Stanford in the Vale Archaeological Research Project

Ashdown House Post-Survey Report

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This report details the results and interpretation from the archaeological field work (resistivity survey) which was carried out at in the garden and adjacent field of Ashdown House, Stanford in the Vale, Oxfordshire.

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Site: Ashdown House, Stanford in the Vale, Oxfordshire
Date: 2012
Project type: Research Project and Geophysical Survey
Museum accession No.: SF12.
NGR: SU 34266, 93406
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1. Introduction

1.1 This document discusses the results from the geophysical work carried out within the garden and adjacent field of Ashdown House, Stanford in the Vale, Oxfordshire, during 2012. This work is part of an on-going research project examining in detail the archaeology, and in turn the heritage, of the village of Stanford in the Vale, under the project name: The Stanford in the Vale Archaeological Research Project.

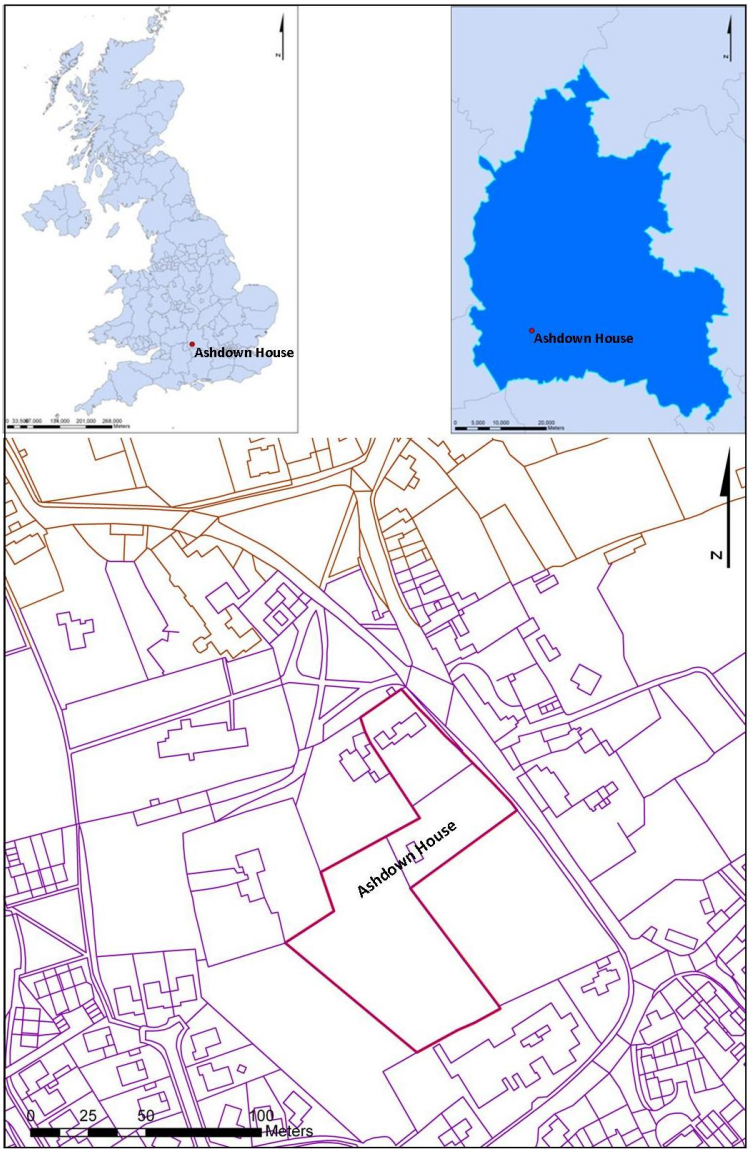
1.2 Within this document the following areas will be discussed: the aims and objectives of the project; the archaeological and historical background of the site, and of the area within the direct vicinity of the site; the methodology of the work carried out; the results; an interpretation of the results; lastly any further work which could be proposed to be carried out.

2. Site Location and Description

2.1 The site is located in the village of Stanford in the Vale, Oxfordshire on the edge of Church Green, adjacent to the village Church and Manor House. The location of the site is at NGR SU 34266, 93406 (Centre), which is the garden and field of the adjacent building, Ashdown House.

2.2 The area of the site is about 135 m long NW-SE (longest Point) by 115 m wide SW-NE (widest point), so giving and area of 6,765m². The location and area of the site can be seen in Figure 1.

Figure 1. This map shows the location of the site at a national, county and local level.



3. Project Aims and Objectives

3.1 The aims and objectives of the project, which this work is undertaken within, are split into three main areas:

- To gain a further and greater understanding of the archaeology of Stanford in the Vale.
- To either prove or disprove the following hypothesis: Stanford in the Vale was planned as a 10 acre medieval market town which had failed by the end of the medieval period. At this point Stanford in the Vale formed into a village.
- To get the local community involved in their local heritage and archaeology.

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1 The site is located in the center of the historical village, adjacent to one of the two village greens, the village Manor House and the church. The geology underlying the site is Stanford Formation Limestone and is approximately 73 m above sea level.

