamwork. The pits comprise round or ovoid pits between 2m and 8m in diameter and can be up to 3m deep. They all have associated mounds of spoil on the downslope side. The majority of the pits are likely to have been used for prospecting purposes, although some of the larger examples may be the remains of extraction.	Earthwork	259520 259007	✓				✓		
1448374		28186	Tin Streamworks on Hartor Brook. The remains extend from the confluence with the River Meavy, east along the course of the brook to an area west of South Hessary Tor, but also curving to the south towards Raddick Hill. The perimeter of the streamwork is defined by a steep curvi-linear escarpment. The interior working area comprises a series of linear channels and stony spoil heaps. Some areas of the interior are marshy. At the head of the working a series of deep channels extend south up the slope of Raddick Hill.	Earthwork	258698 72039	✓				✓		
1343106	**1019585**	20669	A ruined rectangular building known locally as Colliers, constructed from moorstone, located just inside an enclosure wall on the moderately sloping ground, north-east of Crazy Well Farm. The building, probably a dwelling, has been terraced into the slope, the back north wall acting as a revetment. The internal dimensions are 8m by 3.4m and walls stand to a maximum height of 1.2m. The walls are approximately 0.8m. A smaller outer compartment on the west end measures 3m by 3.4m.	Ruined structure	258259 70166	✓				✓		
1386458	**1021059**	66662	A curvilinear section of stony bank truncated by a tinwork and two hut circles is all that remains of a probable settlement. The larger hut is the better preserved with a diameter of between 6.5 and 7m. Some of the wall stones are visible including an orthostatic door jamb.	Earthwork/Ruined structure	258950 68490			✓		✓		



Appendix 2: Print out of GIS polygons with individual site annotations, overlaying OS base map. Black dashed line delineates training area boundary. Colour variation of polygons for overlay clarity only. OS open data (Ordnance survey © Crown copyright and database right 2021).

Appendix 3: Print out from 2021 condition survey spreadsheet

	Site Identification					Site Location				Management measures	Condition				Stability/Change in condition from last survey							
National Monument Record No. England (NMRE)	DNPA HER No.	MOD DE-HMS ID no.	SM Ref No.	Name/ Description	Form of Monument Earthwork Findspot Ruined structure Levelled (i.e cropmark or demolished) Historic Building Upstanding structure	MOD Site/ Property name	County or Unitary Authority	OS Grid Ref Eastings	OS Grid Ref Northings	Signed Fenced Agricultural penning Palisade Temporary repair Burrowing animal control None	Good	Fair	Poor	Unknown	Improving	Stable	Gradual	Decline	Rapid	Unknown	Date of inspection	Notes	Photo (a)
438504	3473	438504		A tinner's cache on the north bank of Newleycomble Lake, opposite East Hughes Mine.	Upstanding Structure	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	259302	69970	None											07-Dec-20		438504
438535	3476	438535	1002612	The remains of ten hut circles and one small enclosure on the moderate north slope of Down Tor. Their internal diameters average 5m and their walls average 1.0m thick. No entrances are visible.	Earthwork/Ruined Structure	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	258008	69707	None											07-Dec-20		438535a 438535b 438535c
438556	3371	438556	1013474	An enclosure, linked to the Eylesbarrow reave by a sinuous, 170 metre long, lynchetted rubble boundary bank. The enclosure measures 142m by 112m and is defined by rubble wall. Five stone hut circles lie within the enclosure.	Earthwor/Ruined structure	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	259297	68222	None											01-Dec-20		438556a 438556b 438556c
438574	3341	438574	1010657	A disturbed cairn and cist. The turf-covered and spread stony mound is 5.9m in diameter and about 0.4m high with some kerb slabs and boulders in situ. The cist measures 1.8m by 0.9m internally and 0.4m deep; one large, leaning slab is probably the displaced coverstone.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	258689	67840	None											07-Jan-21		438574
438577	3477	438577	1021054	Sixteen small turf covered clearance cairns, and a short length of bank. The largest of the cairns is 3m diameter by 0.4m high. The bank is less than 1m wide by 0.2m high. There can be no certainty as to date for any of these features, though the existence of a nearby settlement suggests a prehistoric origin.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	259108	68803	None											07-Jan-21		438577
438580	3440	438580	1009089	A round cairn 570m ESE Down Tor. Turf-covered stony mound 14m diameter and up to 0.7m high. Area of disturbance in centre top and disturbed by post- med tin pits on south-west side.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	258640	69308	None											07-Dec-20		438580
438583	3502 3439 52428	438583	1009090	A stone alignment and encircled cairn 620 metres east of Down Tor. The alignment is orientated ENE to WNW, running for 316 metres and containing at least 174 stones of between 2.8m and 0.2m high. The cairn lies 4 metres west of the western terminal of the alignment. The cairn mound measures 8m in diameter and 0.7m high. It is surrounded by a kerb made up of 24 orthostats, standing between 0.3 and 1 metre high, forming a ring with a diameter of 11.5 metres. A hollow in the centre of the mound suggests partial early excavation or robbing.	Upstanding Structure	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	258842	69321	None											07-Dec-20	NGR at centre of alignment. Water erosion running across the stone row combined with footpath erosion is threatening undermining of several stones	438583a 438583b 438583c
438586	3435	438586	1019858	A sub-circular enclosure of 0.16ha with stony turf-covered walls on the plateau of Hingston Hill. The enclosure is of irregular form with straightish sides and rounded corners. Its overall diameter is 43.3m on average. The walls are tumbled and spread but appear to have had an original width of 2.5m on average. The entrance, on the east, is demarcated on one side by a massive slab.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	259117	69471	None											07-Dec-20		438586a 438586b 4
438589	3375	438589	1001092	A stony round cairn on Hingston Hill. The cairn mound measures 17 metres in diameter and stands up to 1.5 metres high. A hollow in the centre of the mound is probably the result of partial robbing or early excavation.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	259199	69446	None											14-Dec-20		438589
438592	4024	438592	1010701	A cist surrounded by tinners pits. Only three slabs survive in place surrounding a hollow and forming the sides of the cist. The fourth side is missing as is the capstone and any trace of a mound.	Ruined Structure	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	257990	68271	None											07-Jan-21		438592
438738	3500	438738		A modern granite cross of 1.4m high erected onto the socket of an earlier cross.	Upstanding Structure	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	259951	69907	None											23-Nov-20		438738
438743	4031 4014	438743	1010694 1010692	The remains of two very large but much disturbed oval stony cairns on the summit of Eylesbarrow. The easternmost, called Eylesbarrow, measures 28m east to west and 26m north to south with a height of 1.8m. The other measures 20m east to west and 22m north to south and is 1.2 m high.	Earthwork/ Ruined structure	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	259964	68601	None											07-Dec-20	Perenial interference to these cairns by the public continues to contribute to their decline	438743b 438743a 438743c
