



FAB Link Interconnector, UK Cable Route, Devon

Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report



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December 2017



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Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report

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Summary

A detailed gradiometer survey was conducted over the UK cable route forming part of the FAB Link Interconnector. This covers an approximately 20.8 km route from the east of Broadclyst in the north (NGR 300625,97595) to Budleigh Salterton in the south (NGR 307290,81945). The project was commissioned by RPS with the aim of establishing the presence, or otherwise, and nature of detectable archaeological features in support of a planning application for the development of the site as part of the FAB Link Interconnector project.

The survey comprises an area of 103 ha of mostly agricultural land. The geophysical survey was undertaken as multiple phases between 15th May and 27th September 2017. The detailed gradiometer survey has demonstrated the presence of a number of anomalies that likely relate to archaeological remains along the route.

Two areas of archaeological features have been identified along the route in areas 002-A and 041-A to 042-A. The first of these comprises a probable Bronze Age or Iron Age ring ditch. An area of probable post-medieval enclosures and land divisions are also apparent to the north-east. The second is an area of multi-phase activity, with earliest activity likely dating to the prehistoric period. A ring ditch and two small rectilinear enclosures have been identified, which appear to be surrounded by larger enclosures. The varying alignments of features suggests various phases of activity.

Numerous anomalies have also been identified as possible archaeological remains along the cable route. These include anomalies that may relate to a small rectilinear enclosure, an area associated with water meadows, and two ring ditches.

The majority of the anomalies classified as possible archaeology are linear anomalies. The narrow corridor for this investigation makes interpretation of these anomalies difficult as it is likely their full extent lies beyond the bounds of the survey area.

The survey has also been successful in identifying a large number of modern features. This includes numerous services, land drains, and areas of ploughing.



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Acknowledgements

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The fieldwork was undertaken by Chris Hirst, Matt Tooke, Rok Plesnicar, Patricia Voke, Adrian Serbanescu, Rebecca Hall, Jen Smith, and Stewart Wareing. Tom Richardson processed and interpreted the geophysical data, and also wrote the report. The geophysical work was quality controlled by Nicholas Crabb, Lucy Learmonth and Ben Urmston. Illustrations were prepared by Kitty Foster. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Lucy Learmonth.



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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by RPS Planning and Development to carry out a geophysical survey along the UK cable route forming part of the FAB Link Interconnector. This covers an approximately 20.8 km route from the east of Broadclyst in the north (NGR 300625,97595) to Budleigh Salterton in the south (NGR 307290,81945) (**Figure 1**). The survey forms part of an ongoing programme of archaeological works being undertaken in support of a planning application for the development of the site as part of the FAB Link Interconnector project.

1.2 Scope of Document

1.2.1 This report presents a brief description of the methodology followed by the detailed survey results and the archaeological interpretation of the geophysical data.

1.3 The Site

1.3.1 The northern end of the cable route is located approximately 2 km east of Broadclyst and approximately 10 km north-east of Exeter, in the county of Devon. The southern end of the route lies to the east of Budleigh Salterton, approximately 7 km east of Exmouth.

1.3.2 The survey comprises an area of 103 ha of mostly agricultural land.

1.3.3 Following the course of cable route from north to south, the topography descends from approximately 41 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) towards Cranbrook at c. 20 m aOD. This then rises to 44 m south of the A30, and continues to rise steadily to c. 90 m east White Cross and to a height of 130 m aOD west of the B3180. From this point the topography gradually descends towards Budleigh Salterton, with the southern end lying at 4 m aOD.

1.3.4 The solid geology comprises mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Permian Rocks Formation across the north of the route, with the south covered by interbedded sandstone and conglomerate of the Triassic Rocks Formation. The divide between the bedrock types lies approximately 200 m west of Hawkerland. Areas of sand and gravel, River Terrace Deposits and Alluvial deposits of clay, silt, and sand lie along the route (BGS 2015).

1.3.5 More specific information regarding the site conditions, topography, geology and overlying soils of each area will be discussed in more detail in the Results section.



2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 An Environmental Risk Assessment was undertaken by RPS (2016). This examined the potential for the survival of buried archaeological remains within the development area and a 200 m study area. The assessment used information provided by the Devon Historic Environment Record (HER), the National Heritage List for England (NHLE), and the Devon Archives and Local Studies Service. The following background is summarised from the assessment and provides an overview of the route. In addition, details of heritage assets in close proximity to each area surveyed will be included later in the report.

2.2 Summary of the known archaeological resource

2.2.1 The cable route corridor passes through the edge of a Grade I Registered Park and Garden at Bicton and also through the corner of a locally registered historic park and garden at Farringdon House. It also traverses close to several listed buildings, including a Grade II* entrance lodge at Bicton, and the Budleigh Salterton Conservation Area.

2.2.2 Knowledge of the archaeology of this part of East Devon has been enhanced in recent years by programmes of excavation and observation undertaken with regard to the construction of linear schemes (Fitzpatrick *et al.* 1999; Mudd and Joyce 2014). Much of the evidence for prehistoric activity within the study area defined by the DBA is predominantly associated with findspots in the form of worked flints or metalwork, with a few potential features suggested by cropmarks seen on aerial photographs.

2.2.3 Although the route of the Roman road from Honiton west to Exeter is reasonably well-attested, evidence for Romano-British rural settlement is sparse and the sites of this period are predominantly findspots of metal artefacts. This is also the case for the medieval period although former settlement in the form of farmsteads or small hamlets now shrunken or completely disappeared have been suggested through the examination of early maps. Some of these former settlements may have originated in the medieval period but are not recorded until the 19th century

2.2.4 The cable route corridor passes through several areas where records suggest the identified features relate to former land management and agricultural activities including orchards, catch meadows and water meadows. It also crosses the line of a number of hedgerows that are classed as 'Important' under the current regulations.

2.2.5 RAF Exeter was a fighter command base during World War II (WWII) and is located along the route. The route is also close to several locations where buildings are known to have been formerly present, whilst features of potential archaeological interest are recorded within work areas (compounds) as well as within and directly adjacent to the cable route corridor.



3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The geophysical survey was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology's in-house geophysics team between 15th May and 27th September 2017. Field conditions were variable throughout the period of survey, being mostly dry with some heavy rain. An overall coverage of 80.4 ha was achieved. The specific coverage and obstructions of each survey area will be discussed within the results section.

3.2 Aims and objectives

3.2.1 The aims of the survey comprise the following:

- to conduct a detailed survey covering as much of the specified area as possible, allowing for artificial obstructions;
- to clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the site; and
- to determine the general nature of the remains present.

3.3 Fieldwork methodology

3.3.1 The detailed gradiometer survey was conducted using Bartington Grad-01-1000L sensors mounted on either a handheld instrument or a cart-based system.

3.3.2 For the data collected using the handheld instrument, individual survey grid nodes were established at 30 m x 30 m intervals using a Leica Viva RTK GNSS instrument, which is precise to approximately 0.02 m and therefore exceeds Historic England recommendations (2008).

3.3.3 The handheld instrument used for this survey was a Bartington Grad601-2 fluxgate gradiometer instrument, which has a vertical separation of 1 m between sensors. Data were collected at 0.25 m intervals along transects spaced 1 m apart with an effective sensitivity of 0.03 nT, in accordance with Historic England guidelines (2008). Data were collected in the zigzag method.

3.3.4 For the non-magnetic cart system, individual survey nodes were established using a Leica Viva RTK GNSS instrument GPR surveys at regular intervals tailored for each survey area. The cart-based gradiometer system used a Leica Captivate RTK GNSS instrument, which receives corrections from a network of reference stations operated by the Ordnance Survey (OS) and Leica Geosystems. Both instruments allow positions to be determined with a precision of 0.02 m in real-time is precise to approximately 0.02 m and therefore exceed Historic England recommendations (2008).

3.3.5 The cart-based system comprises four Bartington Grad-01-1000L gradiometers spaced at 1 m intervals and mounted on a non-magnetic cart with an effective sensitivity of 0.03 nT. Data were collected at a rate of 10 Hz, producing intervals of c. 0.15 m along transects spaced 3.5 m apart, therefore exceeding Historic England guidelines (2008).

3.4 Data processing

3.4.1 Data from the survey was subject to minimal data correction processes. For data collected using the handheld instrument these comprise a zero-mean traverse function (± 5 nT thresholds) applied to correct for any variation between the two Bartington sensors used,



and a de-step function to account for variations in traverse position due to varying ground cover and topography. These two steps were applied throughout the survey area, with no interpolation applied.

- 3.4.2 Data with the cart-based system was also subject to a 'Destripe' function (± 5 nT thresholds), applied to correct for any variation between the sensors, and an interpolation used to grid the data and discard overlaps where transects have been collected too close together.
- 3.4.3 Further details of the geophysical and survey equipment, methods and processing are described in **Appendix 1**.



4 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The detailed gradiometer survey has identified magnetic anomalies of archaeological and possible archaeological origin, along with agricultural activity, and a large amount of ferrous responses. Results are presented as a series of greyscale plots and archaeological interpretations at a scale. The data are displayed at -2 nT (white) to +3 nT (black) for the greyscale image.
- 4.1.2 The interpretation of the datasets highlights the presence of potential archaeological anomalies, ferrous/burnt or fired objects, and magnetic trends. Full definitions of the interpretation terms used in this report are provided in **Appendix 2**.
- 4.1.3 Numerous ferrous anomalies are visible throughout the dataset. These are presumed to be modern in provenance and are not referred to, unless considered relevant to the archaeological interpretation.
- 4.1.4 It should be noted that small, weakly magnetised features may produce responses that are below the detection threshold of magnetometers. It may therefore be the case that more archaeological features may be present than have been identified through geophysical survey.
- 4.1.5 Gradiometer survey may not detect all services present on Site. This report and accompanying illustrations should not be used as the sole source for service locations and appropriate equipment (e.g. CAT and Genny) should be used to confirm the location of buried services before any trenches are opened on Site.

4.2 002-A

Site location, topography, and geology

- 4.2.1 The area covers 4.5 ha over three fields of grassland. The majority of the area are bound by hedgerow boundaries, with open boundaries in the east and west. The area lies 1.7 km north of Cranbrook and 2.2 km east of Broadclyst on a south facing slope, dropping from 41 m aOD in the north to 28 m aOD in the south. (**Figures 2 to 3**)
- 4.2.2 The solid geology comprises mudstone, siltstone, and sandstone of the Permian Rocks Formation overlaid by sand and gravel River Terrace Deposits (BGS 2015).
- 4.2.3 The underlying soils are likely to consist of stagnogleyic argillic brown earths of the 572f (Whimble 3) association (SSEW SE Sheet 5 1983). Soils derived from such geological parent material have been shown to produce magnetic contrasts acceptable for the detection of archaeological remains through magnetometer survey.

Historic background

- 4.2.4 Low earthwork ridges have been identified 150 m west of the area on aerial photography. These likely represent evidence of former orchards. A previous geophysical survey at Saundercroft Farm (100 m to the south) identified several anomalies that may represent features of archaeological interest, including a former field boundary.

Results

- 4.2.5 An overall coverage of 3.6 ha was achieved. A small 0.9 ha area in the north-east corner was not surveyed as it was covered by woodland. Parts of the boundaries were also overgrown.



- 4.2.6 In the south-west of the area, a sub-circular positive anomaly has been identified (**4000**). This is approximately 11.5 m in diameter, however the full extent of the anomaly is not seen due to the constraints of the survey area. The anomaly is approximately 2 m wide with no breaks in what can be seen of it. However, the response does become weaker at the southern end, which may be evidence of plough damage. It is likely that this relates to a ring ditch, possibly Bronze Age or Iron Age in date.
- 4.2.7 Approximately 5 m to the east, a positive linear anomaly has been identified at **4001**. This runs for a distance of approximately 21 m on a north-north-west to south-south-east orientation and is 1.8 m wide. This anomaly is indicative of a ditch feature and may be associated with the ring ditch at **4000**. Whilst this anomaly is on a similar alignment to surrounding plough trends, its magnetic properties are more similar to the ring ditch. This supports the interpretation of the anomaly as a ditch, possibly of similar date to the ring ditch.
- 4.2.8 A concentration of linear and curvilinear anomalies covers the north of the area. This comprises a number of 1.5 m to 2.5 m wide linear anomalies, which are all situated on an approximate north-west to south-east orientation (**4002** to **4007**). These are all most likely associated with ditch-like features and their shared orientation suggests they may be part of a field system. However, it is also possible this is associated with earthworks recorded to the west of the area as evidence of former orchards, though this is considered less likely.
- 4.2.9 A roughly rectangular arrangement of linear positive anomalies has been identified at **4002**. This covers a 45 m by 28.5 m area orientated on a north-west to south-east orientation. It is likely this forms an enclosure feature of unknown date, with the positive anomalies being representative of ditch-like features. A single ditch is seen at the northern end of the enclosure, with double ditches to the east and south, whilst the western side is open. In the southern extent of the feature, a 20 m easterly projection has also been identified. This may suggest that the enclosure may have been more extensive than has been detected by this survey.
- 4.2.10 Approximately 11 m to the north of the enclosure, a forked positive linear anomaly has been identified (**4003**). This extends for a distance of 23 m on an east to west alignment, before forking in the western extent on a westerly and south-westerly trajectory for a further 20 m and 18 m respectively. This is indicative of a ditch feature, and likely forms part of a field boundary or enclosure. A possible 15 m northerly projection has also been identified at **4011**. However, the weak nature of this anomaly makes a more confident interpretation difficult.
- 4.2.11 A further positive linear anomaly has been identified at **4004** and lies immediately east of **4003**. This runs approximately 90 m north-west to south-east, before turning east for 19 m. As with the other anomalies identified in the area, this is indicative of a former ditch feature, likely associated with a former field boundary or other land division. It is possible that this feature continues to the south where a weak linear trend has been identified. Two short weak anomalies have also been identified on the same alignment at **4012**, which may represent a continuation of this. These are approximately 10 m and 18 m long respectively.
- 4.2.12 Two areas of east-north-east to west-south-west orientated linear anomalies have been identified in the east of the area at **4005** and **4006**. These both comprise two parallel linear anomalies, which are most likely indicative of ditch features. Those at **4005** are approximately 32 m and 12.5 m long and are separated by a 5.5 m separation. At **4006**



they are 55 m and 20 m long with a 4.5 m separation. The width of these anomalies measure between 1.5 and 2.5 m.