4.2 On the site itself no known archaeological and very little historical information is known. However, a large amount of archaeological remains have been found within close vicinity to the property and its land so giving an idea of the possible buried remains beneath the survey area. The earliest known activity surrounding the site dates to the Mesolithic period, shown by large quantities of flint scatters found in the surrounding area (Stebbing, 1977, p. 8). Also, further prehistoric evidence has been found, that of both Neolithic and Bronze Age flint scatters (Stebbing, 1977, p. 8) (Ashby, 2010, p. 9) (HER 26340 - MOX23767). This evidence shows prehistoric activity in the direct area surrounding the site.

4.3 From the Roman period, a larger quantity of finds material has been found. This includes artifacts, including 3 pottery sherds found in the gardens of the Manor House (English Heritage , 2007a) (HER 7560 - MOX957) and also a spindle whorl found 320 m to the SE of the site (English Heritage, 2007b) (HER 7986 - MOX960). Also excavation within the village have revealed roman remains including: ditches, pits and gullies at 27 High Street (HER 15888 - MOX993) and Firtree Nurseries (NMR, English Heritage, 2007c) (HER 15952 - MOX995), about 140 m to the SE; and two cremations burials, about 270 m to the S, found during work on the rising main (Cotswold Archaeology, 2009) (HER 26470 - MOX23909). From this evidence it may be seen that there is a Roman settlement in the area, as well as a possible Roman cemetery.

4.4 At present, from the Anglo Saxon periods there is only an extremely small amount of evidence, that of only 4 features dating from this period from across the whole village.

4.5 From the Medieval and early Post Medieval periods there is a vast increase in activity in the area surrounding the site. From the medieval period there is a large amount of evidence from finds spots, excavations and standing buildings, suggesting there is an abundance of activity occurring at this time surrounding the site. This includes artifacts found at the Manor House, that of: a unique Bronze Skillet dating to the 13th – 14th C AD (Dunning, 1962); a bone spindle whorl; pottery; and bronze sheet (NMR, English Heritage, 2007c) (HER 7560 - MOX957). Furthermore during excavations medieval features have been found such as pits at The Grange Nursing Home (HER 16801 - MOX12566) and 27 High Street (HER 15888 - MOX993) (NMR, English Heritage, 2007c), and a large quantity of medieval buildings and structures, including a possible water mill, during other excavation in the village (Ashby, 2010). Lastly, there is one standing building also dating from this period adjacent to the site, that of the parish church of St. Denys (Berkshire Federation of Women's Institutes, 1979, p. 134). From the historical documents it can be seen that there was a church constructed on the present site, from the 12th C AD, of which only the two nave doorways remain (Page & Ditchfield, 1924). Though, from this period onwards changes and addition were made to the church in the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th C AD (Page & Ditchfield, 1924).

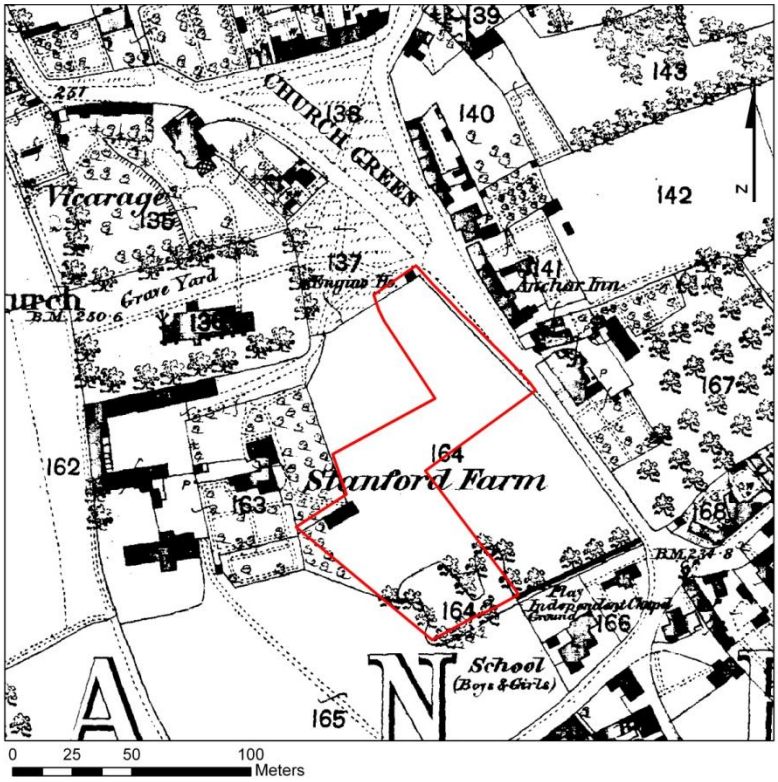
4.6 From the information detailed above it is presently thought that by the end of the 12th – 14th C AD Stanford in the Vale was a large medieval settlement, with the current theory of it being a medieval market town, which by the end of the 14th C had collapsed in to a much

smaller village. This is further supported by document evidence that Stanford was granted a market in 1230, which possible took place on church green (Maine, 1866, p. 19).

4.7 Lastly during the Post-Medieval period further information can be gained for the area surrounding the site. This includes the construction of the current Manor House which is adjacent to the site. This was constructed in 1618, but was built on top of an earlier foundation (Berkshire Federation of Women's Institutes, 1979, p. 135), possibly Norman in date. This is as a manor is known to be constructed within the vicinity of the current Manor House by Henry de Ferrers at the time of the Doomsday Book (1085) (Page & Ditchfield, 1924).