438746	4035	438746	1021055	The remains of an 1.3ha enclosed settlement very much reduced by later mining activity, on the south-west slopes of Eylesbarrow. The sub-oval enclosure measures internally some 140m by 115m with rubble walling averaging 0.6m high and 2.5m wide; there are no obvious original entrances. Six huts are visible, two adjoin the walls while the remainder are free standing. The huts average 2.8m in internal diameter, mostly with southern entrances and levelled interiors.	Earthwork/Ruined Structure	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	259296	68221	None											07-Jan-21		438746a 438746b 438746c
438806	3427	438806	1009093	An enclosed, prehistoric settlement containing seven Hut Circles with an additional three Hut Circles situated outside of the enclosure wall to the south east. Attached to the north side of the enclosure is a sub triangular enclosure containing one Hut Circle. At the conjunction of these two enclosures is the a probable disturbed cairn. Another stretch of walling attached to the north east side may indicate a further enclosure.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	259663	69805	None											07-Dec-20		43806a 43806b 43806c
438809	3330	438809	1021055	Eylesbarrow Tin Mine surface evidence of underground activity. Only the western portion of the mine lies within CTTA comprising an adit opening and five shaftheads, one of which is equipped with a whim plat.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	259319	68177	None											07-Jan-21		438809a 438809b
438852	13508	438852		The remains of Newleycome farmstead consisting of a house and two subsidiary buildings, all within a system of well built stone hedges and field ways contained within a ring-fence field system. The house measures 13.5m by 3.5m internally, subdivided into three rooms with a fireplace in the central one. To the east is a two room structure 8.0m by 4.0m and another single room building is to the south. Walling is of unmortared moorstone 0.7m thick and up to 1.3m high, with large slab quoins.	Ruined structure	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	258763	69950	None											23-Nov-20	Although stable the ruined stone walls are still subject to further minor collapse within acceptable limits	438852a 438852b 438852c
438861	3497 3498 3499	438861	1010782	A group of three small disturbed round cairns, each containing a cist revealed by partial un-recorded excavation, located within a north facing valley, 350m east-north-east of Down Tor.	Earthwork/Ruined Structure	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	258383	69554	None											07-Dec-20	Small cist obscured by gorse	438861a 438861b

438950	3780 3781 3783	438950	1013474	Two hut circles and the remains of walling which is part of an associated enclosure. One hut is now partially hidden by marshy ground but visible as an incomplete ring of boulders and stones The second hut has a boulder/stone bank 0.5m high which encloses an area 3.5m by 3.2m across.	Earthwork/Ruined structure	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	259093	68323	None										07-Jan-21	Large portion ofthe interior obscured marshy area	438950
438968	56211	438968		A tinners hut near the remains of East Hughes Mine at the foot of the steep escarpment. It is constructed from stone though heavily disguised by vegetation, especially the back wall. The interior dimensions are 3m by 4.8m. The walls are 0.8m thick and up to 1.5m high. A central entrance on the north wall is 1m wide.	Ruined structure	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	259277	69944	None										02-Dec-20		439968
438971	20910	438971		A ruined rectangular building associated with Plym Consols Tin Mine. The walls are robustly built from moorstone and are 0.65m thick and up to 1.5m high. The rubble-filled interior measures 5.5m by 5.1m and there is an entrance opening centrally placed in the north wall.	Ruined structure	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	258561	69823	None										02-Dec-20		438971
438983	28549	438983	1010784	A reave of approximately 368m long, which runs north to south across the higher ground on the west end of Hingston Hill. It comprises a stony bank which has a width of up to 2.0m. and a height of 0.5m. At both ends it peters out with no further trace.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	258578	69253	None										14-Dec-20	NGR approximate centre of linear feature	438983a 438983b
438986	43602	438986	1010658	A reave which begins at the north cairn at Eylesbarrow and runs south west to Wigford Down. It consists of a bank up to 3m wide and 0.5m high. Only the NE 2km-long section of the reave lies within CTTA.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	258973	68268	None										07-Jan-21	NGR approximate centre of linear feature	438986a 438986b
438999	3336	438999		Remains of a 19th tin mine. A stone wheelpit is now filled with rubble. West of the wheelpit is a small ruined stone building with internal dimensions of 3.4 by 2.5m and maximum height of 0.8m. Two mortarstone with multiple hollows are present outside the building. A leat may be traced as a shallow earthwork for 45m to the north. An adit portal, now blocked and boggy is located 35m SE of the building	Earthwork/Ruined Structure	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	258504	68398	None										07-Jan-21		438999a 438999b
440023	5016	440023	1008720	Newleycombe Cross. The original head and upper shaft of a medieval granite cross, mounted on a modern replacement lower shaft and set in the original square socket-stone, now stands to 1.9m high.	Upstanding Structure	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	259169	70297	None										28-Nov-20		440023
440026	52354	440026	1009084	A large Bronze Age enclosed stone hut circle settlement and irregular aggregate field system. Only a very short length of ruined bank lies within CTTA.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	257940	70252	None										28-Nov-20	NGR is for the area within CTTA only	440094
440094	5018	440094	1008649	A granite cross known as Crazy Well or Classiwell Cross. The head and shaft of the cross have been made separately and cemented together, one probably predates the other, and mounted on a granite boulder. The height is 1.4m and the distance across the arms is 0.6m.	Upstanding Structure	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	258378	70396	None										28-Nov-20		440094
440199	3780 3781 3783	440199	1012896 1008647 1008648	Five hut circles forming an unenclosed settlement on the lower west slopes of Chance Hill. They are formed of stone and earth walls and are up to 7.m in diameter.		CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	259661	70020	None										23-Nov-20		44019a 44019b
440204	3776 3777 3778 3779	440204		Remains of 19th century Wheal Chance Tin Mine. The tin mine comprises surface evidence for at least seven shafts, two whim platforms, adits, leats, an earthwork tramway or track and a stamping mill with walled dressing floor, associated ruined building, stone wheelpits and buddles.	Ruined structure/ earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	259539	70010	None										23-Nov-20	Evidence of recent collapse of wheelpit walling	440204a 440204b 440204c