- 4.2.13 A possible extension of **4006** has been identified 37 m to the west at **4007**. This is a 33 m long positive curvilinear anomaly that appears to terminate at the enclosure identified at **4002**. It is not clear whether this is associated with the enclosure or the ditches at **4006**, or whether they all form part of the same wider system of land division. Similarly, the association of a strong positive and negative linear anomaly to the south-west at **4013** is not clear. Whilst this shares a similar south-west to north-east orientation as the surrounding anomalies, the strength suggests that it may be more modern origin. As such, a possible archaeological interpretation has been applied.
- 4.2.14 Anomalies identified as possibly relating to archaeological features are seen in the north of the area. At **4008** a series of four sub-circular positive anomalies have been identified on an east-north-east to west-south-west orientation. Each of these has a diameter of approximately 14 m and is either heavily fragmented or open on the southern side. Whilst it is possible these relate to prehistoric ring ditches, it is more likely that they represent a line of ploughing turns. This is supported by a series of linear anomalies to the immediate north at **4010**. These likely represent a former ploughing headland or possible field boundary, although none is apparent on historic mapping. The linear anomalies at **4010** form two fragmented parallel lines running approximately 85 m on an east-north-east to west-south-west orientation. A further linear anomaly (**4009**) has been identified extending south-south-east from the eastern most circular anomaly at **4008**. This runs approximately 58 m and is also likely represents a plough trend. Although these features are considered to be most likely associated with agricultural activity, it is not possible to discount an archaeological origin, possibly relating to a former land division or enclosure ditch.
- 4.2.15 Three areas of slightly increased magnetic response have been identified in the north-east of the area at **4014** and **4015**. These likely relate to natural variations in the sand and gravel river terrace deposits recorded across the area.

Discussion

- 4.2.16 The survey has identified a likely Bronze Age or Iron Age ring ditch with a possibly associated ditch feature. There is also an area of enclosures and land divisions to the north-east. The date of these features is not clear, though it is possible that they may be associated with the post-medieval orchard earthworks recorded in the surrounding area.
- 4.2.17 Several anomalies have been identified as possible archaeology, including an area of possible ring ditches. However, the majority of these are considered more likely to relate to modern agricultural activity.
- 4.2.18 The remaining anomalies identified relate to natural geological variation or modern ferrous features, including an electricity pylon.

4.3 005-A

Site location, topography, and geology

- 4.3.1 The area covers 0.8 ha over a single field of grassland. The east and west of the area are bound by woodland, with a hedgerow boundary to the north, and open boundary to the south. The area lies 1.6 km north of Cranbrook and 2.2 km east of Broadclyst on a south-west facing slope, dropping from 28 m aOD in the north-east to 25 m aOD in the south-west. (**Figures 2 to 3**)



4.3.2 The solid geology comprises mudstone, siltstone, and sandstone of the Permian Rocks Formation overlaid by sand and gravel River Terrace Deposits (BGS 2015).

4.3.3 The underlying soils are likely to consist of stagnogleyic argillic brown earths of the 572f (Whimble 3) association (SSEW SE Sheet 5 1983). Soils derived from such geological parent material have been shown to produce magnetic contrasts acceptable for the detection of archaeological remains through magnetometer survey.

Historic background

4.3.4 Three areas of former field boundaries have been identified in the surrounding area. 200 m to the north-west, an area of earthwork ridges identified on aerial photography is likely to relate to a former orchard. Aerial photography also revealed the presence of field boundaries 200 m to the south-west. A previous geophysical survey to the immediate south identified several anomalies that may represent features of archaeological interest, including a former field boundary (RPS 2016).

Results

4.3.5 An overall coverage of 0.4 ha was achieved. A 0.4 ha area in the south-west was not surveyed due to overgrown vegetation.

4.3.6 An area of weak parallel linear anomalies has been identified in the east of the area at **4016**. This is indicative of modern agricultural activity, such as ploughing.

4.3.7 A large ferrous response at the western end of the area is associated with an electricity pylon. This response also extends north in to Area 002-A.

Discussion

4.3.8 The historic background of the area identified post-medieval agricultural features as the only archaeology in the area. Although, the survey to the immediate north in area 002-A has identified several archaeological features, there is no evidence to suggest that this activity extends in to this area.

4.3.9 The only anomalies identified relate to an area of modern ploughing and magnetic disturbance associated with an electricity pylon.

4.4 006-A

Site location, topography, and geology

4.4.1 The area covers 1.3 ha over four fields of mixed arable and grassland. The north and south of the area are bound by hedgerow boundaries, with open boundaries to the east and west. The area lies 1.4 km north-west of Cranbrook and 2 km east of Broadclyst on a north facing slope, dropping from 30 m aOD in the south to 26 m aOD in the north. (**Figures 2 to 5**)

4.4.2 The solid geology comprises mudstone, siltstone, and sandstone of the Permian Rocks Formation overlaid by sand and gravel River Terrace Deposits (BGS 2015).

4.4.3 The underlying soils are likely to consist of stagnogleyic argillic brown earths of the 572f (Whimble 3) association (SSEW SE Sheet 5 1983). Soils derived from such geological parent material have been shown to produce magnetic contrasts acceptable for the detection of archaeological remains through magnetometer survey.

Historic background

4.4.4 An area of medieval to post-medieval farmsteads are shown on historic mapping to be located around the former hamlet of Lower Burrowton, 200 m south-west of the area.



Former field boundaries have been identified within the area by aerial photography, as well as 50 m to the east identified by geophysical survey. Low ridge earthworks 200 m to the north of the area are likely related to former orchards (RPS 2016).

Results

- 4.4.5 An overall coverage of 0.6 ha was achieved, with 0.7 ha not surveyed as it was covered by overgrown field boundaries and standing water in the north of the area.
- 4.4.6 Two areas of increased magnetic response have been identified within the area. In the north of the area a 17 m by 4 m east to west orientated anomaly (**4017**) has been identified. It is not clear what this anomaly relates to, but it may represent modern agricultural disturbance or relate to natural variation in the sand and gravel river terrace deposits recorded across the area.
- 4.4.7 The second area of increased magnetic response (**4018**) lies to the south. This comprises a concentration of small, discrete positive and negative responses, as well as several ferrous anomalies. This is likely related to modern agricultural activity or a spread of modern material.
- 4.4.8 Two parallel weak negative linear anomalies run approximately 40 m north-east to south-west across the area (**4019**). These anomalies have a separation of approximately 1.5 m and relate to a modern trackway visible on aerial photography.

Discussion

- 4.4.9 The survey has not identified any anomalies thought to relate to archaeological remains. This correlates well with the historic background of the area, which identified post-medieval agricultural features as the only archaeology in the area.
- 4.4.10 The anomalies identified are all likely related to modern agricultural activity, including possible areas of modern magnetic debris and a trackway.

4.5 007-A

Site location, topography, and geology

- 4.5.1 The area covers 1.1 ha over two fields of grassland divided by an unnamed road. The north and south are bound by hedgerows, with open boundaries to the east and west. The area lies 1.2 km north-west of Cranbrook and 2 km east of Broadclyst on a north facing slope, dropping from 39 m aOD in the south to 30 m aOD in the north. (**Figures 4 to 5**)
- 4.5.2 The solid geology comprises mudstone, siltstone, and sandstone of the Permian Rocks Formation overlaid by sand and gravel River Terrace Deposits (BGS 2015).
- 4.5.3 The underlying soils are likely to consist of stagnogleyic argillic brown earths of the 572f (Whimple 3) association (SSEW SE Sheet 5 1983). Soils derived from such geological parent material have been shown to produce magnetic contrasts acceptable for the detection of archaeological remains through magnetometer survey.

Historic background

- 4.5.4 An area of medieval to post-medieval farmsteads are shown on historic mapping to be located around the former hamlet of Lower Burrowton, 100 m west of the area. A post-medieval house and garden is also recorded on historic mapping 100 m south-east of the area. Former field boundaries have been identified 100 m and 150 m north-east of the area by aerial photography and geophysical survey respectively. Aerial photography

has also identified ridge earthworks 250 m south-west of the area, which are likely related to former orchards (RPS 2016).

Results

- 4.5.5 The whole 0.8 ha area was covered by gradiometer survey.
- 4.5.6 Two anomalies have been identified as possible archaeology. The first is a positive linear anomaly which crosses the area on an east-north-east to west-south-west orientation (**4020**). This is approximately 3 m wide and runs for 28.5 m, although it likely extends beyond the boundary of the survey area. The constraints of the survey area limit the interpretation of this anomaly, however ploughing trends to the north and south appear to respect this anomaly, suggesting it may relate to a former field boundary not present on available mapping.
- 4.5.7 In the south of the area, a fragmented positive linear anomaly has been identified (**4021**). This runs approximately 17 m on a north-west to south-east orientation and is approximately 1 m wide. The anomaly may relate to the fragmented remains of a plough damaged ditch feature. However, it could equally relate to modern agricultural activity or natural variation.
- 4.5.8 Several weak linear trends can also be seen in the area, suggesting there may be some anthropogenic activity in the area, however it is not clear whether this is archaeological or caused by modern agriculture.
- 4.5.9 A high amplitude linear anomaly (**4022**) traverses the centre of the area on a west-north-west to east-south-east orientation. The anomaly runs for approximately 30.5 m but likely extends beyond the constraints of the survey area. This is indicative of a modern service.

Discussion

- 4.5.10 Two linear anomalies have been identified as possible archaeology. Given the known history of the area, it is likely these relate to post-medieval or modern agricultural features, such as field boundaries.
- 4.5.11 The survey has also identified a modern service and numerous ferrous anomalies.

4.6 003-A to 004-A

Site location, topography, and geology

- 4.6.1 The area covers 2.9 ha over six fields of mixed arable and grassland. The north and south of the area are bound by hedgerow boundaries, with open boundaries to the east and west. The area lies to the immediate north-west of Cranbrook and 2 km east of Broadclyst on a south facing slope, dropping from 39 m aOD in the north to 20 m aOD in the south (**Figures 6 to 7**).
- 4.6.2 The solid geology comprises mudstone, siltstone, and sandstone of the Permian Rocks Formation overlaid by sand and gravel River Terrace Deposits (BGS 2015).
- 4.6.3 The underlying soils for the majority of the area are likely to consist of stagnogleyic argillic brown earths of the 572f (Whimple 3) association. A small area in the south is likely to consist of pelo-alluvial gley soils of the 813e (Compton) association (SSEW SE Sheet 5 1983). Soils derived from such geological parent material have been shown to produce magnetic contrasts acceptable for the detection of archaeological remains through magnetometer survey.



Historic background

- 4.6.4 Evidence of prehistoric activity has been identified towards the south of the area. This includes a flint scatter located at Elbury Farm (150 m west of the area), and a Bronze Age palstave (found by metal detector), 150 m south of the area.
- 4.6.5 There is limited evidence for Romano-British activity, although a Roman grot bronze coin was found by a metal detectorist 225 m south of the area.
- 4.6.6 Another group of metal detector finds, located 200 m south of the area, is recorded as containing medieval material. Further evidence of medieval to post-medieval activity is recorded in the surrounding area, the majority related to agricultural practices. Several farmsteads are recorded on historic mapping around the former hamlet of Lower Burrowton, 100 m west of the northern end of the area, as well as a house and garden 50 m to the east. Another farmstead and possible evidence of a larger settlement are recorded within the south of the area. A concentration of low earthworks around Elbury Farm, identified by aerial photography, are likely related to former orchards, whilst water meadows are recorded in close proximity to the south of the area (RPS 2016).

Results

- 4.6.7 An overall coverage of 2.2 ha was achieved. The remaining 1.1 ha comprises a field of cattle that could not be moved at the time of survey.
- 4.6.8 A weak positive curvilinear anomaly (**4023**) has been identified in the centre of the area. This forms an incomplete rectilinear shape, with the northern side and part of the eastern side not visible in the data. The western and southern sides are both approximately 8 m long, with approximately 3 m present to the east. This is indicative of a ditch feature, and may relate to a small enclosure. However, the weak nature of the anomaly makes a more confident interpretation difficult.
- 4.6.9 An area of increased magnetic response (**4024**) has been identified approximately 70 m south-east of **4023**. The cause of this anomaly is not clear. It may relate to an area of natural geological variation or be an effect of the strong ferrous responses to the immediate north and south. However, there are seven discrete positive anomalies within this area, each approximately 1 m in diameter. These are indicative of pit-like features and may suggest the area is associated with archaeological activity. Further investigation would be required to clarify the exact cause of these anomalies.
- 4.6.10 There are several other small positive discrete anomalies identified, mostly across the north of the area. Whilst these have been classified as possible archaeological pit feature, there is no apparent pattern or concentration of anomalies. This means they are more likely to be natural pitting in the bedrock.
- 4.6.11 A strongly magnetic linear anomaly (**4025**) lies to the immediate north of **4024**. This runs approximately 37 m north-east to south-west across the site. The anomaly is indicative of a modern service.
- 4.6.12 Closely spaced (2 m to 3 m) parallel linear anomalies have been identified across much of the area. These are likely related to modern agricultural practices, such as ploughing.

Discussion

- 4.6.13 The survey has identified a small curvilinear anomaly and areas pit-like anomalies that may relate to archaeological features. It is possible that the curvilinear anomaly relates to the prehistoric activity recorded in the surrounding area within the HER. However, the curvilinear anomaly is weak evidence for this at best.