4.8 During the Post-Medieval period, historic maps of the site start to be produced. Such as seen in Figure 2, a 1874 map, all other historic maps both per and postdating this one, dating back to 1760, show the area where the present site is, as mainly an open field or area of land. Though, the map data also shows a possible building in the eastern corner of the survey area(14m by 6m), possible related to the Manor House, as well as the location of the village pond in the northern most area, of the survey area. Furthermore, from the map evidence, it can be seen that the field/land where the present house is located was owned by Stanford Farm, dating up until 1890. Also shown from the Tithe Award of 1846, the land was owned by Morrison John Esq William Tarrant and the land type was pasture (Howes, 1994, p. 102). From this map data, it may indicate that the archaeology within this area of the village will be well preserved, and dates to many periods, as from at least the medieval period the adjacent church green and church have been the center of the village community.

Figure 2. This map, from1874, shows that the area of the site, prior to the construction of the present house, was just farm land owned by Stanford Farm (EDINA, 2011).



1874 Map of Stanford in the Vale

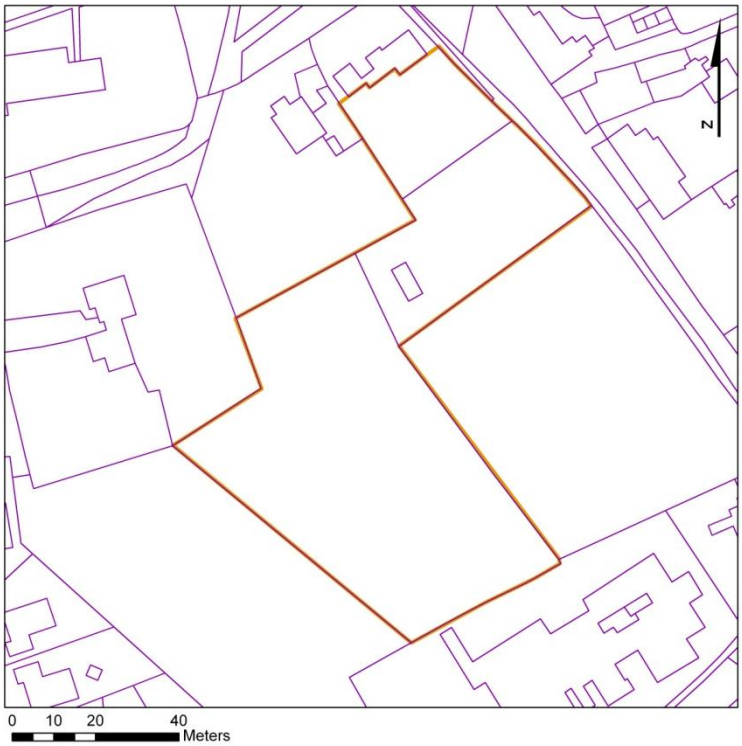
Legend

Ashdown House

5. Geophysical Survey (Resistivity)

5.1 Given the likely hood of the nature of the buried remains, a resistivity survey was carried out to locate any buried archaeological features on the site. Due to the size of the site, and in turn, the close proximity of the edge of the grids to metal features such as fences, resistivity was used to survey the site, as magnetometry results are likely to become distorted by these modern structures. The location of the area within the site, in which the resistivity survey was carried out on, can be seen in Figure 3.

Figure 3. This figure shows the location and area of the resistivity survey was carried out on Ashdown House garden and adjacent field.



Ashdown House Geophysical Survey Area

Legend

Geophysics Areas

5.2 The resistivity grids were laid out using tapes, in the usual method, in the size of 20 m by 20 m. Once this was done the NGRs for the four corners of the grid were recorded using a Builder 509 total station. These grids were surveyed, using the resistivity meter as fully as possible, with dummy readings being inserted where it was not possible to survey a full grid square due to geographical, topographical or other unknown circumstances.

5.3 The resistivity survey was carried out using a Geoscan RM 15 with a twin electrode configuration (Geoscan Research, 2005, p. 2). Each grid was surveyed using a series of zigzag traverses spaced at 1m intervals. Mobile probes spaced at 0.5 m gave an effective sub-surface penetration of between 0.5 m and 1.0 m, with larger features showing at a greater depth. The readings were automatically logged at 1m intervals giving a resolution of 400 readings per 20 m x 20 m square.

5.4 Upon the completion of the survey, the geophysical data was transferred from the portable computer to a desktop PC for processing and interpretation using a combination of Geoplot 3.0 (Geoscan Research, 2010) and Arc GIS 9.3.1 (ESRI, 2009). Within Geoplot the data was passed through despike, low pass filter and a high pass filter. The survey was then geo-referenced onto an Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 base map, providing an orientation and scale.

6. Results

6.1 The results from the resistivity survey carried out during this season's work are seen in Figure 4. Also seen in Figure 5, are the separate features, outlined in red. Interpretations of the features which are shown on the plot are described below in Section 7 of this document.

Figure 4. This map shows the results from the resistivity survey carried out at Ashdown House, Stanford in the Vale, Oxfordshire.