440219	104029 128365 128363	440219	1020225	Crazy Well, or Classiwell Farm. An enclosed medieval farmstead consisting of a large, mainly ruined building with four compartments, an adjacent temporary structure and various other structures including an outhouse and a possible dog pit. The farmstead is set within its own ring-fenced field system.	Ruined structure	CRAMBER TOR		258087	70052	None										02-Dec-21	Evidence of recent collapse of interior walling on main structure. Has weakened the surviving masonry	440291a 440219b 440219c 440219d
441591	5096	441591	1001096	Siwards Cross. A granite medieval cross of rough rectangular section with small arms set up in a socket cut in a block of granite. The cross stands 2.2 metres high and the arms measure 0.8 metres wide. BOC LOND is inscribed on the western face and SIWARD on the east.	Upstanding Structure/ carving	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	260474	69937	None										23-Nov-20	Corrosion of the iron straps is causing them to buckle and may weaken the repair join between the two halves	441591
441725	13184	441725		A well-built, ruined rectangular granite building. The internal dimensions are 6.6m by 3.1m with walls of 0.7m thick and up to 1.2m high. The entrance is on the south wall with upright granite door jambs still in place. A fireplace is set into the north-east corner. On the north-west corner interior is a flat- topped stone structure.	Ruined structure	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	260168	69908	None										23-Nov-20	unauthorised structure has been removed	441725
619136	15016	619136	1010697	A large medieval earthwork bank which may run along the course of a former Bronze Age reave. The bank is 4m wide by 1m high. It has traces of orthostatic facing and a ditch, which may be later in date, on its east side.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	258015	68062	None										07-Jan-21		619136
619135	25099	619135	1010695	An earthwork ditch with external bank extends 283m SSE from the Outcombe enclosure. It has a V profile 2.5m wide by 0.8m deep with a low bank of spoil on the west side measuring 2m.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	258386	68167	None										07-Jan-21		619135
620236	54458	620236		An earthwork boundary bank which follows the straight boundary between Walkhampton parish to the west and the Forest of Dartmoor to the east, deviating only at Nuns Cross to head towards Eylesbarrow. Possibly built over a prehistoric reave.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	260400	69740	None										23-Nov-20		620236
925729	48956	925729		A granite boundary stone of 1.35m tall inscribed with the letters PCWW. One of thirty similar stones marking the original boundary of Plymouth Corporation Water Works erected in the between 1917 and 1932.	Upstanding Structure	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	259961	68591	None										07-Dec-20		925729
1050203	0	1050203		A granite boundary stone of 1.3m tall inscribed with the letters PCWW. One of thirty similar stones marking the original boundary of Plymouth Corporation Water Works erected between 1917 and 1932.	Upstanding Structure	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	260052	71264	None										02-Dec-20	Erosion of adjacent bank may in time spread to base of the boundary stone	1050203
1063351	0	1063351		A granite boundary stone of 1.35m tall inscribed with the letters PCWW. One of thirty similar stones marking the original boundary of Plymouth Corporation Water Works erected in the between 1917 and 1932.	Upstanding Structure	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	260096	71142	None										02-Dec-20		1063351
1063626	0	1063626		A granite boundary stone of 1.6m tall inscribed with the letters PCWW. One of thirty similar stones marking the original boundary of Plymouth Corporation Water Works erected in the between 1917 and 1932.	Upstanding Structure	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	260400	69758	None										23-Nov-20		1063626
1063630	0	1063630		A granite boundary stone of 1.6m tall inscribed with the letters PCWW. One of thirty similar stones marking the original boundary of Plymouth Corporation Water Works erected in the between 1917 and 1932.	Upstanding Structure	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	260360	69632	None										23-Nov-20		1063630 1063660b

1063631	49496	1063631		Two boundary stones south west of Nun's Cross Farm. One measures 1.2m high and 0.22m square and represents the edge of Dartmoor Forest. The other is 1.15m by 0.3m square and is inscribed with the letters PCWW. One of thirty similar stones marking the original boundary of Plymouth Corporation Water Works erected in the between 1917 and 1932..	Upstanding Structure	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	260272	69370	None										07-Dec-20		1063361
1063639	0	1063639		A granite boundary stone of 1.66m tall inscribed with the letters PCWW. One of thirty similar stones marking the original boundary of Plymouth Corporation Water Works erected in the between 1917 and 1932.	Upstanding Structure	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	260171	69141	None										07-Dec-20		1063639
1063660	48110	1063660		Two boundary stones north east of Eylesbarrow. One measures 1.1m high, 0.39m wide and 0.14m thick and marks the edge of Dartmoor Forest. The other is 1.9m tall inscribed with the letters PCWW. One of thirty similar stones marking the original boundary of Plymouth Corporation Water Works erected between 1917 and 1932.	Upstanding Structure	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	260115	68993	None										07-Dec-20	Stone now satble following re-erection between 2013 and 2017	1063660
1063662	0	1063662		A granite boundary stone of 1.16m tall inscribed with the letters PCWW. One of thirty similar stones marking the original boundary of Plymouth Corporation Water Works erected between 1917 and 1932.	Upstanding Structure	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	260040	68809	None										07-Dec-20		1063662
1063709	0	1063709		A granite boundary stone of 1.35m tall inscribed with the letters PCWW. One of thirty similar stones marking the original boundary of Plymouth Corporation Water Works erected in the between 1917 and 1932.	Upstanding Structure	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	260198	70828	None										23-Nov-20		1063709
1063721	0	1063721		Two boundary stones. One is a post medieval parish boundary stone measuring 1.1m high, the other is 1.66m tall inscribed with the letters PCWW. One of thirty similar stones marking the original boundary of Plymouth Corporation Water Works erected between 1917 and 1932.	Upstanding Structure	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	260257	70611	None										02-Dec-20		1063721a 1063721b
1063810	0	1063810		A recumbent stone of 1.6m high is possible fallen boundary stone of uncertain date.	Upstanding Structure	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	260110	71059											02-Dec-20		1063810
1063875	0	1063875		A granite boundary stone of 1.4m tall inscribed with the letters PCWW. One of thirty similar stones marking the original boundary of Plymouth Corporation Water Works erected in the between 1917 and 1932.	Upstanding Structure	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	260323	70384	None										02-Dec-20		1063875
1063925	24841	1063925		An alignment of tin prospecting pits and surface digging and a shallow opencast workings which extend E to W across the flanks of Eylesbarrow on both the east and west sides. Only the western portion of the feature lies within CTTA.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	259772	68714	None										07-Dec-20		1063925