- 4.6.14 The remaining anomalies relate to modern features. These include a service and areas of ploughing.

4.7 008-A to 009-A

Site location, topography, and geology

- 4.7.1 The area covers 3.4 ha over four fields of grassland. The north, south-west, and south-east of the area are bound by hedgerow boundaries, with open boundaries on the remaining sides. The area lies in the west of Cranbrook and 2.3 km south-east of Broadclyst on a slight north facing slope, dropping from 23 m aOD in the south to 20 m aOD in the north. (**Figures 8 to 11**)

- 4.7.2 The solid geology comprises mudstone, siltstone, and sandstone of the Permian Rocks Formation. This is overlaid by sand and gravel River Terrace Deposits in the north and clay, silt, and sand alluvial deposits in the south (BGS 2015).

- 4.7.3 The underlying soils for the majority of the area are likely to consist of pelo-alluvial gley soils of the 813e (Compton) association (SSEW SE Sheet 5 1983). Soils derived from such geological parent material have been shown to produce magnetic contrasts acceptable for the detection of archaeological remains through magnetometer survey.

Historic background

- 4.7.4 Two Grade II listed buildings are recorded in close proximity to the area. Tillhouse Farmhouse is located in Cranbrook, 250 m east of the route (NHLE List No. 1333636). It has a probable 15th century core with later alterations and additions. Rockbeare Bridge lies on the western extent of the route (NHLE List No. 1333635). This is a former road bridge, originally dating to at least the 17th century, being rebuilt in 1790.

- 4.7.5 Evidence of Bronze Age activity is recorded in the form of a palstave found 50 m to the east of the cable route, at the edge of Cranbrook.

- 4.7.6 The Roman Road from West to Exeter (now the B3174) runs through the area and a Roman grot bronze coin was found by a metal detectorist 50 m east of the northern end of the area.

- 4.7.7 A metal detector find spot, lying within the east of the survey area, details material from medieval to modern date. Evidence of water meadows is also recorded around the north of the area and to the east in Cranbrook.

- 4.7.8 WWII military activity related to the nearby RAF Exeter is recorded within the south-east of the area, in the form of a former search light battery.

- 4.7.9 A small number of undated features are also recorded in the surrounding area. Two possible field boundaries are located 100 m north of the south-eastern end of the area and on the eastern edge of the centre of the area respectively. Cropmarks thought to relate to a former bridge are also recorded in close proximity to the south-eastern end of the area (RPS 2016).

Results

- 4.7.10 An overall coverage of 1.9 ha was achieved, with the outstanding 1.5 ha comprising areas of overgrown vegetation and a field of cattle that could not be moved at the time of survey.

- 4.7.11 Magnetically strong linear anomalies have been identified in the south-east of the area at **4026**. These form a wide (8 m to 15 m), fragmented, curvilinear anomaly running approximately 100 m on a mostly north-west to south-east orientation. This is likely related

to a former ditch that has been back-filled with a magnetically strong material. The responses become weaker in the east, where the anomaly forks to the north-east and south-east. This likely represents change in backfill material at this location. The ditch may be evidence of water management associated with the water meadows recorded in the surrounding area. This is also supported by a sluice recorded on the 1905 OS map to the south.

- 4.7.12 Four areas of anomalies have been identified to the east and west of **4026**. To the east, a small (3 m diameter) sub-circular anomaly (**4027**) and an approximately 17 m long linear anomaly (**4028**) have been identified. Both of these are weak positive anomalies, with similar magnetic properties to the eastern extent of the ditch at **4026**. This may suggest that they represent further evidence of water management. However, they could equally relate to other archaeological activity or natural variation.
- 4.7.13 A further weak positive anomaly has been identified to the west at **4029**. The linear anomaly extends approximately 11 m north-west before turning approximately 15.5 m north-east to the edge of the survey area. It is likely this anomaly extends beyond the extents of the survey boundary. As with the anomalies at **4027** and **4028**, the similar properties suggest **4029** may be further evidence of water management. It could equally relate to another archaeological ditch feature, such as an enclosure. However, the anomaly lies in an area of magnetic variation, thought to relate to the recorded alluvial deposits. Therefore, the anomaly at **4029** could be associated with this natural geological variation.
- 4.7.14 Also to the west, an area of discrete positive anomalies has been identified at **4030**. These are pit-like features and vary in size from 0.5 m in diameter to 2.5 m. It is not clear what these anomalies relate to. They may be evidence of archaeological pitting or relate to natural variation in the bedrock.
- 4.7.15 In the north of the area, a magnetically strong linear anomaly (**4031**) has been identified traversing the Site on an east-north-east to west-south-west orientation. The anomaly runs approximately 47 m across the site and is likely to extend beyond the survey extents. This is indicative of a modern service.
- 4.7.16 Also in the north, a weak positive linear anomaly (**4032**) has been identified. This traverses the site on a north-east to south-west orientation and runs for approximately 40 m. The anomaly relates to an extant trackway.
- 4.7.17 Areas of closely spaced parallel linear anomalies are evident in the north and south-east of the area. These are indicative of modern ploughing activity.

Discussion

- 4.7.18 The survey has not identified any anomalies that can be confidently associated with evidence for prehistoric or Romano-British activity, which is recorded in the surrounding area.
- 4.7.19 The majority of the anomalies are thought to relate to water management associated with water meadows. This likely comprises a complex of ditch features backfilled with magnetically strong material in places. There are several weaker anomalies that have a less certain origin and would require further investigation.

The remaining anomalies include areas of natural geological variation and ferrous responses.



4.8 010-A

Site location, topography, and geology

- 4.8.1 The area covers 1.9 ha over two fields of grassland. The west and south-east of the area are bound by hedgerow boundaries, with open boundaries on all other sides. The area lies 200 m south of Cranbrook and 200 m west of Rockbeare on a west facing slope, dropping from 27 m aOD in the east to 23 m aOD in the west (**Figures 12 to 13**).
- 4.8.2 The solid geology comprises mudstone, siltstone, and sandstone of the Permian Rocks Formation overlaid by clay, silt, and sand alluvial deposits (BGS 2015).
- 4.8.3 The underlying soils for the majority of the area are likely to consist of pelo-alluvial gley soils of the 813e (Compton) association (SSEW SE Sheet 5 1983). Soils derived from such geological parent material have been shown to produce magnetic contrasts acceptable for the detection of archaeological remains through magnetometer survey.

Historic background

- 4.8.4 Low earthwork ridge features identified on aerial photography are likely related to post-medieval orchards. These are located 200 m north of the cable route. Further possible field boundaries are recorded 100 m north-west of the area, however these are undated. A cropmark thought to relate to a former bridge south-west of the area is also undated.
- 4.8.5 Limited evidence of WWII activity relating to the nearby RAF Exeter is also seen in the area. A former search light battery is recorded within the western extent of the area, whilst a circular feature 200 m to the south is also thought to relate to military activity (RPS 2016).

Results

- 4.8.6 The whole of the 1.9 ha area was covered by the survey.
- 4.8.7 Areas of increased magnetic response have been identified across the area at **4034 to 4036**. These vary in size and shape from approximately 4.5 m sub-circular areas to 30 m by 10 m sub-rectangular areas. The anomalies are likely related to natural variation in the overlying alluvial deposits recorded in the area. They could also relate to areas of backfilling, although the date of this cannot be determined from the data alone. Three of the areas contain small discrete positive anomalies which may be indicative of pit-like features. However, it is not possible to determine whether these are archaeological or natural features from the geophysical data alone.
- 4.8.8 In the south-east of the area two weak positive anomalies have been identified (**4037**). An approximately 24 m linear anomaly and 4 m diameter circular anomaly can be seen. These are thought to relate to natural variation in the alluvial deposits across the area. However, their position parallel to a field boundary suggest that they may equally relate to modern agricultural activity.
- 4.8.9 Evidence of modern agricultural practices can be seen across the area in the form of east to west orientated plough trends.

Discussion

- 4.8.10 The survey has not identified any anomalies that can be confidently categorised as relating to archaeological remains. This correlates with the known historic background, which identifies limited archaeological activity in the area, mostly dating from the post-medieval period onwards.



4.8.11 Areas of increased magnetic response have been identified across the area. These are likely related to natural geological variation, but have the potential to contain archaeological remains.

4.8.12 Evidence of modern ploughing has also been identified.

4.9 011-A

Site location, topography, and geology

4.9.1 The area covers 0.7 ha over a single field of grassland. The north, west, and south of the area are bound by hedgerow boundaries, with an open boundary to the east. The area lies 200 m west of Rockbeare and 800 m south-east of Cranbrook. The area is generally flat at 27 m aOD (**Figures 12 to 13**).

4.9.2 The solid geology comprises mudstone, siltstone, and sandstone of the Permian Rocks Formation overlaid by clay, silt, and sand alluvial deposits (BGS 2015).

4.9.3 The underlying soils for the majority of the area are likely to consist of pebo-alluvial gley soils of the 813e (Compton) association (SSEW SE Sheet 5 1983). Soils derived from such geological parent material have been shown to produce magnetic contrasts acceptable for the detection of archaeological remains through magnetometer survey.

Historic background

4.9.4 Low earthwork ridge features identified on aerial photography are likely related to post-medieval orchards. These are located 200 m east of the cable route.

4.9.5 Limited evidence of WWII activity relating to the nearby RAF Exeter is also seen in the area. A circular feature 200 m west of the area is likely to have military origins (RPS 2016).

Results

4.9.6 The whole of the 0.7 ha area was covered by the survey.

4.9.7 Two parallel positive linear anomalies have been identified at **4038** and **4039**. These are orientated roughly east to west and are separated by a distance of approximately 62 m. The northern of the two anomalies (**4038**) is approximately 21 m in length, whilst the southern (**4039**) is 18 m. Both are approximately 1 m wide. These are indicative of ditch features, and may relate to former land divisions. It is possible that they relate to the low earthworks associated with post-medieval orchards to the east of the area.

4.9.8 Modern agricultural activity is seen in the form of roughly north to south orientated parallel linear anomalies across the area. These likely relate to plough trends.

Discussion

4.9.9 The survey has identified two ditch features running across the area. Given the known history of the area, it is likely these are associated with post-medieval orchards to the east.

4.9.10 Evidence of modern ploughing activity is also apparent across the survey area.

4.10 012-A to 014-A

Site location, topography, and geology

4.10.1 The area covers 16 ha over 10 field of mixed arable and grassland. The majority of the area has open boundaries, with hedgerow boundaries at the north and south, and an area

of industrial buildings forming part of the south-western boundary. The area lies 800 m south-west of Rockbeare and 2.4 km east of Clyst Honiton on a north facing slope, dropping from 45 m aOD in the south to 27 m aOD in the north (**Figures 14 to 21**).

- 4.10.2 The solid geology comprises mudstone, siltstone, and sandstone of the Permian Rocks Formation. The majority of the area is overlaid by clay, silt, and sand alluvial deposits, with the southernmost field having no recorded superficial deposits (BGS 2015).
- 4.10.3 The underlying soils for the north of the area are likely to consist of pelo-alluvial gley soils of the 813e (Compton) association. The central portion of the area is covered by stagnogleyic argillic brown earths of the 572f (Whimble 3) association, whilst the south comprises stagnogleyic soils of the 711b (Brockhurst 1) association (SSEW SE Sheet 5 1983). Soils derived from such geological parent material have been shown to produce magnetic contrasts acceptable for the detection of archaeological remains through magnetometer survey.

Historic background

- 4.10.4 Two areas of low earthwork ridge features identified on aerial photography are likely related to post-medieval orchards. These are located 200 m north-east from the north of the area and 200 m east from the centre of the area respectively. Further medieval to post-medieval agricultural activity is recorded in the form of water and catch meadows located around the north of the area. A circular crop mark is visible 150 m south of the area, this is likely related to a post-medieval extraction pit.
- 4.10.5 A large number of features are recorded relating to WWII activity and RAF Exeter. The majority of the activity is concentrated around the southern end of the area and relates to accommodation and support buildings. Some of these are located along the south of the converter station site (RPS 2016).
- 4.10.6 A previous survey of the converter station site was conducted by Stratascan (2016). The results and interpretation of the Stratascan survey are included in the figures of this report. The survey identified areas of magnetic disturbance related to WWII RAF Exeter buildings. Three former field boundaries can also be seen, as well as three ponds, and four modern services.

Results

- 4.10.7 An overall coverage of 6.2 ha was achieved. The remaining 1.5 ha comprises areas of overgrown vegetation and a field under heavy plough at the time of survey.
- 4.10.8 In the centre of the area, a weakly negative curvilinear anomaly has been identified at **4040**. The anomaly appears to represent half of a 16 m diameter circular feature, with the eastern half extending outside the survey area. The visible element appears fragmented, with five ferrous spikes dividing the linear. It is not clear whether these are actual breaks in the associated feature or if the strong ferrous responses are masking these parts of the anomaly. The anomaly may relate to the ploughed down bank of a ring ditch feature. The approximately 2 m diameter positive anomaly in the centre of this may be evidence of a pit associated with the ring ditch. However, further investigation would be required to determine the full extent, shape and character of the feature.
- 4.10.9 A short positive linear anomaly at **4041** lies approximately 150 m north of **4040**. This anomaly extends approximately 6.5 m north-east from the western boundary of the Site, and is approximately 1 m wide. It is possible that the anomaly extends beyond the extents of the survey area. The size of this anomaly and the possibility that it extends further than seen in the data makes interpretation difficult. Whilst the anomaly is indicative of a ditch,



and may be archaeological, it could equally relate to a plough trend or other modern agricultural feature.