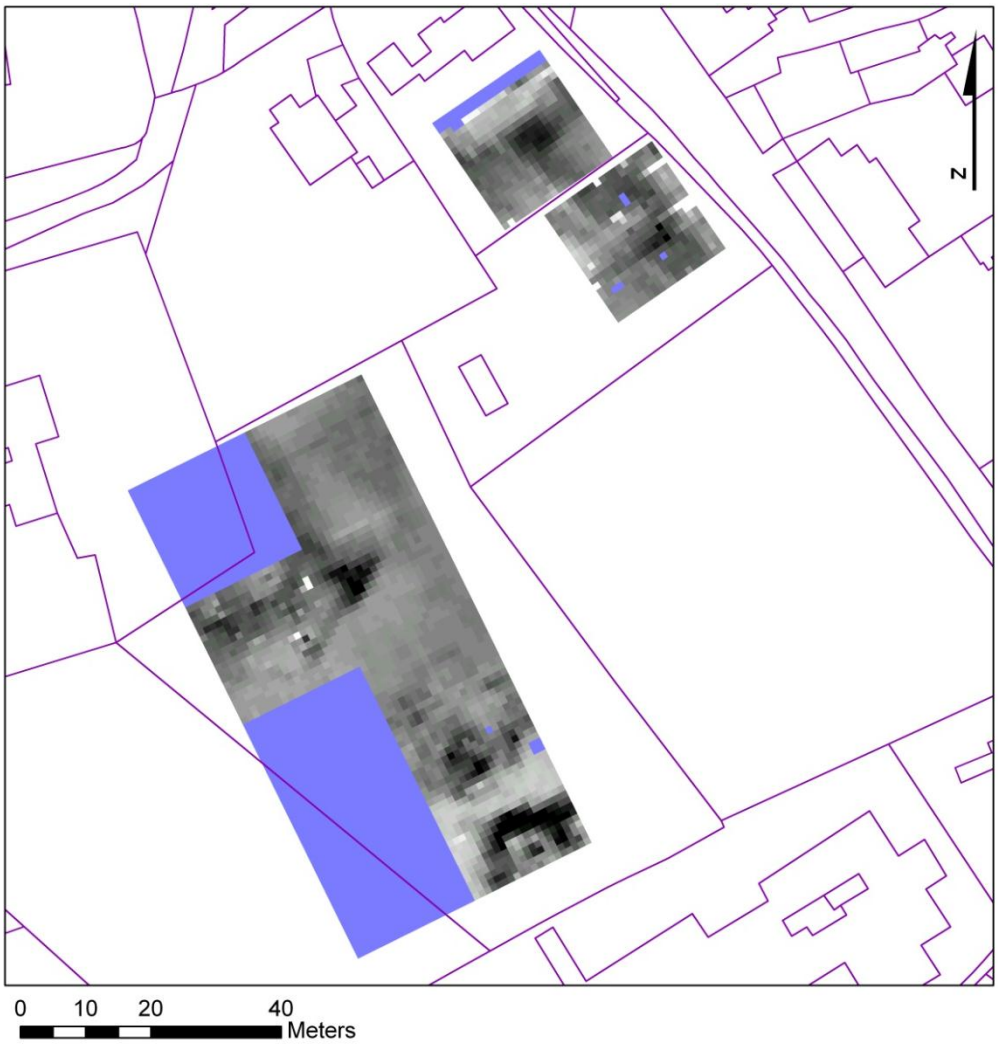


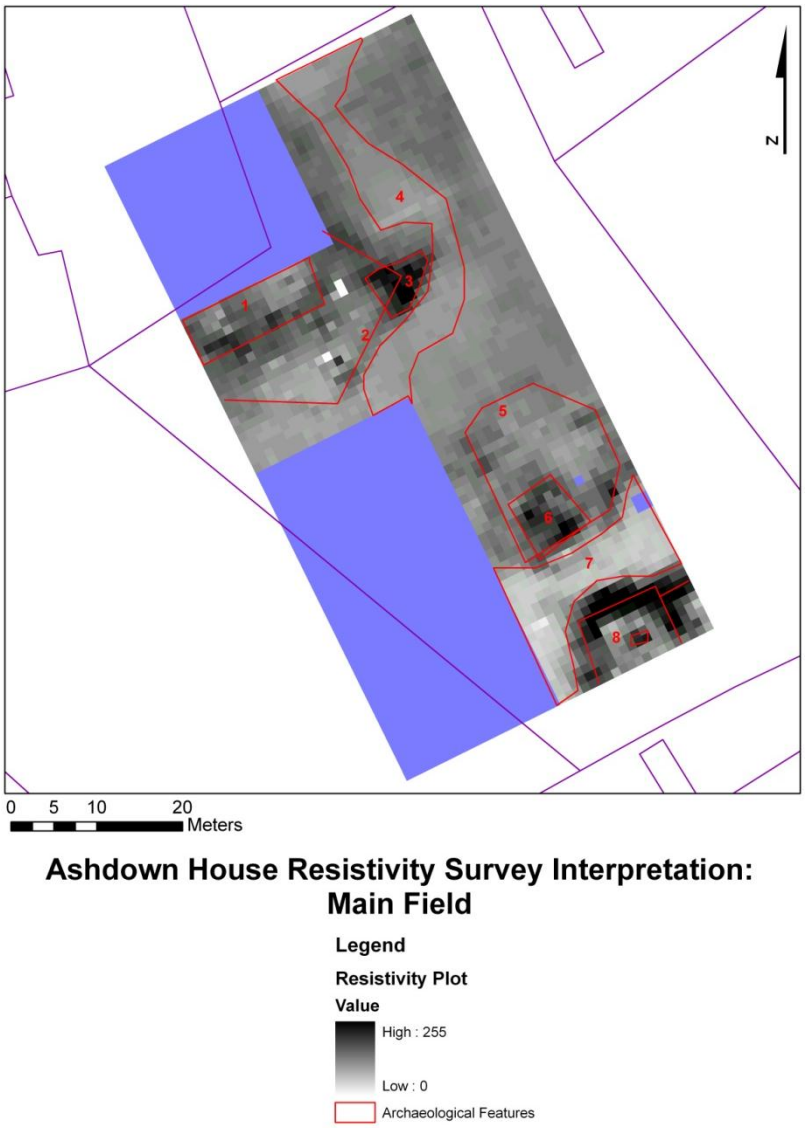
Figure 5. This map shows the location of features shown on the resistivity data (in red).