1063941	24824	1063941		A curving aligned cluster of tin prospecting pits and a shallow openwork extending across the Forest Boundary for some 670m. Only the western portion of the feature lies within CTTA.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	260247	69343	None										02-Dec-20		1063941
1063942	0	1063942		A dry leat earthwork runs E to W for 630m around the southern exterior of Drivage Bottom streamworks before fading out.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	260376	69816	None										02-Dec-20	Heavily silted and difficult to observe	1063942
1063953	48187	1063953		Two boundary stones. One a post medieval parish boundary stone of 1.1m tall. The other is 1.2m tall inscribed with the letters PCWW. One of thirty similar stones marking the original boundary of Plymouth Corporation Water Works erected in the between 1917 and 1932.	Upstanding Structure	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	260406	70134	None										23-Nov-20		1063953a 1063953b
1064677		1064677		An 1.6m-high granite boundary stone located 110m SSE of South Hessary Tor marks the boundary of the Dartmoor Forest and Walkhampton parishes.	Upstanding Structure	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	259744	72249	None										23-Nov-20	Outside CTTA	
1064679		1064679		A 1.2m tall granite boundary stone located 950m SSE of South Hessary Tor defines the boundary of Dartmoor Forest and Walkhampton parish.	Upstanding Structure	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	259997	71449	None										23-Nov-20	Outside CTTA	1064679
1064736	0	1064736		A granite boundary stone of 1.4m tall inscribed with the letters PCWW. One of thirty similar stones marking the original boundary of Plymouth Corporation Water Works erected between 1917 and 1932.	Upstanding Structure	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	259983	71439	None										01-Dec-20		1064736
1064741	0	1064741		A granite boundary stone of 1.3m tall inscribed with the letters PCWW. One of thirty similar stones marking the original boundary of Plymouth Corporation Water Works erected between 1917 and 1932.	Upstanding Structure	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	259874	71782	None										01-Dec-20		1064741
1064743	0	1064743		A granite boundary stone of 1.3m tall inscribed with the letters PCWW. One of thirty similar stones marking the original boundary of Plymouth Corporation Water Works erected between 1917 and 1932.	Upstanding Structure	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	259786	72037	None										01-Dec-20		1064743
1064747	0	1064747		A granite boundary stone of 1.4m tall inscribed with the letters PCWW. One of thirty similar stones marking the original boundary of Plymouth Corporation Water Works erected in the between 1917 and 1932.	Upstanding Structure	CRAMBER TOR		259701	72370	None										01-Dec-20		1064747
1172972	35506	1172972	1008650	Two irregular enclosures surviving as low turf covered stony banks, containing fifteen associated clearance caims on the southern slopes of Cramber Tor. The larger enclosure contains an area of c.0.37ha and thirteen small cairns. A second, apparently earlier, D shape inner enclosure of 0.02ha contains 2 cairns. The walls comprise stony banks up to 1.5m wide and 0.2m high. An additional section of stony bank extend from the NW corner for 53m and from the SE.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	258430	70521	None										26-Nov-20		1172972a 1172972b
1237601	3332	1237601	1021055	A leat, now disused and silted, formerly supplied water to power the 50ft pumping wheel at Eylesbarrow Mine. Only 300m lies within CTTA.	Earhwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	259299	68057	None										07-Jan-21		1237601
1237891	Missing	1237891		Feint remains of a dry leat, of which only 110m is within CTTA.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	258340	67787	None										07-Jan-21		1237891
1237909	Missing	1237909		An isolated five sided field of 3.9ha, enclosed by an earthen bank and ditch.		CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	259141	68017	None										07-Jan-21		123709
1237960	125782	1237960		Ten boundary stones of thirty similar stones marking the original boundary of Plymouth Corporation Water Works erected between 1917 and 1932 and inscribed with the letters PCWW.	Upstanding Structure	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	259021	67741	None										07-Jan-21	NGR taken at approximate centre of alignment	1237601a 1237601b 1237601c
1238269	0	1238269		A group of shallow tin prospecting pits. The pits are mostly small, being on average 2-3m diameter with slight spoil banks on the downslope sides.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	258325	67820	None										07-Jan-21		1238269
1238279	0	1238279		A line of tin prospecting pits runs in an ENE to WSW line from the southern edge of the Narrator Brook streamwork.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	258898	68100	None										07-Jan-21		1238279
1238293	103585	1238293		A 5.4m diameter by 0.7m high disturbed round cairn located amongst tin pits.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	258371	67840	None										07-Jan-21		1238239
1241864	0	1241864		An unlikely cist recorded at this location appears to be natural in situ stones	Ruined structure/ earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	259403	68201	None										07-Jan-21		1241864
1247082	103584	1247082		A much eroded and flattened round cairn . It measures 5.8m in diameter with a ring bank. One, if not two incomplete rings of set stones protrude through the low bank .	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	258421	67742	None										07-Jan-21		1247082
1300614	66504	1300614	1021055	Earthwork remains of a tramway which served the shafts at Eylesbarrow Mine	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	259399	68117	None										07-Jan-21		1300614

1300628	3330 3577	1300628	1021055	A sunken 50ft stone wheelpit and an alignment of paired upright granite post are the remains of the pumping waterwheel and associated flatrod system at Eylesbarrow Mine.	Earthwork/ Ruined structure	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	259277	68214	None										07-Jan-21		1300628a 1300628b
1313092	12727	1313092		Approximately 3.2ha of streamworking remains on the Narrator Brook lie within the CTTA. These remains consist of parallel spoil heaps separated by now dry water channels all enclosed by a steep escarpments up to 5m high.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	258962	68235	None										07-Jan-21		1313092
1332225	3429	1332225	1009094	An enclosed prehistoric settlement comprising two conjoined enclosures, the larger of which contains 4 ruinous stone hut circle and a clearance cairn. The enclosure wall, which is composed of a stony bank approximately 1 m wide, survives almost intact apart from the north section that has been breached by a stream flow. The smaller enclosure is sub rectangular in plan and contains a single hut circle.	Earthwork/ Ruined structure	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	259553	69764	None										06-Dec-20		1332225a 1332225b
1343106	20669	1343106	1019585	A ruined rectangular building known locally as Collier's, constructed from moorstone. The building, probably a dwelling, has been terraced into the slope, the back north wall acting as a revetment. The internal dimensions are 8m by 3.4m and walls stand to a maximum height of 1.2m. The walls are approximately 0.8m. A smaller outer compartment on the west end measures 3m by 3.4m.	Ruined structure	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	258259	70166	None										26-Nov-20		1343106