- 4.10.10 Small discrete positive anomalies can be seen throughout the area. These are indicative of pit-like features, and vary in size from 0.5 m to 2.5 m in diameter. It is not clear whether these relate to archaeological pits or are natural pitting in the bedrock. Concentrations of these possible pits are identified across the area at **4042** to **4045**.
- 4.10.11 To the south of the converter station site, a weak positive linear anomaly has been identified at **4046**. The anomaly extends south-south-east for approximately 81 m from the northern boundary of the field, and is approximately 4.5 m in width. This relates to a former field boundary present on the 1844 Rockbeare tithe map.
- 4.10.12 In the south of the area, two magnetically strong sub-circular anomalies have been identified at **4047** and **4048**. These are approximately 10 m and 15 m in diameter respectively. The anomalies are indicative of areas backfilled with magnetically strong material. One possibility is that they may relate to former ponds not visible on available historic mapping.
- 4.10.13 To the north of the converter station site, a magnetically strong linear anomaly has been identified at **4049**. The anomaly runs approximately 32 m across the area on a north-west to south-east orientation, and likely extends beyond the survey boundary. This is indicative of a modern service.
- 4.10.14 Six weak dipolar linear anomalies have been identified across the north of the area. All of these run on roughly east to west or north-west to south-east orientations and likely extend beyond the bounds of the survey area. Three are seen at **4050** with three more further south at **4051**. These are all indicative of fired clay land drains.
- 4.10.15 In the centre of the area, a broad (4 m), weak positive linear anomaly has been identified at **4052**. This extends 40 m on a north-east to south-west orientation. The weak and isolated nature of this anomaly suggests that it likely relates to natural geological variation, possibly associated with the alluvial deposits recorded in the area.
- 4.10.16 Further anomalies thought to relate to geological variation have been identified to the south at **4053**. These weak negative anomalies have a similar broad (1.5 m and 4.5 m) and sinuous appearance to the anomaly at **4052**, and are therefore thought to be similar in natural origin.

Discussion

- 4.10.17 The survey has not identified any anomalies that can be confidently categorised as relating to archaeological remains. There is no evidence for the WWII infrastructure seen at the converted station site extending in to other parts of the survey area.
- 4.10.18 A possible ring ditch has been identified in the north of the area. However, interpretation is hampered by the constraints of the survey area. Whilst the known history of the area does not record any prehistoric activity, it is possible that this may be associated with a Bronze Age feature. However, further investigation would be required to confirm this suggestion.
- 4.10.19 Other possible archaeological anomalies are seen in the form of pit-like discrete features. These may be archaeological features or relate to natural pitting in the bedrock.



4.10.20 The remaining anomalies likely relate to a former field boundary recorded on the 1844 Rockbeare tithe map and modern features. These include services, land drains, and possible backfilled ponds of an unknown date.

4.11 015-A to 016-A

Site location, topography, and geology

4.11.1 The area covers 4.8 ha over two fields of recently harrowed ground and two fields of recently sown crop. The north of the area is bound by the A30, with hedgerow and open boundaries to the east and west, and woodland to the south. The area lies 1.5 km north of Farringdon and 2.2 km north-west of Aylesbeare on a slight south facing slope, dropping from 43 m aOD in the north to 40 m aOD in the south (**Figures 22 to 23**).

4.11.2 The solid geology comprises mudstone, siltstone, and sandstone of the Permian Rocks Formation, with no recorded superficial deposits (BGS 2015).

4.11.3 The underlying soils for the north of the area are likely to consist of stagnogleyic soils of the 711b (Brockhurst 1) association, with an area of stagnogleyic argillic brown earths of the 572f (Whimble 3) association in the south (SSEW SE Sheet 5 1983). Soils derived from such geological parent material have been shown to produce magnetic contrasts acceptable for the detection of archaeological remains through magnetometer survey.

Historic background

4.11.4 Evidence of post-medieval settlement and agricultural activity is seen on the 1839 Aylesbeare Tithe Map. Pottlehayes cottage and Jeans Farm are recorded 100 m and 200 m east of the cable route respectively. Historic mapping also shows the location of two post-medieval extraction pits around the south of the area and one 50 m east of the northern end. Low earthwork ridges identified in this area on aerial photography are likely related to post-medieval orchards. A further possible field boundary is seen 25 m east of the area on aerial photography, although its date is unknown.

4.11.5 A number of features are recorded relating to WWII activity and RAF Exeter. The majority of the activity is concentrated to the north of the area, around the converter station site, and relates to accommodation and support buildings. Two search light batteries are also recorded 50 m west and 150 m south-west of the area (RPS 2016).

Results

4.11.6 An overall coverage of 4 ha was achieved with a 0.8 ha of woodland and a road unsurveyable.

4.11.7 In the centre of the area, a positive linear anomaly with associated negative response has been identified at **4054**. The feature runs approximately 40 m on an east-north-east to west-south-west orientation and is approximately 2.5 m wide. The isolated nature of this anomaly makes interpretation difficult as it has no clear relationship with any surrounding anomalies or field boundaries. However, it is most likely indicative of a ditch feature, with the negative response possibly suggesting a bank to the north. This could be associated with a lynchet feature of uncertain origin but further investigation would be required to determine this.

4.11.8 Small discrete positive anomalies have been identified throughout the area. There are two locations with a higher concentration of these anomalies in the centre of the area at **4055** and **4056**. These are indicative of pit-like features, and may be of archaeological origin or relate to natural pitting in the bedrock.



- 4.11.9 Also in the centre of the area, several broadly spaced (10 m to 13 m) parallel linear anomalies have been identified at **4057**. This is indicative of medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation.

Discussion

- 4.11.10 A single linear anomaly has been identified as possible archaeology. Given that the known history of the area mostly relates to post-medieval agricultural activity and material extraction, it is likely this relates to a former field boundary or lynchet. However, an earlier archaeological origin cannot be discounted. Furthermore, evidence of medieval or post-medieval agricultural activity is seen in the form of an area of ridge and furrow cultivation.
- 4.11.11 The remaining anomalies are thought to relate to natural geological variation and modern ferrous responses.

4.12 017-A to 019-A (including 020-A and 022-A)

Site location, topography, and geology

- 4.12.1 The area covers 5.3 ha over six fields of mixed arable and grassland. The north of the area is bound by woodland, with a hedgerow boundary to the south, and open boundaries to the east and west. The area lies 350 m east of Farringdon and 1.8 km west of Aylesbeare. The majority of the area is on a north facing slope, dropping from a peak of 77 m aOD to 41 m aOD in the north, however the southern end drops back down to 70 m aOD (**Figures 24 to 29**).
- 4.12.2 The solid geology comprises mudstone, siltstone, and sandstone of the Permian Rocks Formation, with no recorded superficial deposits (BGS 2015).
- 4.12.3 The underlying soils for the north of the area are likely to consist of stagnogleyic argillic brown earths of the 572f (Whimble 3) association (SSEW SE Sheet 5 1983). Soils derived from such geological parent material have been shown to produce magnetic contrasts acceptable for the detection of archaeological remains through magnetometer survey.

Historic background

- 4.12.4 There are two Grade II listed buildings in the surrounding area. Farringdon House, an 18th century mansion, lies 150 m west of the cable route (NHLE List No. 1141395). This includes an adjoining terrace and surrounding formal grounds. The parkland and gardens are included in the Devon Gazetteer of Parks and Gardens of Local Interest. The gateposts at the original entrance to Farringdon house 25 m west of the cable route are also listed (NHLE List No. 1328756).
- 4.12.5 Evidence of post-medieval agricultural activity is recorded on the 1839 Aylesbeare Tithe Map. Jeans Farm lies 250 m north-east of the area. Low earthwork ridges are also recorded in this area, likely related to post-medieval orchards. Further evidence of post-medieval activity is seen on historic mapping in the form of three extraction pits. These are located 200 m north-east, 150 m north-west, and 200 m east of the area respectively.
- 4.12.6 A search light battery is recorded 150 m west of the northern end of the area. This is evidence of WWII activity in the area, related to RAF Exeter to the north (RPS 2016).

Results

- 4.12.7 An overall coverage of 4.9 ha was achieved. The remaining 0.4 ha comprises an area of groundworks in 020-A.
- 4.12.8 In the centre of 017-A, a discrete positive anomaly has been identified at **4058**. This is approximately 3 m in diameter and may represent a pit-like feature of possible archaeological origin. However, it could equally relate to natural pitting in the bedrock. A further area of smaller (1 m to 1.5 m diameter) positive discrete anomalies have been identified to the south in 022-A at **4059**. Similarly, these may relate to archaeological or natural pitting.
- 4.12.9 In 018-A, a magnetically strong linear anomaly has been identified at **4060**. The anomaly runs approximately 234 m south-south-east to north-north-west, turning to the west for approximately 23 m at the northern end. There is also a possible 11 m extension to the north-east from the northern end. This is indicative of a modern service.
- 4.12.10 Two further anomalies thought to relate to modern services have been identified at **4061** in 022-A and **4062** in 019-A. Both are magnetically strong linear anomalies. **4061** runs approximately 53 m north-east to south-west, whilst **4062** runs approximately 88 m north-west to south-east.
- 4.12.11 In the north of 017-A two areas of increased magnetic response have been identified at **4063** and **4064**. These are both wide area spreads of dipolar responses, covering approximately 110 m by 40 m and 35 m by 25 m respectively. This is indicative of the modern agricultural practice of spreading 'green waste' fertiliser, which often contains many small ferrous objects.

Discussion

- 4.12.12 The only anomalies identified as being of possible archaeological pit-like anomalies. Whilst these may relate to archaeological activity, their relative isolation suggests they are more likely related to natural pitting in the bedrock.
- 4.12.13 Spreads of 'green waste' fertiliser have been identified. Whilst in some cases this has the potential to mask weaker archaeological anomalies, in this area the increased magnetic response is generally weak and relatively diffuse. It is therefore thought unlikely to significantly mask archaeological responses.
- 4.12.14 The survey has also identified three modern services.

4.13 023-A

Site location, topography, and geology

- 4.13.1 The area covers 1.5 ha over two fields of arable land. The north and south of the area are bound by hedgerow boundaries, with open boundaries to the east and west. The area lies 500 m south-east of Farringdon and 300 m north of White Cross on a north facing slope, dropping from 75 m aOD in the south to 70 m aOD in the north (**Figures 30 to 31**).
- 4.13.2 The solid geology comprises mudstone, siltstone, and sandstone of the Permian Rocks Formation, with no recorded superficial deposits (BGS 2015).
- 4.13.3 The underlying soils for the north of the area are likely to consist of stagnogleyic argillic brown earths of the 572f (Whimble 3) association (SSEW SE Sheet 5 1983). Soils derived from such geological parent material have been shown to produce magnetic contrasts acceptable for the detection of archaeological remains through magnetometer survey.



Historic background

- 4.13.4 There is a Grade II* and a Grade II listed building in close proximity to the area. The Grade II* building is Upham Farmhouse, which dates to the early 17th century (NHLE List No. 1141404). This lies 250 m south-west of the cable route. The Grade II listed building is an associated late 16th century barn, which lies 35 m south-east of the farmhouse (NHLE List No. 1281688).
- 4.13.5 An area of low earthwork ridge features identified on aerial photography are likely related to a post-medieval orchard. These are located 75 m east of the cable route.
- 4.13.6 An undated feature is recorded 150 m west of the area. This may relate to a former field boundary or enclosure (RPS 2016).

Results

- 4.13.7 An overall coverage of 1.1 ha was achieved, with the remaining 0.4 ha comprising a field that was under crop at the time of survey.
- 4.13.8 Two areas of discrete positive anomalies have been identified at **4065** and **4066**. Both have surrounding weak linear trends that may be associated. At **4065** a single discrete positive anomaly can be seen with a diameter of approximately 1.5 m. This is surrounded by weak positive curvilinear anomalies. This may represent a pit at the centre of curving ditch features. However, it is not clear whether there is any relationship between these anomalies, and the linear trends are very weak making a confident interpretation difficult.
- 4.13.9 At **4066** a group of five discrete anomalies has been identified, with diameters between 0.5 m and 1 m. There are also weak positive linear trends, some of which appear to run between the discrete features. As with the anomalies at **4065**, it is possible this represents pit and ditch features of archaeological origin; however, it could equally relate to natural variation or agricultural activity.
- 4.13.10 A positive linear anomaly runs across the south of the area at **4067**. The anomaly runs approximately 30 m east-north-east to west-south-west across the area with a width of 2 m. This anomaly relates to a former field boundary present on a 19th century tithe map.
- 4.13.11 A strongly magnetic linear anomaly has been identified running along the eastern boundary of the area at **4068**. This is interpreted as a modern service and can be seen in the data for approximately 165 m, although it likely extends further beyond the bounds of the survey area.
- 4.13.12 In the north of the area, broad (2 m to 6 m wide) sinuous anomalies have been identified at **4069**. These are roughly linear in form and are all aligned roughly north to south and extend for distances between 40 m and 50 m. It is likely that these are related to variations in the local geology or soils.

Discussion

- 4.13.13 Two areas of pitting with weak trends have been identified. Whilst these have the potential to be archaeological features, they only provide weak evidence. Further investigation would be required to clarify the origin of these features, but it is likely they relate to natural variation or plough trends.
- 4.13.14 A former field boundary present on a 19th century tithe map of the area has been identified, as well as a single modern service running along the eastern boundary of the area. Areas of geological variation and modern ferrous objects can also be seen.



4.14 024-A

Site location, topography, and geology

- 4.14.1 The area covers 1 ha over a single field of arable land. The west and east of the area are bound by hedgerow boundaries, with open boundaries to the north and south. The area lies 800 m south-east of Farringdon and 300 m north-east of White Cross on a west facing slope, dropping from 84 m aOD in the east to 74 m aOD in the west (**Figures 32 to 33**).
- 4.14.2 The solid geology comprises mudstone, siltstone, and sandstone of the Permian Rocks Formation, with no recorded superficial deposits (BGS 2015).
- 4.14.3 The underlying soils for the north of the area are likely to consist of stagnogleyic argillic brown earths of the 572f (Whimble 3) association (SSEW SE Sheet 5 1983). Soils derived from such geological parent material have been shown to produce magnetic contrasts acceptable for the detection of archaeological remains through magnetometer survey.