6.2 The results shown in Figure 5 show fifteen main features, of both high and low resistance, and some of which extend off the edge of the survey area.

6.3 Main Field

6.3.1 The first area to be discussed is that of the large main field, containing five grid squares, and a total of eight anomalies. These features can be seen in Figure 6 and are also numbered as discussed below.

Figure 6. This map shows the features shown on the resistivity plot of the main field.



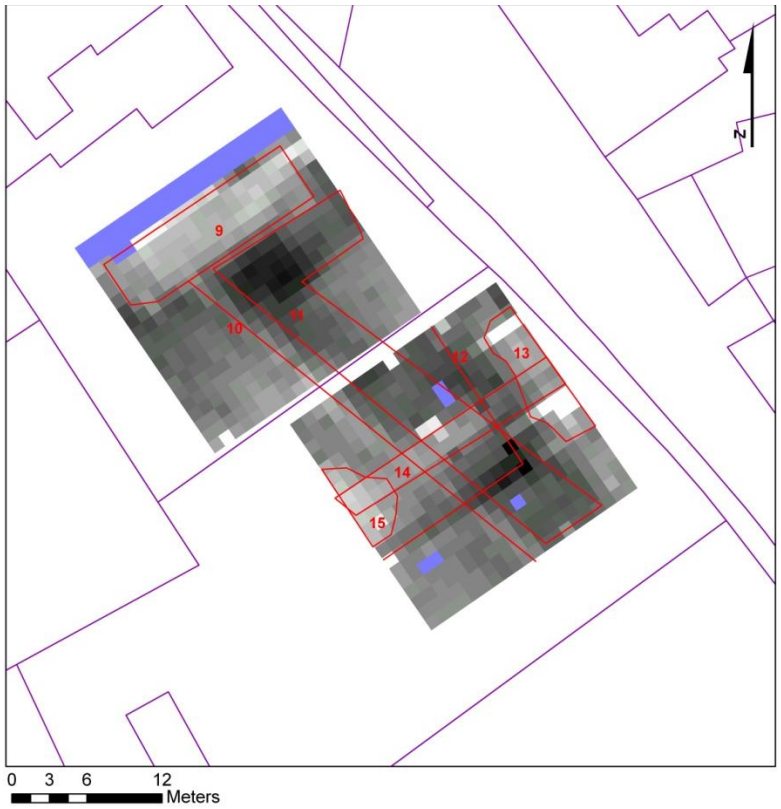
6.3.2 The first anomaly to be discussed is that of a sub-rectangular feature, which extends off both the northern and western edges of the grid and can be seen at point 1on the plot. This is a high resistance (7 to 15 ohm's) feature measuring 16 m long by 6 m wide. The second anomaly is also a sub-rectangular feature, which extends off the edge of the survey area, and can be seen at point 2 on the survey plot. This is a high resistance (1 to10 ohm's) feature enclosing an area 22 m long (at its longest point) by 14.5 m wide (at its widest point), but the width of the linear itself is about 1.5 m wide. The third anomaly is that of a sub rectangular feature and can be seen at point 3 on the plot. This is a high resistance (11 to 36 ohm's) feature measuring 7.2 m long (at its longest point) by 5.8 m wide (at its widest point). The fourth anomaly is that of a curvilinear feature, which extends off the edge of the survey area, and can be seen at point 4 on the plot. This is a low resistance (-7 to -2 ohm's) feature measuring 40 m long by between 2.6 m to 8 m wide. The fifth anomaly is that of a sub-rectangular feature and can be seen at point 5 on the plot. This is a high resistance (1 to 9 ohm's) feature enclosing an area of 17.5 m long by 14.9 m wide. The sixth anomaly is that of sub-rectangular feature and can be seen at point 6 on the plot. This is a high resistance (6 to

23 ohm's) feature which measures 7 m long by 6.7 m wide. The seventh anomaly is that of an irregular polygon which extends off the edge of the survey area, and can be seen at point 7 on the plot. This is a low resistance (-11 to -21 ohm's) feature measuring 20 m long by 4 m to 17 m wide. The eighth anomaly is that of a sub-rectangular feature, surrounding a smaller sub-rectangular feature, which extends off the edge of the survey area, and can be seen at point 8 on the plot. This is a high resistance (6 to 69 ohm's) feature measuring 15.7 m long by 9.7 m wide. This feature can also be seen to surround a smaller high resistance (16 ohm's) anomaly which can be seen as part of the same feature, and measures 2.6 m long by 1.2 m wide.