1386458	66662	1386458	1021059	A curvilinear section of stony bank truncated by a tinwork and two hut circles is all that remains of a probable settlement. The larger hut is the better preserved with a diameter of between 6.5 and 7m. Some of the wall stones are visible including an orthostatic door jamb.	Earthwork/Ruined structure	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	258950	68490	None										07-Jan-21		1386458a 1386458b
1444202	42455	1444202		An area of tin streamworkings and pits at the head of Newleycombe Lake and at Older Bottom. The course of the workings mainly follows that of the stream, although several gullies and one additional area of streamworks extend off as side features. The workings extend for 1.3km by a maximum of 125m wide and cover an area of approximately 19ha.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	259768	70570	None										26-Nov-20		1444202a 144202b 144202c
1446125	0	1446125		A ruined tinners' hut. The remains consist of a rectangular earthwork representing the turf covered stone walls. The interior dimensions are 4.5m by 2.7m and the walls are 0.8m high. There is a possible 1m- wide entrance opening on the NW corner	Ruined structure	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	260072	70303	None										26-Nov-20		1446125
1446126	0	1446126		A ruined tinners hut. The hut has the appearance of an earth mound with hollowed centre containing the structure. The walls are visible on three sides, only the south side appears disturbed, and the interior dimensions are 4.3m by 7.8m by 1.3m high.	Ruined structure	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	260020	69875	None										26-Nov-20		1446125
1446144	2817	1446144		Two large tin openworks with pit works, prospecting pits and reservoirs on the southern slopes of Raddick Hill. Also a shaft with whim plat from a later period. The workings are documented but are likely to be medieval or post medieval.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	259476	70900	None										01-Dec-20		1446144a 1446144b 1446144c
1446146	28189	1446146		A large area of deep tin openworks, shaft heads prospecting pits and water supplies including leats and small dams, on the south slope of Cramber Tor.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	259144	70810	None										01-Dec-20		1446146a 1446146b 1446146c 1446146d
1446151	21077 42470	1446151		An exceptionally large and deep tin openwork of 300m by 36m wide and 13m deep. The tinwork is surrounded by alignments of prospecting pits and the remains of water supplies including two earthwork dams.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	259335	70151	None										01-Dec-20		1446151
1446155	0	1446155		A large group of tin prospecting and extractive pits within an abandoned enclosure. The pits are mostly round or ovoid in shape and they are between 2m and 6m diameter and up to 2m deep with collars of spoil on the downslope side.	Eartwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	258881	70105	None										01-Dec-20		1446155
1446179	42421	1446179		A large tin openwork, oriented approximately SW to NE, cutting obliquely into the moderate slope of the valley side. and is 190m long by 46m wide and approximately 15m deep. It has straight parallel sides with rounded upper end while the lower end opens out into the valley floor streamworks.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	258628	69964	None										23-Nov-20		1446179
1446183	33504	1446183		Subtle remains of a heavily robbed hut circle surviving as s lightly raised earthwork ring.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	258924	70002	None										23-Nov-20		1446183
1446193	0	1446193		Earthwork remains of trackway which extends for 1.1km from west to east along the northern slopes of the Newleycombe valley east of Classiwell Farm. It is likely to pre-date many of the post-medieval tinworkings and agricultural features in the vicinity.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	258748	70011	None										23-Nov-20		1446193
1446200	42429	1446200		A dry leat Channel extending from Newleycombe Lake at Older Bottom, to an area to the east of Newleycombe Farm, probably supplying Plym Consols Mine. The channel is well defined and is on average 0.8m wide by up to deep. A bank of spoil on the lower side is 1m wide by 0.5m high	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	259278	69993	None										23-Nov-20		1446200
1446204	0	1446204		Two parallel dry leat channels. The source of water for both leats was the Newleycombe Lake, and one or both supplied the waterwheel at Plym Consols Tin Mine. Both comprise well-defined earthwork channels up to 1m wide in places and .8m deep, with a spoil bank on the south side. There are two foot bridges over the southern leat consisting of granite slabs resting across the channel.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	258744	69927	None										23-Nov-20		1446204a 1446204b
1446207	42420	1446207		Plym Consols Tin Mine. The remains comprise a blocked shaft with capstan pit, a wheel pit with underground tail race, two bob pits, leat embankment and several ruined buildings all sited on the lower valley side, north of the river.	Earthwork/ Ruined structure	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	258595	69890	None										23-Nov-20	The remains are particularly affected by dense gorse making aspects of the evidence difficult to see or even gain access to.	144207a 144207b 144207c 144207d
1446212	56212	1446212		A possible stamping mill or tin processing works on the south side of Newleycombe Lake. The building is very ruinous and partially overwhelmed by turf but a large reservoir earthwork above and to the west and a set of likely buddles on the flat area to the north, strongly hint at this as the site of a mill	Earthwork/ Ruined structure	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	258922	69848	None										01-Dec-20		1446212
1446215	42440	1446215		East Hughes Tin Mine. The remains are located on the south side Newleycombe Lake at the foot of a steep escarpment and comprise a stamping mill with well preserved, intact granite wheelpit with internal dimensions of 8m by 1.3m by approximately 2.2m deep, A dressing floor is contained on a flat area to the west of the wheelpit defined by a revetment, clear rectangular buddles, a tailings pit and a ruined building.	Ruined structure/Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	259312	69957	None										23-Nov-20		1446215a 1446215b

1446217	28195	1446217		A tin streamwork 468m long by up to 83m covering 3.5ha on the moderate slopes to the south of Cramber Tor and a number of associated narrow channels, plus a 460m-long alignment of pit works and prospecting pits. The streamwork also has four reservoirs associated with it. All are sited near the head at the northern end and comprise earthwork banks forming dams, with sluice openings. These were fed by a system of shallow hillside leats, some of which survive.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	258565	70553	None										26-Nov-20		1446217a 1442617b 1442617c
1446219	28203	1446219		Approximately 2.05ha of tin streamworks on the open south-west slope of Cramber Tor. The moorland section of the tinwork is oriented south west to north east and is 540m long by 67m wide but it continues down the slope into the enclosed land near Raddick Lane.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	258014	70695	None										26-Nov-20		1442619