Historic background

- 4.14.4 There is no recorded evidence for prehistoric, Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon, or medieval activity in/or nearby the area.
- 4.14.5 An area of low earthwork ridge features identified on aerial photography are likely related to a post-medieval orchard. These are located 200 m north-west of the area (RPS 2016).

Results

- 4.14.6 The whole of the 0.7 ha area was covered by the survey.
- 4.14.7 Three areas of small discrete positive anomalies have been identified across the area at **4070 to 4072**. These are between 1 m and 1.5 m in diameter and are indicative of pit-like features. The relatively isolated nature of these anomalies suggests they are likely related to natural pitting in the bedrock, however an archaeological origin cannot be discounted.
- 4.14.8 A magnetically strong linear anomaly (**4073**) runs along the eastern boundary of the area on a north-east to south-west orientation. The anomaly runs for approximately 45 m and likely extends outside the survey boundary. This is indicative of a modern service.

An area of closely spaced parallel linear anomalies is evident in the east of the area. This is indicative of modern agricultural activity, such as ploughing.

Discussion

- 4.14.9 The survey has not identified any anomalies that can be confidently categorised as relating to archaeological remains. This correlates with the known history, which records an area of earthworks related to a post-medieval orchard as the only feature in the area.
- 4.14.10 The survey has identified small pit-like features as possible archaeology. However, given their relatively isolated nature it is likely these relate to tree throws or natural pitting in the bedrock.
- 4.14.11 The survey also identified a modern service and an area of ploughing activity.



4.15 025-A

Site location, topography, and geology

- 4.15.1 The area covers 5.3 ha over a single field of grassland. The north of the area is bound by a hedgerow boundary, with wooded boundaries to the west and south, and an open boundary to the east. The area lies 350 m east of White Cross and 1 km south-east of Farringdon on a north-west facing slope, dropping from 94 m aOD in the south-east to 84 m aOD in the north-west (**Figures 34 to 35**).
- 4.15.2 The solid geology comprises mudstone, siltstone, and sandstone of the Permian Rocks Formation, with no recorded superficial deposits (BGS 2015).
- 4.15.3 The underlying soils for the north of the area are likely to consist of stagnogleyic argillic brown earths of the 572f (Whimble 3) association (SSEW SE Sheet 5 1983). Soils derived from such geological parent material have been shown to produce magnetic contrasts acceptable for the detection of archaeological remains through magnetometer survey.

Historic background

- 4.15.4 An area of low earthwork ridge features identified on aerial photography are likely related to a post-medieval orchard. These are located 250 m south of the area, within area 027-A (RPS 2016).

Results

- 4.15.5 An overall coverage of 5.1 ha was achieved with a small area of 0.2 ha remaining unsurveyed due to overgrown vegetation at field boundaries.
- 4.15.6 A complex of rectilinear positive and negative anomalies has been identified across the north of the area at **4074**. This comprises a roughly north to south orientated feature that extends for approximately 155 m, with an anomaly crossing it on an east to west orientation running for approximately 200 m. At the southern end of the north to south linear, an anomaly extends approximately 155 m west from the eastern boundary of the area, before forking north-west and south-west at **4075**. These anomalies vary between 1.5 m and 4 m in width. The section of these anomalies at **4075** are present as field boundaries on a 19th century tithe map. Those at **4074** are not recorded on any available historic mapping. They do, however, appear to be an extension of an extant boundary to the north of the area and respect other boundaries present on historic maps.
- 4.15.7 In the north-east of the area, a series of widely spaced (6 m to 8 m), slightly curved, parallel linear anomalies has been identified at **4076**. This is indicative of medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation. The plough lines do not respect the probable field boundaries identified at **4074** and **4075**, however it is not clear which of these anomalies is of an earlier date.
- 4.15.8 A strongly magnetic linear anomaly (**4077**) runs across the south of the area. The anomaly is on an east-north-east to west-south-west orientation and can be seen for approximately 210 m in the data and is indicative of a modern service.
- 4.15.9 Across the north of the area, a series of regularly spaced (8.5 m) parallel linear anomalies (**4078**) have been identified on a north-west to south-east orientation. These differ from the area of ridge and furrow at **4076** as they are much straighter, and therefore more indicative of modern agricultural activity. Due to the wide spacing and regularity of these anomalies, it is considered likely that they relate to a land drainage system. There is further evidence of modern agricultural activity in this area. Parallel linear anomalies can be seen on various orientations suggesting several phases of modern ploughing.

- 4.15.10 In the north, an area of slightly increased magnetic response can be seen at **4079**. This covers an amorphous area of approximately 45 m by 8 m. This bears no clear relationship with any of the surrounding anomalies and is considered likely to relate to natural variation in the local geology or soils.

Discussion

- 4.15.11 The survey results are dominated by agricultural activity from the medieval period onwards. This correlates with the historic background of the area, which records post-medieval orchards to the south.
- 4.15.12 A complex of former field boundaries can be seen across the north of the area. These are not present on available mapping, but do appear to align with surrounding field systems, suggesting a medieval or post-medieval date. Multiple phases of ploughing are also evident dating back to the medieval or post-medieval period in the form of an area of ridge and furrow cultivation.

The survey has also identified a modern service running across the area and numerous ferrous responses.

4.16 026-A

Site location, topography, and geology

- 4.16.1 The area covers 1.3 ha over two fields of grassland. The north and south of the area are bound by hedgerow boundaries, with open boundaries to the east and west. The area lies 500 m east of White Cross and 2.1 km north-east of Woodbury Salterton on a south facing slope, dropping from 91 m aOD in the north to 81 m aOD in the south (**Figures 34 to 35**).
- 4.16.2 The solid geology comprises mudstone, siltstone, and sandstone of the Permian Rocks Formation, with no recorded superficial deposits (BGS 2015).
- 4.16.3 The underlying soils for the north of the area are likely to consist of stagnogleyic argillic brown earths of the 572f (Whimble 3) association (SSEW SE Sheet 5 1983). Soils derived from such geological parent material have been shown to produce magnetic contrasts acceptable for the detection of archaeological remains through magnetometer survey.

Historic background

- 4.16.4 Two areas of low earthwork ridge features identified on aerial photography are likely related to post-medieval orchards. These are located 150 m south of the cable route and immediately east of the area, within area 027-A.
- 4.16.5 Evidence of WWII activity is seen in the form of a search light battery located 200 m south-east of the area (RPS 2016).

Results

- 4.16.6 The whole of the 1.2 ha area was covered by the survey.
- 4.16.7 In the south of the area, a concentration of five small discrete positive anomalies has been identified at **4080**. These vary in size from 0.5 m to 1.5 m in diameter. The anomalies are indicative of pit-like features, and may relate to archaeological activity. However, their relatively isolated nature suggests they are more likely related to a localised area of natural pitting in the bedrock.

- 4.16.8 No other anomalies thought to relate to archaeological or possible archaeological activity have been identified. A small number of weak linear trends can be seen, but these are too weak to offer any meaningful interpretation.

Discussion

- 4.16.9 The survey has not identified any anomalies that can be confidently categorised as relating to archaeological features. This is in keeping with the known historic background, which identifies limited features relating to post-medieval orchards and a WWII search light battery in the surrounding area.
- 4.16.10 A cluster of pit features has been identified. Whilst this may relate to archaeological activity, the lack of surrounding features suggests this is more likely related to natural pitting in the bedrock.
- 4.16.11 The only other anomalies seen in the data relate to a weak linear trend and modern ferrous responses.

4.17 027-A

Site location, topography, and geology

- 4.17.1 The area covers 2 ha over four fields of grassland. The west of the area is bound by a hedgerow boundary, with woodland to the east, and open boundaries to the north and south. The area lies 550 m south-east of White Cross and 2.1 km north-east of Woodbury Salterton on a south facing slope, dropping from 90 m aOD in the north to 81 m aOD in the south (**Figures 36 to 37**).
- 4.17.2 The solid geology comprises mudstone, siltstone, and sandstone of the Permian Rocks Formation, with no recorded superficial deposits (BGS 2015).
- 4.17.3 The underlying soils for the north of the area are likely to consist of stagnogleyic argillic brown earths of the 572f (Whimple 3) association (SSEW SE Sheet 5 1983). Soils derived from such geological parent material have been shown to produce magnetic contrasts acceptable for the detection of archaeological remains through magnetometer survey.

Historic background

- 4.17.4 Two areas of low earthwork ridge features identified on aerial photography are likely related to post-medieval orchards. One is located along the cable route, at the western end of the surveyed area. The other lies 125 m to the south.

Evidence of WWII activity is seen in the form of a search light battery located 50 m south of the area (RPS 2016).

Results

- 4.17.5 The whole of the 1.9 ha area was covered by the survey, although there are several divisions to the area caused by field boundaries.
- 4.17.6 In the east of the area, a single positive discrete anomaly has been identified at **4081**. This is approximately 3 m in diameter and indicative of a pit-like feature. Whilst it is possible this relates to archaeological activity, the lack of surrounding features suggests it is more likely related to natural pitting in the bedrock.
- 4.17.7 At the western end of the area, a series of widely spaced (5 m), parallel linear anomalies (**4082**) has been identified. These cover 110 m of the area from east to west. This is indicative of ridge and furrow cultivation, and is likely related to the low earthwork features recorded as being associated with post-medieval orchards (HER No. 112800).



- 4.17.8 A magnetically strong linear anomaly has been identified in the centre of the area at **4083**. This runs approximately 45 m on a north-east to south-west alignment and likely extends beyond the bounds of the survey area. This is indicative of a modern service.
- 4.17.9 In the east of the area, a slightly increased magnetic response has been identified at **4084**. This covers an amorphous area of approximately 16 m by 10 m. The weak nature of this anomaly and lack of any clearly associated anomalies suggest this likely relates to natural variation in the local geology or soils.

Discussion

- 4.17.10 The survey has identified an area of ridge and furrow cultivation, which likely relates to post-medieval orchards recorded in the area (HER No. 112800). There is no evidence for WWII activity, which is the only other feature recorded in the historic background of the area.
- 4.17.11 A single pit-like feature has been identified as possibly relating to archaeological remains. However, the lack of surrounding anomalies suggests this is more likely related to natural pitting in the bedrock.
- 4.17.12 The survey has also identified a modern service, as well as an area of natural geological variation and numerous ferrous responses.

4.18 028-A to 029-A

Site location, topography, and geology

- 4.18.1 The area covers 2.3 ha over three fields of grassland. The north and south of the area are bound by wooded boundaries, with open boundaries to the east and west. The area lies 2.6 km east of Woodbury Salterton and 2 km south of Aylesbeare on a north-west facing slope, dropping from 114 m aOD in the south-east to 84 m aOD in the north-west (**Figures 38 to 41**).
- 4.18.2 The solid geology comprises mudstone, siltstone, and sandstone of the Permian Rocks Formation, with no superficial deposits recorded across the majority of the area. The southern portion of the area is covered by sand and gravel River Terrace Deposits (BGS 2015).
- 4.18.3 The underlying soils for the north-west of the area are likely to consist of stagnogleyic soils of the 711b (Brockhurst 1) association, with stagnogleyic argillic brown earths of the 572f (Whimble 3) association across the south-east (SSEW SE Sheet 5 1983). Soils derived from such geological parent material have been shown to produce magnetic contrasts acceptable for the detection of archaeological remains through magnetometer survey.

Historic background

- 4.18.4 An area of low earthwork ridge features identified on aerial photography is likely related to an area of former woodland. This is located to the immediate south-east of the area, and covers part of area 030-A.
- 4.18.5 Historic maps show the location of a post-medieval extraction pit, 200 m south of the cable route (RPS 2016).

Results

- 4.18.6 An overall coverage of 2.1 ha was achieved. The outstanding 0.2 ha comprises an area of woodland in the west and overgrown vegetation at field boundaries.
- 4.18.7 Three areas of small discrete positive anomalies have been identified across the area at **4085 to 4087**. These vary in size from 0.5 m to 1 m in diameter and are all indicative of pit-like features. It is possible that these represent areas of archaeological activity, however the lack of surrounding associated anomalies suggests an alternative explanation more likely. As such, it is plausible that these anomalies could equally relate to natural pitting in the bedrock.
- 4.18.8 In the centre of the area, a weak positive linear anomaly has been identified at **4088**. This extends approximately 26 m north-east from the southern boundary of the area. The anomaly relates to a former field boundary present on the 1906 OS map of the area.
- 4.18.9 Another former field boundary, also present on the 1906 OS map, has been identified in the south-east of the area at **4089**. Again, this is a weak positive anomaly that extends approximately 41 m on a north-north-west to south-south-east orientation.
- 4.18.10 A magnetically strong linear anomaly runs across the centre of the area at **4090**. This extends approximately 43 m on a north-east to south-west alignment, and likely continues beyond the bounds of the survey area. The anomaly is indicative of a modern service.
- 4.18.11 Closely spaced (1.5 m to 2.5 m), parallel linear anomalies cover the south-east of the area. These are orientated north-east to south-west and are evidence of modern agricultural activity, such as ploughing.

Discussion

- 4.18.12 The survey has identified anomalies relating to the recent agricultural past of the area. Former field boundaries present on the 1906 OS map of the area have been detected, as well as areas of ploughing activity.
- 4.18.13 A small number of pit-like features are also present. These may be evidence of archaeological activity; however, the lack of surrounding anomalies suggests they are more likely related to natural pitting in the bedrock.

The survey also identified a modern service and numerous ferrous anomalies.