6.4 Small Field and Garden

6.4.1 The second area to be discussed is that of the garden of Ashdown House as well as the adjacent small field, containing two grid squares in total. These two areas are to be discussed together as some of the features can be seen on both grid squares. There are a total of seven anomalies shown in this survey area. These features can be seen in Figure 7 and are also numbered as discussed below.

Figure 7. This map shows the features shown on the resistivity plot of the garden and small adjacent field.



Ashdown House Resistivity Survey Interpretation: Small Field and Garden

Legend

Resistivity Plot

Value

High : 255

Low : 0

Archaeological Features

6.4.2 The first anomaly is that of a sub-rectangular feature, which extends off the edge of the plot, and can be seen at point 9 on the plot. This is a low resistance (-13 to -6 ohm's) feature measuring 17 m long by 5 m wide. The second anomaly is that of a linear feature, which extends off the edge of the survey area, and can be seen at point 10 on the plot. This is a low resistance (-7 to -1 ohm's) feature measuring 35.5 m long by 1 m wide. The third anomaly is a sub-rectangular feature, which extends off the edge of the survey area, and can be seen at point 11 on the plot. This is a high resistance (3 to 12 ohm's) enclosing an area 35 m long by 11 m wide, but the width of the linear its self is about 4.5 m wide. The fourth anomaly is that of a sub-rectangular feature, which extends off the edge of the survey area, and can be seen at point 12 on the plot. This is a high resistance (1 to 7 ohm's) feature enclosing an area 13 m long by 13.5 m wide, but the width of the linear itself is 1m to 1.7 m wide. The fifth anomaly is that of a sub-rectangular feature, which extends off the edge of the survey area, and can be seen at point 13 on the plot. This is a low resistance (-15 to -2 ohm's) feature measuring 11.7 m long by 3.5 m wide. The sixth anomaly is that of a linear feature, which extends off the edge of the survey area, and can be seen at point 14 on the plot. This is a low resistance (-6

to -1 ohm's) feature measuring 20 m long by 2.5 m wide. The seventh anomaly is that of a sub-rectangular feature, which extends off the edge of the survey area, and can be seen at point 15 on the plot. This is a low resistance (-9 to -5 ohm's) measuring 7.2 m long by 3.9 m wide.

7. Interpretation

7.1 From the results, explained above, and the fifteen features which have been identified an interpretation can be made about each of the features in turn. Due to the type of features identified on the plot, all bar one of the features are thought to pre date the construction of Ashdown house. Also due to the complex nature of the results it may be seen that there is a multi-phase use of the site as features can be seen to both inter cut one another as well as over laying each other. Because of this, as well as the complex nature of the results and the large quantity of features shown on the plot, the interpretation of these features can be split into four main areas: 1. Modern; 2. Structures; 3. Ditches and Ponds; 4. Unknown. The current interpretation of all these features and the way in which they relate to each other can be seen in Figure 8.

Figure 8. This map shows the location and interpretation of the features shown on the geophysical data.

7.2 Modern Features

7.2.1 The first of the features which can be seen on the resistivity plot is that of a known modern feature which runs E-W on the small field plot (Feature 14 on the results). This anomaly is known to be a modern feature for three main reasons: 1. It can be seen on the data to cut through all the other features shown on the survey plot; 2. As there are two man hole covers visible on the surface which line up exactly with this anomaly; 3. A sewer main is known to be located in this area, which connects up to the adjacent property. This is why this feature has been interpreted as a sewer pipe.

7.3 Structures

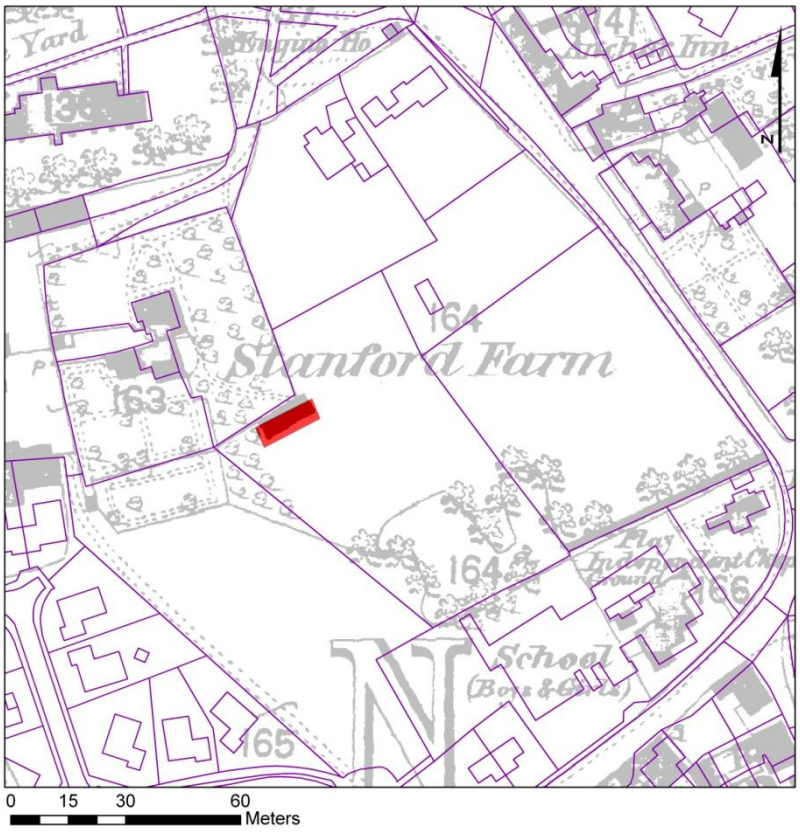
7.3.1 The second type of the features which can be seen on the resistivity plot is that of structures. These are mainly separated in to two types that of buildings and walls, with one exception. The first of these possible structures is that of the high resistance feature located at the southern edge of the main field geophysical plot (Feature 8 on the results). This feature