1446222	0	1446222		Approximately 20ha of tin streamwork remains in the valley of Newleycombe Lake, below Drivage Bottom. The streamworks fill the valley floor of Newleycombe Lake and are continuous right down to Nosworthy Bridge. The limits of the workings are defined by very steep escarpments of up to 12m in height on both the north and south sides. At its widest point the workings area is 190m. The interior of the streamwork consist of spoil mounds and water channels.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	258730	69870	None										23-Nov-20	Only the section lying within CTTA has been investigated.	1446222
1446223	42422	1446223		A tin openwork and a series of pit works on the north slope of Down Tor. The openwork is 211m long by up to 22m wide and 6m deep. The interior is filled with vestiges of pits. Remains of a rectangular earthwork reservoir survive a few metres to the south. The area around the openwork is covered by pit works including smaller prospecting pits and some larger pits which may have been used for extraction.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	258166	69644	None										06-Dec-20		1446223a 144623b
1446230	39429	1446230		A ruined medieval longhouse with internal dimensions are 14.7m by 3.8m and associated fragmentary enclosure walls . The building earthwork is set obliquely into the hillside and the walls consist of low stony banks now mostly covered by turf . To the east of the building is a small enclosure defined by a turf bank and covering approximately 160 square metres. An additional linear enclosure wall is attached to the south-west corner of the longhouse.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	258145	69714	None										06-Dec-20		1446230a 1446230b
1446239	25104	1446239		Several groups and alignments of tin pits and two water channels on the north-east slopes of Hingston Hill. The pits are approximately circular in plan, the diameter varies between 2m and 5m. Each has a crescentic collar of spoil on the downslope side. Two 6.5m by 2m deep, water channels run down the steep lower slopes of the hill.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	259186	69681	None										06-Dec-20		1446239
1446242	63711	1446242		A possible tin mill within the openwork south of Classiwell Pool. Faint traces of walling and a hollow representing a possible wheelpit are all that survive terraced into the foot of the steep eastern escarpment of the openwork.	Ruined structure	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	258231	70365	None										26-Nov-20		1446242
1446244	28192	1446244		Crazy Well Pool. A large, water-filled tin openwork. The openwork has two main elements; the upper, water filled section is a large elongated pit of approximately 137m by 68m. The edge of the working is defined by steep escarpments and although the depth of the water is not known, the distance from its surface to the top of the scarp is up to 13m. The second element is a linear openwork which extends from the pool down to the track Older Bridge track. This tinwork is approximately 40m wide at its widest point and up to 9m deep with steep escarpments defining the edges. The water used in the working process was stored in three earthwork reservoirs located near the pool.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	258219	70437	None										26-Nov-20		1446244a 446244b
1446246	122156	1446246		Several clusters and alignments of tin pits in the vicinity of Crazywell Pool openwork. The area of pits extends from the east of the pool, west along the plateau towards the head of Raddick Lane. The majority of the pits appear to have been for prospecting, with diameters of from 2m up to 5m and between but a group of larger east of the openwork up to 14m diameter and 3m deep and were certainly the result of tin extraction	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	258145	70448	None										26-Nov-20		1446246a 1446246b
1446248	28178 25990 25988	1446248		A tin openwork and pit works spread over the slopes of Chance Hill, covering 13ha in total The openwork comprises a 140m long, by 25m linear trench. The pits are arranged into several alignments, mostly oriented approximately WSW to ENE. Others are set at 90 degrees to the first. They vary in size and form, including prospecting pits of 3m diameter and others up to 9m across and with moderate spoil heaps surrounding them, likely to be extractive pits.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	260187	70177	None										23-Nov-20		1446248a 1446248b
1446513	25988	1446513		An area of tin streamworks and lode workings covering 3ha at Drivage Bottom. The edge of the streamworks is marked by steep escarpments and the working area is made up of stony mounds of spoil and water channels. Two reservoirs comprising linear earthen banks sit up the slope on the north side of the streamworks.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	259779	69850	None										23-Nov-20		1446513a 1446513b
1446516	Missing	1446516		Two Pillow Mounds, one either side of Drivage Bottom Stream. The larger mound, on the north side of the stream, is a flat topped, rectangular earthen mound measuring 19.2m by 7.6m by up to 1.2m high. The smaller pillow mound is on the south side of the stream in a natural hollow and measures 11.3m by 4.6m by 0.9m high.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	259712	69939											23-Nov-20		1446516
1446517	25988	1446517		An alignment of deep pit works and shafts surviving as conical earthworks at Drivage Bottom. The extends along the south slope of Chance Hill and into the Drivage Bottom streamworks. The pits vary in size the largest being 15m in diameter by 2.5m deep. They have a conical profile suggesting they were once much narrower but have since subsided. These pits were certainly used for extraction rather than prospecting Most have substantial spoil heaps associated with them. A blocked adit is also present adjacent to the stream.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	259916	69885	None										23-Nov-20		1446517a 1446517b
1446519	104095	1446519		A ruined robust rectangular building, probably associated with mining, constructed from granite built into the foot of a shallow slope. The internal dimensions are 5.2m by 2.9m and the walls are 0.6m thick. The entrance is located centrally in the south wall. In the north-west corner is a free-standing structure formed from granite slabs, which may be a fireplace or cupboard.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	259824	69955	None										23-Nov-20		1446519

1446522	0	1446522		A ruined rectangular building located within a disused tin working on the southern slope of Raddick Hill. The building is set in a concealed hollow and embanked with earth on all sides. The walls are constructed from granite in a dry-stone fashion. Internal dimensions are 6m by 3.4m and the wall survives to maximum height of 1.4m.	Ruined structure	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	259511	70958	None										01-Dec-20		1446522
1446523	22780	1446523		A ruined rectangular building constructed of moorstone, at the foot of the streamwork escarpments on the east side of Newleycombe Lake. All four walls survive. The internal dimensions are 3.8m by 3.7m and the maximum height is 1.2m. A 1m-wide entrance opening is on the south end of the west wall. A partition wall has been constructed across the approximate centre of the building which is probably evidence of later interference.	Ruined structure	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	259759	70283	None										26-Nov-20		1446523