4.19 030-A

Site location, topography, and geology

- 4.19.1 The area covers 4.4 ha over four fields of grassland. The majority of the area has open boundaries, with sections bound by hedgerows in the north, east, and south. The area lies 3 km east of Woodbury Salterton and 2.1 km south of Aylesbeare. The western portion of the area lies on a west facing slope, being 112 m aOD in the west and peaking at 141 m, before dropping back to 136 m aOD in the east (**Figures 40 to 43**).
- 4.19.2 The solid geology comprises mudstone, siltstone, and sandstone of the Permian Rocks Formation, overlaid by sand and gravel River Terrace Deposits (BGS 2015).
- 4.19.3 The underlying soils for the north of the area are likely to consist of stagnogleyic argillic brown earths of the 572f (Whimble 3) association, with stagnogleyic soils of the 711b (Brockhurst 1) association across the south and east (SSEW SE Sheet 5 1983). Soils derived from such geological parent material have been shown to produce magnetic



contrasts acceptable for the detection of archaeological remains through magnetometer survey.

Historic background

- 4.19.4 Three areas of low earthwork ridge features identified on aerial photography are likely related to former woodland. One of these covers the north-western portion of the area, whilst the other two are in close proximity to the eastern extension of the area.
- 4.19.5 Historic mapping of the area shows the location of two post-medieval extraction pits. One lies 200 m west of the cable route, while the other is immediately north of the eastern extension to the area (RPS 2016).

Results

- 4.19.6 An overall coverage of 4.1 ha was achieved, with 0.3 ha remaining unsurveyed due to overgrown vegetation at field boundaries.
- 4.19.7 In the eastern extension of the area, several small discrete positive anomalies have been identified at **4091**. These vary in size from approximately 1 m to 2 m in diameter and are indicative of pit-like features. The lack of any surrounding features suggests these are likely related to natural pitting in the bedrock. However, the possibility that these features relate to archaeological activity cannot be discounted.
- 4.19.8 At the north-western end of the area, a series of regularly spaced (4 m), parallel linear anomalies (**4092**) has been identified. The anomalies are slightly curved, which is indicative of medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation. Several other areas of parallel linear anomalies are present on various orientations. Whilst some of these have a similar spacing, the anomalies are much straighter, suggesting they relate to more modern ploughing techniques.
- 4.19.9 In the south of the area, a weak positive linear anomaly has been identified at **4093**. This extends approximately 26 m east-south-east from the western boundary of the survey area and is 1.5 m wide. This relates to a former field boundary present on a 19th century tithe map.
- 4.19.10 Two negative linear anomalies have been identified in the centre of the area at **4094** and **4095**. Both of these are approximately 1 m wide. The feature at **4094** extends approximately 100 m east to west across the area. At **4095** the feature runs approximately 37 m south-west from the northern boundary, before turning on a more westerly trajectory for a further 37 m. The turn seen in **4095** occurs at a large ferrous response. It is considered likely that this ferrous response relates to man hole cover and that the negative linear anomalies at **4094** and **4095** relate to service trenches, possibly containing plastic pipes.
- 4.19.11 At the eastern boundary of the eastern extension of the area, a magnetically strong linear anomaly (**4096**) has been identified. This runs north-east to south-west for approximately 102 m along the boundary. It is likely that this continues beyond the extents of survey area, and represents a modern service.
- 4.19.12 Several amorphous slightly increased magnetic responses have been identified across the area at **4097** to **4101**. Those in the north of the area at **4097** to **4100** are more sinuous in appearance than the sub-circular response at **4101** in the south. The weak nature and lack of shape or pattern to these anomalies suggests that they are likely related to natural variations in the local geology or soils. It is possible that some of these relate to the overlying river terrace deposits recorded across the area.

4.19.13 A wide band (7 m to 12 m) of magnetically strong responses can be seen running across the area from **4102** to **4104**. This covers a total length of approximately 580 m and is aligned roughly north-west to south-east. The anomaly relates to an extant trackway.

Discussion

4.19.14 The survey has identified features relating to the recent agricultural past of the area. Areas of ploughing cover the west of the area, including ridge and furrow dating to the medieval or post-medieval period. A former field boundary has also been identified. Whilst this is not present on available mapping dating back to 1889, it does appear to have a clear relationship with surrounding boundaries. This would suggest a post-medieval date.

4.19.15 A small number of pit-like features can be seen in the east of the area. These may be evidence of archaeological activity; however, the lack of surrounding anomalies suggests they are more likely related to natural pitting in the bedrock.

4.19.16 The survey has also identified modern service trenches and a modern trackway.

4.20 031-A

Site location, topography, and geology

4.20.1 The area covers 1.6 ha over two fields of grassland. The majority of the area has open boundaries, with sections bound by hedgerows in the south, east, and north-west. The area lies 3 km east of Woodbury Salterton and 2.6 km south of Aylesbeare. The western portion of the area lies on a west facing slope, being 121 m aOD in the west and peaking at 133 m, before dropping back to 125 m aOD in the east (**Figures 44 to 45**).

4.20.2 The solid geology comprises mudstone, siltstone, and sandstone of the Permian Rocks Formation, overlaid by sand and gravel River Terrace Deposits (BGS 2015).

4.20.3 The underlying soils for the north of the area are likely to consist stagnogleyic soils of the 711b (Brockhurst 1) association across the south and east (SSEW SE Sheet 5 1983). Soils derived from such geological parent material have been shown to produce magnetic contrasts acceptable for the detection of archaeological remains through magnetometer survey.

Historic background

4.20.4 The current Canterbury Green Farm, which lies 75 m north of the cable route, is named on early OS maps as 'Pounces'. This suggests a post-medieval origin for the farm.

4.20.5 Two areas of low earthwork ridge features identified on aerial photography are likely related to former woodland. These are located 200 m north-east of the northern end of the area. A post-medieval extraction pit is also shown in this area on historic mapping (RPS 2016).

Results

4.20.6 An overall coverage of 1.1 ha was achieved. The remaining 0.4 ha comprises overgrown vegetation and inaccessible small horse paddocks.

4.20.7 In the centre of the area, a concentration of magnetically strong dipolar responses has been identified at **4105**. This covers an area of approximately 47 m by 30 m. The cause of this area of increased magnetic responses is not clear, although the magnetic strength suggests a modern origin. It is most likely related to a modern spread or backfill of debris relating to agricultural activity.

- 4.20.8 A small number of weak linear trends have also been identified. These are too weak or too small to allow meaningful interpretation.

Discussion

- 4.20.9 An area of increased magnetic response has been identified. This is likely related to a spread of modern waste or an area of modern backfilling. The other anomalies detected relate to ferrous responses of unknown origin.

4.21 032-A to 033-A

Site location, topography, and geology

- 4.21.1 The area covers 4.7 ha over nine fields of mixed arable and grassland. The majority of the area has open boundaries, with sections bound by hedgerows and woodland in the north and south. The area lies 2.6 km south-west of Newton Poppleford and 2.2 km north-west of Colaton Raleigh on an east facing slope, dropping from 125 m aOD in the west to 83 m aOD in the east (**Figures 46 to 51**).

- 4.21.2 The solid geology for the majority of the area comprises mudstone, siltstone, and sandstone of the Permian Rocks Formation, with interbedded sandstone and conglomerate of the Triassic Rocks Formation in the east. The area is overlaid by sand and gravel River Terrace Deposits (BGS 2015).

- 4.21.3 The underlying soils are likely to consist of stagnogleyic soils of the 711b (Brockhurst 1) association (SSEW SE Sheet 5 1983). Soils derived from such geological parent material have been shown to produce magnetic contrasts acceptable for the detection of archaeological remains through magnetometer survey.

Historic background

- 4.21.4 Prehistoric activity is seen in the area in the form of a scatter of worked flint. This is located to the west of Hawkerland and 25 m south of the cable route. There is no other evidence of prehistoric activity in the surrounding area.

- 4.21.5 Historic mapping shows several former farmsteads in the Hawkerland Valley, as well as a group of cottages and a still extant smithy. The majority of these are concentrated 75 m south of the cable route, around the current Hawkerland Farm. Some are also located to the east of this area and at the western. Mapping also shows the location of four post-medieval extraction pits. Three of these lie to the south-east of Hawkerland Farm, and 150 m south of the cable route. The fourth is 100 m to the north of the route.

- 4.21.6 WWII military activity is recorded in the area. A former search light battery lies to the west of Hawkerland Farm and 25 m south of the cable route (RPS 2016).

Results

- 4.21.7 An overall coverage of 4.5 ha was achieved. The remaining 0.2 ha comprises overgrown vegetation and areas of woodland.

- 4.21.8 An area of possible archaeological activity has been identified in the west at **4106 to 4112**. At **4106**, a negative linear anomaly can be seen with an associated positive response. This runs approximately 31 m from south to north before turning approximately 90° towards the west for a further 26 m. The anomaly varies in width from 2.5 m in the south to 1 m along the western extension. These responses are indicative of a bank and ditch feature, and may represent part of a former enclosure. However, it is likely that the full extent of the feature is not seen in the data. It is therefore difficult to provide a more confident interpretation of the anomaly.



- 4.21.9 Two further linear anomalies are seen in this area. A shorter linear anomaly at **4107** lies approximately 58 m east of **4106**. The weak positive anomaly extends approximately 22 m on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment and is 1 m wide. A further 35 m to the east a weak positive curvilinear anomaly is identified at **4108**. This runs for approximately 43 m on a north-east to south-west alignment and is approximately 2 m wide. Both of these anomalies are indicative of ditch features. Combined with the feature at **4106**, this may represent an area of archaeological settlement activity, possibly representing a complex of enclosures. However, the interpretation is limited by the constraints of the survey area. The alignment of the anomalies is not dissimilar to the field systems seen on the 1906 OS map of the area. It is therefore possible the anomalies relate to post-medieval field boundaries not present on the available historic mapping.
- 4.21.10 Four concentrations of positive discrete anomalies (**4109** to **4112**) have been identified around the linear anomalies at **4106** to **4108**. The discrete anomalies vary in size from 0.5 m to 2.5 m in diameter. These anomalies are indicative of pit-like features, and may be evidence of archaeological settlement activity. However, they could equally relate to natural pitting in the bedrock.
- 4.21.11 In the east of the area, two groups of widely spaced (5 m to 8 m) parallel linear anomalies have been identified at **4113** and **4114**. At **4113** the anomalies are aligned north-north-west to south-south-east, whilst those at **4114** run north-north-east to south-south-west. These are likely related to areas of medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation. In addition to this, there are several areas of closer spaced parallel linear on various orientations that are associated with modern agricultural activity.
- 4.21.12 In the west of the area, a weak positive linear anomaly has been identified at **4115**. This runs approximately 16 m on a north-east to south-west orientation. The anomaly relates to a former field boundary present on the 1890 OS map of the area. Five more linear anomalies throughout the area are considered likely to relate to field boundaries.
- 4.21.13 In the centre of the area, a weak positive linear anomaly is seen at **4116**. This extends approximately 37 m north-north-east to south-south-west and is 1.5 m wide. The anomaly relates to a former field boundary present on the 1890 OS map of the area. Approximately 80 m to the east and west of **4116** lie two further weak positive linear anomalies at **4117** and **4118**. These are recorded on a 19th century tithe map as former field boundaries.
- 4.21.14 In the east of the area, two parallel linear anomalies have been identified at **4119** and **4120**. These are both negative anomalies with associated positive responses on west-north-west to east-south-east alignments. The northern of these (**4119**) extends 35 m and relates to a former field boundary present on the 1890 OS map of the area. The shorter (approximately 25 m) anomaly to the south is not visible on any available mapping. However, the shared orientation suggests it is likely part of the same field system as the boundary at **4119**.
- 4.21.15 An area of strongly magnetic ferrous responses has been identified in the centre of the area at **4121**. This covers an area of approximately 43 m by 50 m. The anomalies likely relate to the removal of an area of woodland that is present on the 1890 OS map of the area.
- 4.21.16 A strongly magnetic linear anomaly has been identified in the centre of the area at **4122**. This runs approximately 90 m on a roughly east to west orientation, with a 15 m northerly projection at the western end. It is likely that the feature extends beyond the limits of the survey area, and relates to a modern service.



- 4.21.17 Two further anomalies thought to relate to modern services have been identified in the east of the area. The northern of these at **4123** extends approximately 35 m on a north--north-east to south-south-west orientation, with a possible easterly projection. To the south of this at **4124**, the anomaly is seen on an east to west orientation for approximately 32 m. It is likely that both of these anomalies extend beyond the limits of the survey area.
- 4.21.18 Several areas of amorphous magnetic variation have been identified at **4125** to **4128**. Those at **4125** to **4127** are weak positive anomalies, whilst those at **4128** are stronger positive and negative responses. The lack of shape or pattern to these anomalies suggests they are likely related to natural variation in the local geology or soils. The change in type of anomaly is likely due to the change in bedrock recorded at this approximate location.

Discussion

- 4.21.19 The survey has identified various phases of agricultural activity, including an area of medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation. This is in keeping with the know history of the area, which records several farmsteads nearby. Former field boundaries, present on the 1890 OS map of the area, have also been identified.
- 4.21.20 An area of linear anomalies may represent former ditch features. Whilst this may be evidence of archaeological enclosures or land divisions, the constraints of the survey area make more detailed interpretation difficult. Further investigation would be required to establish the exact function of these features.
- 4.21.21 The survey results have also identified three modern services and numerous ferrous responses.

4.22 040-A to 044-A

Site location, topography, and geology

- 4.22.1 The area covers 16.1 ha over 16 fields of mixed arable and grassland. The majority of the area has open boundaries, with short sections bound by hedgerows, woodland, and farm buildings. The area lies 500 m west of Colaton Raleigh and 1.9 km south-west of Newton Poppleford on a south facing slope, dropping from 83 m aOD in the north-west to 44 m aOD in the south (**Figures 52 to 65**).
- 4.22.2 The solid geology comprises interbedded sandstone and conglomerate of the Triassic Rocks Formation. There are no superficial deposits for the majority of the area, however the east is overlaid by sand and gravel River Terrace Deposits (BGS 2015).
- 4.22.3 The underlying soils for the majority of the area are likely to consist of typical brown earths of the 541b (Bromsgrove) association, with humo-ferric podzols of the 631e (Goldstone) association in the north-west (SSEW SE Sheet 5 1983). Soils derived from such geological parent material have been shown to produce magnetic contrasts acceptable for the detection of archaeological remains through magnetometer survey.