has been interpreted as being a possible building, with the plot showing both the interior and exterior walls of the structure. The building can further be interpreted as possibly being a two storey structure as the possible walls are shown to be at least 1 m thick. Furthermore the small high resistance anomaly in the centre of one of the possible rooms may be to support the roof or upper floors of the structure. Also this feature can be seen as being surrounded by the village pond (see 7.4.3) on two sides so is likely to be contemporary or earlier than the pond. Because of this, and as the structure is not shown on any map data, the building is thought to date to either the early Post-Medieval or medieval periods. This structure can also be seen to extend off of both the southern and eastern edges of the survey data, so its exact size is not known.

7.3.2 The second possible structure is located in the centre of the survey plot of the main field, and is made of two anomalies (Features 5 and 6 on the results). The current interpretation of these features is that of a possible small building surrounded by a compound wall. If found to be a building, it can be seen to respect the village pond, or visa versa, as they are adjacent to one another. Like that of the possible building on the southern side of the pond, this structure is also thought to possible be contemporary or pre date the pond due to their relationship, so is thought to date to either the early Post-Medieval or medieval periods.

7.3.3 The third possible group of structures is located in the north west corner of the survey data, and is made up of three separate features, that of two possible buildings (Features 1 and 3 on the results) and one possible wall (Feature 2 on the results). The first of these buildings (Feature 1) is thought to be that of the Elizabethan kitchen (as stated by the landowners), and so is thought to be related to the Manor House. This is further supported by the map data as a structure can be seen in the vicinity of this anomaly on the 1874 Ordnance Survey map, as seen in Figure 9. Though, the anomaly can be seen to be slightly larger than the structure shown on the map, this may be due to a scatter of demolition rubble directly surrounding the building, so making it look larger than it is. This structure, as stated above, is thought to date to the Elizabethan period (1600's) but could have an earlier foundation, and so may have easily been constructed in the medieval period, as the adjacent Manor House is thought to have a Norman Foundation (Berkshire Federation of Women's Institutes, 1979, p. 135) (see 4.7). The other two features which can be seen in this area of the plot are that of a possible compound wall, which surrounds the area containing the possible Elizabethan kitchen, and also a possible structure which is related to this wall. The relationship between the wall and the possible small building is thought to be that, as seen from the data, the building post-dates the demolition of the wall as it can be seen to cover the wall on the plot. Also the small building can be seen to respect the larger ditch feature which it is adjacent to (see 7.4.1), so is thought to date from the same period. Because of these factors, the wall is thought to date from the medieval period with the small building dating to either the late medieval or early Post-Medieval periods, possible when the ditch feature was still visible.

Figure 9. This map shows the relationship between the geophysical anomaly (Feature 1) and the building shown on the 1874 Ordanance Survey map (Historic map obtained from (EDINA, 2011)).



Possible Demolished Elizabethan Kitchen in the Grounds of Ashdown House

Legend

Possible Elizabethan Kitchen

7.3.4 The fourth possible group of structures are mostly located in the small field survey area, with one of the features extending in to the garden. Both of these features can be seen to pre date the sewer pipe (see 7.2.1) as the pipe can be seen to cut through both of these features. The first of these features has been interpreted as being a possible boundary wall. This feature is thought to date to the early Post-Medieval period as it overlies two other anomalies, one dating to the Anglo Saxon period (see7.4.2) and the second possible dating to the medieval period (see 7.3.5). Furthermore it is thought to date to the early post medieval period as it does not appear on any of the known historic maps of the area.

7.3.5 The second of the two features in this area is also seen to be a high resistance feature, but extending through both survey plots. This feature has also been interpreted as being a possible wall but from a much more substantial structure. Due to its location and also its relationship with the other features on the plot, it is thought to date to either the medieval or late Anglo Saxon periods. This is further supported by the fact that it seems to run parallel to one of the ditch features, which has been dated to the late Anglo Saxon period (see 7.4.2). Also a further interpretation can be made about this feature, due to its length, location and also as the anomaly is seen to be about 4.5 m wide. This is as, it may be interpreted as being the medieval town wall. This though would only be able to be proved though excavation, and if proven would be extremely important to understanding the settlements growth as well as giving further proof that it was a medieval market town.

7.4 Ditches and Ponds

7.4.1 The third type of the features which can be seen on the resistivity plots is that of ditches and a pond. The first of these types of features which can be seen is that of a possible ditch feature which is visible on the plot of the main field (Feature 4 on the results). This feature has been interpreted as a ditch as it has a low resistance. Due to the location of this feature it may be related to the pond located in the southern area of the plot, but is not the same ditch feature which is visible on the surface as an earthwork. This feature may be seen as being contemporary with both the possible building and wall on its western edge of the plot as they both respect this ditch feature (see 7.3.3). Because of this, the feature possible dates to the medieval period or earlier (if it was still visible in the later periods), as the ditch feature observed on the surface during the survey work can be seen to cut through this anomaly, the earthwork is thought to date to the early Post-Medieval period.