1446524	0	1446524		Two Hut Circles survive as low turf covered stony banks to the east of Willabeam tinwork. The northernmost hut has an internal diameter 5.5m and has a level floor and. The second hut is 32m downslope of the first and consists of a circular bank of 5.5m internal diameter.	Ruined structure/ earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	259411	70131	None										23-Nov-20		1446524
1446526	0	1446526		A leat channel which runs along the northern slopes of Hingston Hill from Drivage Bottom to an area of tinworks on the north side of Down Tor. The leat had two sources, both in the Drivage Bottom area. The combined channel runs for 1.8km west along the upper north slope of Hingston Hill where it supplied a large tin openwork. The leat earthwork varies in size and condition over its course with parts heavily silted or covered by vegetation but the average dimensions for the channel are 0.8m wide by 0.6m deep.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	258917	69693	None										06-Dec-20		1446526a 1446526b
1446883	0	1446883		A ruined rectangular building sited within tin pit works on the west Slope of Chants or Chance Hill. The structure is at the base of a large pit which is approximately 3m deep. A turf covered stone wall running parallel with the side of the pit has created a rectangular outline of a building very approximately 5m long by 2.5m wide.	Ruined structure	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	260097	70017	None										23-Nov-20		1446883
1446884	42458	1446884		A dry leat which runs for 700m around the contour of Chance Hill, and once served tinworks on the west side, survives a s a subtle earthwork channel. It was transected by the Devonport Leat which is clearly later.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	259859	69940	None										23-Nov-20		1446884
1446886	0	1446886		The exit portal of the Devonport Leat tunnel. The portal is sited in the bottom of a deep cutting 40m long by 14m wide and 5.6m deep and the leat channel itself is a further 1.5m deep. It is constructed from dressed granite consisting of a 2m wide arch built from two curving blocks and a keystone all built into a revetment.	Upstanding structure	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	260145	69868	None										06-Dec-20		1446886
1446908	42430	1446908		Silted leats and water channels on the lower north slope of Hingston Hill. The lower leat runs along or close to the top edge of a tin streamwork for 1.04km before splitting into two faint channels which both terminate at the edge of an openwork. The upper leat runs for 1.3km along the higher slopes of Hingston Hill before splitting into two.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	258887	69761	None										06-Dec-20		1446908a 1446908b
1446913	0	1446913		A shallow tin openwork and pit works on a slope to the south of Drivage Bottom, The openwork, comprises a 70m-long by 7.5m wide and 3m deep gully with a 90 degree kink in the centre. A linear spoil heap runs along the outside of the gully in places. The pit works are mainly in an alignment although others are more scattered. The largest pit is 6.3m dia and 2m deep. All the pits have spoil heaps close by.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	259704	69725	None										06-Dec-20		1446913
1446954	0	1446954		Several groups of tin pits and two water channels on the north-slopes of Hingston Hill The pits are mostly grouped in alignments and are approximately circular in plan, the diameter varies between 2m and 5m. A narrow water channels run down the steep lower slopes of the. It is up to 6.5m wide by approximately 2m deep.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	258604	69324	None										06-Dec-20		1446954
1448265	0	1448265		A heavily robbed hut circle within formerly enclosed land. The feature is mostly obscured by gorse, though the interior is partly clear. The walls comprises a low stony bank.	Ruined structure/ earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	258458	70053	None										26-Nov-20	Gorse is currently oscuring much of this hut circle.	1448265
1448272	0	1448272		A cairn located on the flattish area 130m south-west of the large Hingston Hill cairn. The cairn comprises a turf-covered stony mound of 5m diameter by 0.5m high. Disturbance in the centre of the cairn consists of a 1.5m by 0.2m deep pit.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	259095	69361	None										06-Dec-20		1448272
1448275	0	1448275		An earth mound of unknown purpose located within enclosed fields of Newleycombe Farm. It is built against the slope and slightly oval in shape measuring 13m by 9m and 1m high.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	258927	70094	None										23-Nov-20		1448275
1448366	104173	1448366		Tin dressing floor sited at the edge of an area of streamworks on the north side of Newleycombe Lake. The site consist of small terraces defined by low revetment walls containing two approximately rectangular pits One is 2.2m by 2m and heavily silted; the other is 2.7m by 1m by 0.3m deep with traces of a stone lining on the sides. There are remains of a possible building built against the bottom of the slope just to the south, where a probable stone fireplace is visible.	Earthwork/ Ruined structure	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	258257	69905	None										26-Nov-20		1448366
1448367	0	1448367		A dry leat earthwork which extends intermittently through the enclosed lands of Classiwell and Kingsett farms. The channel is quite clear in places surviving up to 1m wide by 0.8m deep, with traces of a bank along the downslope side in places.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	258132	70099	None										26-Nov-20		1448367
1448368	21890	1448368		Two crescent shape earthworks on the western slope of Cramber Tor. The larger is a single curved earthwork and has a spread bank of 12m wide and 0.6m high. The other is just to the SW. It has two banks set at right angles with a space of 15m between them the longest bank is 37m.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	258123	71066	None										26-Nov-20		1448368a 1448368b
1448369	28184 28185	1448369		Two shallow earthwork leats which follow an approximately parallel course around the west and north slopes of Cramber Tor, and once supplied water to tinworks on the south slope. The source of the leats was on the Hartor Brook near the head of the stream. Both leats are up to 1m wide in places by 0.6m deep with a linear mound of spoil on the downslope side.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	258270	71394	None										26-Nov-20		1448369a 1448369b
1448374	28186	1448374	1020129	Tin Streamworks on Hartor Brook. The perimeter of the streamwork is defined by a steep curvi-linear escarpment. The interior working area comprises a series of linear channels and stony spoil heaps. Some areas of the interior are marshy. At the head of the working a series of deep channels extend south up the slope of Raddick Hill.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	258698	72039	None										01-Dec-20	Only a small section of this site is within the CTTA.	1448374a 1448374b