Historic background

- 4.22.4 There is a single Grade II listed building in close proximity to the area. This is a cottage known as 3 The Proopery (formerly Coxspur Cottage and Copplestone Cottage), probably dating to the 18th century with a late 19th century extension (NHLE List No. 1204133). The cottage lies to the west of Colaton Raleigh and 250 m east of the cable route.

- 4.22.5 A small number of Bronze Age features are recorded. Two ring ditches are recorded as cropmarks on aerial photography. One of these is located 75 m south-east of the northern compound, with the other 250 m north-west of the southern compound and 150 m west of the cable route. A further cropmark, thought to relate to an irregular single-ditched enclosure is also present within the south-west of the northern compound.
- 4.22.6 Medieval to post-medieval settlement and agricultural activity is recorded in the surrounding area, mostly concentrated around Hawkerland and Colaton Raleigh. Historic mapping of both of these areas shows a number of farmsteads and cottages, as well as a smithy near Hawkerland. An undated open field system is also recorded to the north-east of Colaton Raleigh and 50 m east of the cable route. Post-medieval extraction pits are present on historic mapping. These are located 150 m south-west of the north-western end of the area (RPS 2016).

Results

- 4.22.7 An overall coverage of 15.8 ha was achieved with 0.3 ha remaining unsurveyed where a trackway was present.
- 4.22.8 In the north of the area, several anomalies thought to relate to archaeological remains have been identified. At **4129** a weak positive rectilinear anomaly can be seen. This forms an 8 m square with a small (0.5 m) gap in the eastern side. The width of the linear varies between 1 m and 2 m. This is indicative of a ditch feature, and likely relates to a small enclosure. A small (0.5 m diameter) discrete positive anomaly at the centre of the enclosure may represent an associated pit.
- 4.22.9 A similar anomaly has been identified approximately 20 m to the north-east at **4130**. This is an approximately 8.5 m square rectilinear feature with a 1 m gap in the western side. The linear varies in width between 1 m and 2.5 m. Again, this is indicative of a ditch feature, and likely represents a small enclosure feature. The similarity between the anomalies at **4129** and **4130** suggests that they are the same type of feature and likely associated with each other. However, the exact purpose of these enclosures is not clear from the geophysical data alone and would require further investigation to establish their precise function.
- 4.22.10 The small enclosures identified at **4129** and **4130** lie within larger curvilinear features at **4131** and **4132**. The anomaly at **4131** is a broad (2.5 m to 10 m), positive curvilinear that forms a rough 'U' shape, with the curve lying to the north. The feature covers a distance of approximately 100 m, with the opening to the south being approximately 40 m wide. This likely represents a ditch feature, possibly forming part of a wider enclosure around the feature at **4129**. However, the diffuse nature of the response suggests that this may have been heavily truncated by agricultural activity.
- 4.22.11 **4132** is different in appearance to that identified at **4131**. It forms a narrower curvilinear feature with less variation in width, measuring between 1 m and 3 m wide. This is also fragmented, with four clear sections visible and it is not clear whether these gaps are contemporary with the excavation of the ditch feature or are caused by later plough damage. It extends approximately 40 m from west-north-west to east-south-east, before curving round to the north for a further 28 m. Whilst this likely represents an enclosure around the anomaly at **4130**, the difference in appearance with **4131** suggests that they may have been constructed at different dates. However, further investigation would be required to accurately determine this relationship.
- 4.22.12 Three linear and curvilinear anomalies lie to the north-west of the activity centre at **4129** to **4132**. The positive curvilinear anomaly identified at **4133** appears to be the inverse of the

anomaly at **4132**; extending approximately 43 m from east-south-east to west-north-west before curving north for approximately 34 m. The gap between the anomalies is approximately 43 m, making it difficult to determine whether the two features are associated. However, the similarity in morphology is likely to be of some significance, and the anomaly at **4133** is likely a similar enclosure ditch to that at **4132**.

- 4.22.13 A curvilinear anomaly identified at **4134** lies approximately 14 m south of **4133**. This broad (2 m to 5 m) positive anomaly runs approximately 49 m from south-west to north-east before turning south-east for approximately 23 m. This is indicative of a ditch feature and likely forms part of a larger enclosure. The relationship between this anomaly and the surround archaeological features is not clear. It has a slightly different orientation, which may indicate a separate phase of activity.
- 4.22.14 A weak positive linear anomaly (**4135**) extends approximately 46 m north from the enclosure at **4131**. This anomaly is between 1.5 m and 2.5 m wide. This is likely evidence of a further ditch feature that does not have a clear relationship with any of the surrounding anomalies. Whilst the anomaly appears to terminate at the enclosure seen at **4131**, it is closer in morphology and magnetic properties to those at **4132** and **4133**.
- 4.22.15 In the north-west of the same field, a positive sub-rectilinear has been identified at **4136**. The eastern side of the anomaly is approximately 14 m long, while the southern is approximately 28 m long including a 5 m gap. It is likely that the feature continues beyond the survey extents, however it was not detected in the field to the immediate west. This likely represents part of a ditched enclosure, with an opening in its southern side.
- 4.22.16 A positive curvilinear anomaly at **4137** lies 5 m south-east of **4136**. The anomaly is fragmented, likely due to plough damage, and may once have formed a circular feature. The anomaly covers approximately 29 m, with a diameter of 12.5 m and an open eastern side. This is indicative of a ditch feature, and may represent a former ring ditch or small enclosure. This is supported by two ring ditches identified as cropmarks in the surrounding area
- 4.22.17 There are several anomalies in this area that may also be associated with the enclosures, but they are generally too weak or small to provide a confident interpretation. As such, they have been classified as 'possible archaeology'. To the south-west a small sub-circular anomaly has been identified at **4149**. This very weak positive anomaly has a diameter of approximately 7 m with gaps in the eastern and western side. The anomaly has a width of approximately 1 m. This may represent a ring-ditch or drip gully associated with settlement features located within the internal area of the enclosure **4134**. However, this is not clearly represented in this dataset, possibly due to the high frequency of ploughing trends in this area which may suggest that it is heavily truncated. Furthermore, there are a number of weakly positive linear trends directly east of this that are curvilinear in form. These are too fragmented and weak to be interpreted as possible archaeology, but may hint towards a more diverse arrangement of features in this area. Further investigation would be required to confirm this.
- 4.22.18 Directly east of **4149**, two short positive linear anomalies have been identified at **4150**. These are aligned roughly east to west and are 9.5 m and 6.5 m long respectively. Positive responses are indicative of cut features, such as ditches. The small and slightly diffuse nature of these anomalies suggests that they may relate to natural variation in the local geology or soils, rather than being archaeological features.
- 4.22.19 To the north-east, two parallel positive linear anomalies can be seen at **4151**. These are approximately 42 m and 15 m long respectively, and aligned north-west to south-east.

Both are approximately 2.5 m to 3 m wide. Whilst it is possible that these relate to archaeological ditch features, they are more likely represent the extension of a trackway seen to the north-west at **4185**. Two parallel negative linear anomalies have been identified here on a similar alignment, which correlate with a track visible on aerial photography of the Site.

- 4.22.20 Also in the north-east, two broad (3 m to 6 m) sinuous anomalies have been identified at **4152**. These are approximately 60 m and 35 m long respectively, with a roughly north-west to south-east alignment. The very weak positive nature and sinuous morphology of these anomalies is indicative of natural geological variation. However, the possibility that they relate to broad ditch features cannot be discounted.
- 4.22.21 Another very weak positive anomaly can be identified in the north of the area at **4153**. This is a short (15 m) linear anomaly with a width of approximately 1.5 m. This is also interpreted as possible archaeology and may relate to a north-north-east to south-south-west aligned ditch feature.
- 4.22.22 There are also a number of small discrete positive anomalies across the area. These vary in size from 0.5 m to 2.5 m in diameter and may represent archaeological pit features. However, they could equally relate to natural pitting in the bedrock.
- 4.22.23 Further anomalies thought to be of archaeological origin, that may be associated with the enclosures are identified approximately 330 m to the west in the adjacent fields. Three parallel linear anomalies have been identified at **4138** and **4139**, separated by a road. The eastern and westernmost anomalies are characterised by positive responses, with the central being negative. Each of the anomalies is approximately 40 m long and on positioned on a north-west to south-east orientation. The width of the anomalies varies between 2 m and 4 m, with the eastern most linear being the widest. The two outer positive anomalies are indicative of ditch features, while the central negative response is more likely to relate to a possible ploughed-out bank. A short (12 m) positive anomaly is also seen running perpendicular to these anomalies, projecting south-west from the eastern anomaly. It is likely that this represents an area of enclosures or a field system. However, as they are aligned and located close to a road which traverses the area, it is also possible that they may represent a deep ploughing furrow at the edge of the field.
- 4.22.24 Also in the north-west of the area, three further weak positive linear anomalies have been identified at **4140** to **4142**. The anomaly at **4140** extends approximately 82 m west-north-west to east-south-east, with an approximately 33 m south-westerly projection towards its western end. At **4141** the anomaly runs approximately 38 m north-west to south-east. Both of these anomalies have a width of approximately 1.5 m. The anomaly at **4142** lies to the south-east of these and covers approximately 26 m on a north-east to south-west alignment. All three of these are indicative of ditch features. The constraints of the survey area make accurate interpretation difficult as the features likely extend further than seen in the data. However, it is likely these represent enclosures or other land divisions, possibly associated with the activity to the east (**4129** to **4137**).
- 4.22.25 The final anomaly categorised as archaeology lies in the centre of the area at **4143**. A positive rectilinear anomaly can be identified at this location, which likely extends further east beyond the bounds of the survey area. The extent of the anomaly that can be seen in the data includes an approximately 52 m long north-north-west to south-south-east linear, with five easterly and north-easterly projections, which vary in length from 2 m to 20 m. It is likely this represents a ditched enclosure feature, with several internal divisions. However, more specific interpretation is limited by the constraints of the survey area and further investigation would be required to provide a more confident interpretation.



- 4.22.26 Several linear anomalies have been identified across the area that may be of archaeological origin. In the north-west, a fragmented positive linear anomaly is identified at **4144**. This runs approximately 40 m across the area on a north to south alignment. The fragmentation of this anomaly may indicate a high level of plough damage to the feature. Whilst this may represent an archaeological ditch feature, it is considered more likely to be associated with a former field boundary not visible on available mapping. This is due to the shared alignment with surrounding plough trends and extant field boundaries. Two further positive to the west at **4145** may be associated with the same feature. However, they are again more likely related to modern or post-medieval agricultural activity.
- 4.22.27 Also in the north-west, a series of three positive linear anomalies have been identified at **4146** to **4148**. These all run on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment for between 24 m and 36 m. The anomalies all have a similar width of approximately 2 m. These may be evidence of archaeological ditch features, possibly associated with the enclosures to the east. However, their alignment is similar to surrounding extant field boundaries, as well historic field systems seen on OS mapping of the area. It is therefore likely that they are associated with field boundaries pre-dating 1889 OS mapping of the area.
- 4.22.28 In the north of the area, as the cable route turns to the south, a weak negative linear anomaly has been identified at **4154**. This extends approximately 37 m across the area on a south-west to north-east orientation. The anomaly has a width of approximately 1 m and may relate to a ploughed-out bank feature. While it is possible that this is an archaeological feature, it could equally have a modern origin. It may relate to a former field boundary or a service trench.
- 4.22.29 South of **4154**, four weak positive linear anomalies are identified at **4155** to **4158**. These are situated on roughly east to west and north to south orientations, with lengths varying between 19 m and 34 m. All of the anomalies have a width of approximately 1.5 m and are indicative of ditch features. These features are seen in isolation and interpretation is hampered by the constraints of the survey area. Whilst it is possible they relate to archaeological ditches, they could equally relate to post-medieval field boundaries not visible on available mapping.
- 4.22.30 In the eastern projection of the area, two parallel positive linear anomalies have been identified at **4159**. These are aligned roughly north to south and are approximately 131 m and 148 m long respectively. Both are bisected by a magnetically strong linear anomaly at **4178**, which relates to a modern service. The separation between the anomalies is approximately 18 m at the southern end, becoming wider (28 m) to the north. Also at the northern end, a north-east to south-west aligned linear anomaly can be seen between the anomalies at **4160**. It is not clear whether this is associated with the other anomalies. All three have an approximate width of 3 m. It is likely that these are archaeological ditch features, however their exact function is not clear. That said, it is not possible to discount a more modern agricultural origin for these anomalies.
- 4.22.31 In the south of the area, two weak positive linear anomalies can be seen at **4161** and **4162**. **4161** runs approximately 32 m north-east to south-west, while **4162** runs approximately 26 m north-west to south-east. Both have a width of approximately 2.5 m. These are indicative of ditch features, and may relate to archaeological remains. However, there are no other anomalies in the area on a similar alignment. This relative isolation makes a more confident interpretation difficult.
- 4.22.32 Several linear anomalies seen across the area have been identified on historic mapping as relating to former field boundaries. Three positive linear anomalies with associated



negative responses can be seen in the north of the area at **4163** to **4165**. These are all aligned roughly north to south and vary in length from 34 m to 40 m. These are all present as field boundaries on the 1889 OS map of the area.