7.4.2 The second ditch feature which can be seen is that of a possible linear ditch running N-S through both the garden and small field plots (Feature 10 on the results). This ditch feature is thought to be a possible field boundary related to the possible adjacent structure/wall located just to the east. The reason for this interpretation is as the ditch is very narrow (1m wide) and straight as well as seen to be similar to a type found in a second site in the village (Ashby, 2010, p.8). Because of this similarity it is thought that this ditch may date to the late Anglo Saxon period. This would make the feature one of few features from this date found within the village settlement. Furthermore this is thought to be an early feature as it is both cut through by the low resistance feature at the other end of the garden plot (see 7.5.1) as well as the mains sewer pipe (see 7.2.1).

7.4.3 The third and final feature which is identified in this section is that of the extremely low resistance feature located at the southern end of the main fields (Feature 7 on the results). Unlike the other features above, this anomaly has been interpreted as part of the village pond. The main reason for this interpretation is that the location of the village pond can be seen within the area of this anomaly on all the historic maps from 1784 to 1910 so has been interpreted as this feature. Though, one disparity can be seen between the historic maps and the geophysical data, that of the pond being of a different shape and size on the geophysical plot than the historic maps, but is seen to be situated in the same location. This may mean that there is a compounded error on all the historic maps as the shape and size of the pond was repeatedly copied, so the same incorrect shape appears on all the maps. This means that the shape and size shown on the geophysical plot is more likely to be correct. Because the feature is known to be the village pond, it could easily date back to the medieval or Anglo Saxon periods.

7.5 Unknown Features

7.5.1 The fourth type of the feature which can be seen on the resistivity plots is that of three low resistance features, which currently have an unknown function, and are all located on either the small field or garden geophysics plots. The first of these features is the large low resistance area along the northern edge of the survey area of the garden (Feature 9 on the

results). This feature currently does not have a different interpretation but is currently thought to cut through or over lay the linear ditch feature (see 7.4.2) and because of this is thought to post-date the ditch. One interpretation of this feature may be that it is to do with the construction of Ashdown House due to it being within the vicinity of this building, but this is difficult to ascertain at present, and could easily pre date this.

7.5.2 The second two low resistance features can be seen on the geophysical plot of the small field (Features13 and 15 on the results). Like that of the feature discussed above, these anomalies also do not currently have a different interpretation. Though, these features may be seen to have two possible interpretations. The first is that of them being two large pits, which would mean that they could be of any date. If they are found to both be pits this would mean that they are both cut by the mains sewer pipe (see 7.2.1). Though, these features may also be interpreted as being modern features related to the sewer pipe, as they are located along its length. This is as they could both be interpreted as being part of the cut and fill for the sewer pipe so giving a reason why they are on the same axes. The only problem with this interpretation is that if this was correct the extremely low resistance areas should also be visible along both edges of the geophysical anomaly of the pipe, which they do not, so meaning that they are not related to this feature.

8. Conclusion

8.1 In conclusion from the survey work undertaken on the site it can be seen that there is a vast array of underlying archaeology features. These features can be seen as mainly dating from the medieval and Post-Medieval periods, with the exception of a modern sewer pipe crossing one of the survey plots, and can be seen to cut through some of the early features. Most of the features identified are thought to be that of buildings and walls from the medieval or early Post-Medieval periods including that of a possible kitchen relating to the adjacent Manor House as well as two other medieval buildings, one possible of two storeys. Also the location of the village pond can be seen, which respects two of the structures, as well as a possible large ditch which is adjacent to the possible kitchen compound, so may be seen as being contemporary. Furthermore a possible Anglo Saxon boundary ditch, similar to others identified during previous survey work in the village, can be seen. Lastly three unidentified feature within the northern survey area have also been identified, but as their function is unable to be determent, the date of these features are unknown at present. Though most importantly from all the data collected the possible the identification of a high resistance structure measuring 4.5 m wide and interpreted as a possible wall of this thickness may be seen as the most important structure identified on the data. This is as due to its location and size, it may possibly be a large substantial wall, which may have surrounded the outside of the medieval settlement, possible that of the town wall. Though the only way to confirm this, as well as most of the other features on the site, including confirming the date of these features, would be through small scale excavation work with in set areas. Finally from the data it can be seen that this area of the village has not always been an open field, as at present, but was an abundant and important part of the historic village settlement.

9. Further Proposed Work

9.1 From the survey work undertaken on the site, and from observations made during the work, two further techniques are proposed to be utilized on the site to examine the archaeology, that of: 1. topographical survey; 2. excavation.

9.2 The first area of further proposed work is mapping the topography and earthworks which were observed in the main field during the geophysical survey. Like that of the geophysical survey, this is also a non-invasive technique, which would map the visible earthworks using either a total station or RTK GPS.

9.3 The second area of further work would be that of excavation. This would be proposed to be carried out on three main areas of the site, to examine and confirm the function and date of the features shown on the plot. The three main areas which this would examine are: 1. the possible Elizabethan kitchen and adjacent wall, and the other possible building; 2. the possible building at the southern end of the survey area, so also determining its relationship to the village pond; 3. the features in the small field, to try and understand their relationship, and to confirm the function of the high resistance feature measuring 4.5 m wide. If any of the proposed work was to be undertaken, a pre site report would be produced prior to landowner's consent being granted.

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