1448375	12727	1448375		A large and deep tin streamwork covering 10.3ha, which runs along the course of the Narrator Brook. The steep scarps which delineate the edges of the working are up 8m deep in places and the interior of the working contains a series of linear spoil heaps and water channels. A water supply to the head of the working survives in the form of a dry and silted leat from the hill to the east. Two earthwork reservoirs are located to the east of the tinwork	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	258933	69088	None										14-Dec-20		1448375
1448377	24841	1448377	1021055	Two large clusters of tin pits on the SW slopes of Eylesbarrow. The pits are mostly round or ovoid in shape with a few amorphous exceptions. They are between 2m and 8m diameter and anything up to 3m deep. All have associated collars of spoil on the downslope side.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	259603 259378	68513 68219	None										07-Jan-21	Separate NGRs for two main clusters	1448377a 1448377b
1448378	66459	1448378	1021055	A series of feint, disused silted earthwork leats associated with tinworking on Eylesbarrow.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	259415	68250	None										07-Jan-21	NGR at approximate centre of separate elements	1448378a 1448378b
1448379	0	1448379		Two dry leats on the south slope of Hingston Hill. The average width of the earthwork is 1.2m by 0.5m deep. There is a sizeable spoil bank on the downslope side measuring 1.5m wide by 0.5m high.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	258782	69211	None										06-Dec-20		1448379
1448381	20823	1448381		A mortarstone with two hollows built into the bottom of a tinwork bank.	Findspot	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	258583	69911	None										01-Dec-20		1448381
1449048	122159 62300 122158	1449048	1020129	Two groups of tin pits situated at the head of Hartor Brook. One group branches off to the south side of Hartor Brook tin streamworks, the other cluster is to the west of the streamwork. The pits comprise round or ovoid pits between 2m and 8m in diameter and can be up to 3m deep. They all have associated mounds of spoil on the downslope side.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	259520 259007	71827 71670	None										01-Dec-20		1449048
1450265	62305	1450265		Tin pits on the north slope of Cramber Tor. The main alignment is oriented approximately NW to SE, with two other alignments converging to the SE on separate orientation. The majority of the pits are between 2 and 4 metres diameter with a few larger examples of up to 12m diameter. Each pit has a crescentic collar of spoil on the downslope side.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	258556	71393	None										01-Dec-20		1450265
1450348	0	1450348		A large earthwork tinners' reservoir at the head of the Hartor Brook tin streamworks. The reservoir has a semi-circular plan with two arcs meeting in the approximate centre where a there is a sluice opening. The earthwork banks are up to 11m wide and 1.5m high.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	259371	71647	None										01-Dec-20		14560348
1450575	104109	1450575		Approximately 2m of a stony bank or reave which has been exposed by erosion of the Nosworthy to Peat Cott track. The bank is under 0.3m high and constructed from mostly insubstantial rocks. The feature continues for a few metres to the south as a turf covered bank.	Erthwork/Ruined structure	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	259216	70357	None										26-Nov-20	The exposed section is suffering gradual decline. Where wheel ruts have formed across the feature	1450575
1451175	25101	1451175	1010695	An approximately circular enclosure and single hut circle. The enclosure and hut appear to have been thoroughly robbed of stone, remaining as subtle though clear earthworks. One orthostat remains on the north curve of the enclosure and could mark the position of an entrance.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	258350	68221	None										07-Jan-21		1451175
1451176	25291	1451176		A scattered group of tin prospecting pits on upper south slopes of the Deancombe Valley.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	257990	68290	None										07-Jan-21	NGR taken at approximate centre	1451176
1451177	25297	1451177		A series of faint dry and silted leats and water channel earthworks on the south upper slopes of the Deancombe valley.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	258130	68290	None										07-Jan-21	NGR taken at approximate centre	1451177a 1451177b
1451179		1451179		Ruined stony field boundaries at the head of Deancombe Brook. The drystone construction has largely collapsed and become denuded of earth.	Ruined structure	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	258647	68309	None										07-Jan-21		1451179
1451180	0	1451180		An overhanging boulder set within tinworks onto which stone walls have been added on the south side to form a shelter which it has been alleged was a tinners' cache.	Upstanding Structure	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	258711	68433	None										07-Jan-21		1451180
1451182	65994	1451182		A probable mortarstone lying amid tinworkings at the head of Deancombe Brook. The granite moorstone is approximately 1.5m long and partially covered by turf. On the visible face are four elliptical hollows.	Findspot	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	259130	68190	None										07-Jan-21		1451182
1451219	0	1451219		Enclosure walls and banks associated with the medieval settlement of Outcombe. The field walls are of robust single-sided wall bank type construction with a granite dry-stone revetted face to the outside.	Ruined structure/Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	258333	68301	None										07-Jan-21	NGR taken at approximate centre	1451219
1451287	25100	1451287		A sub-circular enclosure with single hut circle which has been thoroughly robbed of larger stone, and survives mainly as an earthwork. Any surviving stone is concealed by turf. The hut circle is on the north-east corner and is just visible as a stony bank.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	258429	68155	None										07-Jan-21	Unauthorised digging or erosion in southern enclosure wall	1451287a 1451287b
1451289	0	1451289		A large group of tin prospecting and extractive pits. The pits are mostly round or ovoid in shape and they are between 2m and 6m diameter and up to 2m deep with collars of spoil on the downslope side.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	258519 258762	68269 68282	None										07-Jan-21	Separate NGRs for two main clusters	1451289
1451389	0	1451389		A series of secondary enclosure banks, probably associated with the long bank between the outer boundary of Outcombe Wood and the Eylsebarrow reave. All consist of low turf banks of up to 1.5m wide by 0.5m high.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	258008	68061	None										07-Jan-21		1451389
1451395	25290	1451395		An area of streamworks running along the course of the Outcombe Brook. The working is defined by a moderate escarpment of up to 3m high in places. Much of the interior is now overwhelmed by bog but some evidence of spoil heaps survives in places.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	257945	67967	None										07-Jan-21	Only part of this asset is within CTTA	1451395
0	48963	New 1		A granite boundary stone within a clitter field, marking a point on the Walkhampton and Sheepstor boundary.	Upstanding Structure	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	259093	68628	None										07-Jan-21		New1
0	102935	New2		A small and ruinous cairn with a diameter of 3m by 0.31m high. Traces of a possible kerb.	Earthwork	CRAMBER TOR	DEVON	258191	67803	None										07-Jan-21		New 2