- 4.22.33 In the centre of the area, a broad (15 m) linear spread of ferrous responses has been identified at **4166**. This, as well as a narrower (2.5 m) positive linear anomaly at **4167**, is orientated east to west. These are both present as field boundaries on the 1889 OS map of the area. A north to south aligned negative linear anomaly at **4168** relating to a further field boundary is visible on the same map.
- 4.22.34 In the very south of the area, a network of positive and negative rectilinear anomalies is identified at **4169** to **4172**. These cover an area approximately 275 m square and are aligned north-east to south-west. At least seven individual rectilinear features can be distinguished. These are recorded as former field boundaries on a 19th century tithe map.
- 4.22.35 Several strongly magnetic linear anomalies have been identified across the area. These are all thought to relate to modern services. One is seen running approximately 325 m east to west across the north of the area at **4173** to **4174**. A shorter (21 m) example is seen in the east on a north to south alignment at **4175**. Extending east from this, an approximately 500 m long service is evident at **4176** to **4178**. However, this includes a 200 m section where the route is assumed as this area was not part of the commissioned survey area. Services are also apparent across the south of the area on north to south and north-west to south-east orientations at **4179** to **4182**.
- 4.22.36 In the north and centre of the Site, two areas of weak positive and negative sinuous anomalies have been identified at **4183** and **4184**. The morphology and weak response of these anomalies is indicative of natural variation in the local geology or soils.

Discussion

- 4.22.37 The survey has identified a significant number of anomalies thought to relate to archaeological remains. These are largely concentrated in the north and north-west of the area and comprise of a number of enclosures on various alignment, which may suggest multiple phases of activity. Whilst it is likely these are associated with each other further investigation would also be required to determine their function.
- 4.22.38 A possible ring ditch has also been identified in the area, with another possible ring ditch to the south. This is in keeping with the known historic landscape, with two other ring ditches recorded nearby. These features appear to lie within larger ditched enclosures and may similarly date to the Bronze Age.
- 4.22.39 The larger enclosures are seen on various orientations and some appear to intersect each other, as seen with anomalies **4131**, **4132**, and **4133**. This indicates that the features are unlikely to be contemporaneous. Further ditch features can be seen extending to the west, and are considered likely to form further enclosures or land divisions.
- 4.22.40 A further enclosure has been identified 275 m to the south-east of the main focus of activity at **4143**. Interpretation of this feature is limited by the constraints of the survey area. The route of the cable and therefore survey area makes determining the relationship between this feature and the other enclosures difficult as the intervening space is not covered by the survey.
- 4.22.41 Several other anomalies have also been identified as possible archaeology across the area. The majority of these are thought to be ditch features. These are difficult to interpret

on linear routes such as this, as the majority of the anomalies clearly extend beyond the bounds of the survey area, with only a small section visible in the data.

- 4.22.42 The survey has also identified evidence of modern agricultural activity across the area. This includes areas of ploughing and former field boundaries. The prevalence of ploughing across the archaeology in the north of the area suggest that the underlying features may be subject to some degree of plough damage.
- 4.22.43 The survey has also identified several modern services and numerous ferrous responses.

4.23 046-A to 048-A

Site location, topography, and geology

- 4.23.1 The area covers 7.8 ha over nine fields of mixed arable and grassland. The majority of the area has open boundaries, with sections bound by hedgerows along the norths, south, and east. The area lies 700 m south-west of Colaton Raleigh and 400 m north-west of Otterton on a south facing slope, dropping from 44 m aOD in the north to 7 m aOD in the south (**Figures 66 to 71**).
- 4.23.2 The solid geology comprises interbedded sandstone and conglomerate of the Triassic Rocks Formation with no recorded superficial deposits (BGS 2015).
- 4.23.3 The underlying soils for the north of the area are likely to consist of typical brown earths of the 541b (Bromsgrove) association, with typical alluvial gley soils of the 811b (Conway) association in south (SSEW SE Sheet 5 1983). Soils derived from such geological parent material have been shown to produce magnetic contrasts acceptable for the detection of archaeological remains through magnetometer survey.

Historic background

- 4.23.4 Two Grade II listed and one Grade II* listed buildings are recorded in the surrounding area. The Grade II* listed building is the entrance lodge (NHLE No. 1281498) to the Grade I Registered Historic Park and Garden at Bicton, which includes early 18th century formal gardens set in parkland (NHLE No. 1000338). The entrance lodge is of late 18th to early 19th century date. This is located 150 m west of the cable route. The walls and iron railings opposite the entrance lodge form one of the Grade II listed buildings (NHLE No. 1097555). The other is Bicton Old Rectory, located to the south of Bicton and 150 m west of the cable route (NHLE. 109758). This is a former rectory of early to mid-18th century date, remodelled and extended in the early 19th century and extended in the 20th century.
- 4.23.5 Three waste flint flakes were found on the line of the Otterton to Dotton water main, 150 m south-east of the southern extent of the area. At the northern end, a Bronze Age palstave was found by a metal detectorist, 25 m west of the compound area. Another metal detector find at the south of the area relates to an Iron Age or Roman bow and fantail brooch which was discovered 50 m east of the route.
- 4.23.6 The majority of the recorded medieval activity is also attributed to metal detector finds. Two groups of finds to the north and east of Bicton include a stirrup mount, a strap junction, a copper alloy pendant, and a groat of Edward I. These groups lie 100 m west and 150 m east of the route respectively.
- 4.23.7 Historic mapping details the post-medieval activity in the area. Barns and a brickworks are recorded to the east of Bicton. Mapping also shows the presence of an extraction pit to the north of Otterton, 175 m east of the route. Nearby excavations found a possible dump of kiln waste from a brick kiln. However, no actual kiln was found (RPS 2016).



Results

- 4.23.8 An overall coverage of 7 ha was achieved and only 0.8 ha was not possible to survey due to overgrown vegetation.
- 4.23.9 In the north of the area, a weak positive linear anomaly has been identified at **4186**. This extends approximately 28 m on a north-west to south-east alignment and has a width of approximately 1.5 m. This is most likely indicative of a ditch feature, and may relate to archaeological activity. However, as this anomaly is seen in relative isolation, it is difficult to provide a more specific interpretation. Furthermore, it is equally possible that relate to a former field boundary or other modern agricultural activity, such as ploughing or a land drain.
- 4.23.10 In the centre of the area, a very weak positive curvilinear anomaly a small discrete anomaly has been identified at **4187**. This is semi-circular in form, measuring 16 m in length with a width of approximately 2 m. It is possible that it may represent half of a circular feature with a diameter of approximately 9 m. The very weak nature of these anomalies may indicate that they relate to a heavily plough damaged feature. If this is the case, then they likely represent the remains of a ring ditch with a central pit feature. The central discrete anomaly that may relate to a pit feature has a diameter of approximately 3 m. The interpretation of these anomalies is hampered by their very weak nature. Further investigation would therefore be required to confirm the exact cause of these responses.
- 4.23.11 In the south of the area, a group of small discrete positive anomalies are identified at **4188**. Six sub-circular anomalies are visible with diameters between 0.5 m and 3.5 m. These are indicative of pit-like features, and may represent an area of archaeological activity. However, the lack of surrounding features would suggest they are more likely related to natural pitting in the bedrock.
- 4.23.12 A complex of linear and rectilinear anomalies has been identified in the north of the area at **4189** to **4194**. These cover an area of approximately 210 m by 175 m on a north-east to south-west orientation. The majority of the anomalies have a width of approximately 2 m to 2.5 m, with those at **4193** and **4194** being broader (5 m to 7 m). Whilst the majority of these (**4189** to **4193**) are not visible on any available mapping, they do share a similar orientation and pattern with the surrounding field system. It is therefore considered likely that these anomalies form part of a post-medieval field system and predate the mid-19th century tithe map of the area. The anomaly at **4194** is recorded as a field boundary on the tithe map.
- 4.23.13 Also in the north of the area, a magnetically strong linear anomaly has been identified at **4195**. This runs approximately 106 m north to south. The anomaly is indicative of a modern service and may be a continuation of the service seen to the north in area 044-A at **4182**.
- 4.23.14 Another magnetically strong linear anomaly is evident in the centre of the area at **4196**. This extends approximately 150 m from west to east, before curving approximately 67 m to the north. This is also thought to relate to a modern service.
- 4.23.15 In the south of the area, two weak dipolar linear anomalies have been identified at **4197** and **4198**. These run approximately 32 m and 49 m respectively, on north-west to south-east alignments. These are indicative of fired clay land drains.
- 4.23.16 In the centre of the area, a concentration of magnetically strong dipolar responses can be seen at **4199**. This covers the 20 m wide survey area at this point and extends approximately 66 m from north to south. This is indicative of an area of backfilling or made

ground. It is likely that this is related to an area of post-medieval material extraction, such as is recorded in the surrounding area. A further area of weaker responses to the south-east (**4200**) may represent a similar feature. However, the position along a modern field boundary suggests it could also relate to a spread of agricultural waste.

- 4.23.17 Also in the centre of the area, two broad (4 m to 6 m), weak positive linear anomalies have been identified at **4201**. These are approximately 27 m and 19 m long respectively. The broad and weak nature of these responses is indicative of natural variation in the local geology or soils.

Discussion

- 4.23.18 A possible ring ditch has been identified at the centre of the area. The anomaly is very weak and does not form a complete circle, but may be evidence of a ploughed down Bronze Age ring ditch with an internal pit feature. The presence of Bronze Age activity recorded in the surrounding area lends some limited support to this interpretation.
- 4.23.19 A possible ditch feature has been identified towards the north of the area. However, the constraints of the survey area make it difficult to determine its function from the geophysical data alone.
- 4.23.20 A complex of former field boundaries can be seen at the northern end of the area. Whilst these are not present on available mapping, they do share an alignment with surrounding extant boundaries. Plough trends in the data also appear to respect these boundaries. It is there thought likely that these relate to a medieval or post-medieval field system.
- 4.23.21 The remaining anomalies are mostly thought to relate to modern features. These include services, land drains, and numerous ferrous anomalies.

4.24 049-A

Site location, topography, and geology

- 4.24.1 The area covers 0.5 ha over a single field of grassland. The north and south of the area are bound by wooded boundaries, with open boundaries to the east and west. The area lies 450 m west of Otterton and 1 km north-east of East Budleigh on an east facing slope, dropping from 8 m aOD in the west to 6 m aOD in the east. (**Figures 72 to 73**)
- 4.24.2 The solid geology comprises interbedded sandstone and conglomerate of the Triassic Rocks Formation with no recorded superficial deposits (BGS 2015).
- 4.24.3 The underlying soils consist of typical alluvial gley soils of the 811b (Conway) association (SSEW SE Sheet 5 1983). Soils derived from such geological parent material have been shown to produce magnetic contrasts acceptable for the detection of archaeological remains through magnetometer survey.

Historic background

- 4.24.4 Two Grade II listed buildings are recorded in the area. Bicton Old Rectory, located to the south of Bicton and 150 m west of the cable route, is a former rectory of early to mid-18th century date (NHLE No. 1097586). It was remodelled and extended in the early 19th century and extended in the 20th century. Beech Tree Cottage and Wild Goose Cottage form the other listed building (NHLE No. 1097533). They were formerly part of a single house dating to the late 16th or early 17th century. The cottages lie 200 m south-west of the southern end of the area.



- 4.24.5 There is limited evidence of prehistoric activity in the area. This comprises three waste flint flakes found on the line of the Otterton to Dotton water main, 100 m east of the area.
- 4.24.6 A possible Anglo-Saxon crossing point of the river Otter lies 150 m east of the cable route. This location is suggested due to the alignment of parish boundaries and roads.
- 4.24.7 Historic mapping shows a post-medieval cottage 100 m west of the route. Sleaf Cottage was a Grade II listed building, but was destroyed by fire in 2001. It has since been replaced by a modern house (RPS 2016).

Results

- 4.24.8 An overall coverage of 0.4 ha was achieved. The remaining 0.1 ha comprises small areas of overgrown vegetation.
- 4.24.9 An area of weak magnetic variation and small positive discrete anomalies has been identified at **4202**. This covers an area approximately 42 m by 24 m, and may indicate the location of disturbed ground. It is possible that this relates to a backfilled pond or extraction pit. It could also relate to a spread of modern waste.

Discussion

- 4.24.10 The survey has not identified any anomalies of archaeological origin.
- 4.24.11 There is no evidence for features dating to the prehistoric or Anglo-Saxon period, for which there is limited activity recorded in the surrounding area
- 4.24.12 The anomalies identified include an area of, probably modern, disturbed ground and numerous ferrous responses.

4.25 035-A to 036-A (including 045-A)

Site location, topography, and geology

- 4.25.1 The area covers 5.1 ha over seven fields of grassland. The north and south of the area are bound by hedgerows, with open boundaries to the east and west. The area lies 600 m south-west of Otterton and 500 m east of East Budleigh. The north of the area lies on a south facing slope, dropping from 6 m aOD in the north to 2 m aOD, before rising to 23 m aOD in the south-west (**Figures 72 to 77**).
- 4.25.2 The solid geology comprises interbedded sandstone and conglomerate of the Triassic Rocks Formation. There are no recorded superficial deposits for the majority of the area, with a small area of sand and gravel River Terrace Deposits in the centre (BGS 2015).
- 4.25.3 The underlying soils for the north of the area consist of typical alluvial gley soils of the 811b (Conway) association, with typical brown earths of the 541b (Bromsgrove) association across the south (SSEW SE Sheet 5 1983). Soils derived from such geological parent material have been shown to produce magnetic contrasts acceptable for the detection of archaeological remains through magnetometer survey.

Historic background

- 4.25.4 There are five Grade II listed buildings in the area. Bicton Old Rectory, located to the south of Bicton and 150 m west of the cable route, is a former rectory of early to mid-18th century date (NHLE No. 1097586). It was remodelled and extended in the early 19th century and extended in the 20th century. Beech Tree Cottage and Wild Goose Cottage form the other listed building (NHLE No. 1097533). They were formerly part of a single house dating to the late 16th or early 17th century. The cottages lie 125 m west of the northern end of the area. 350 m south of this is The Cottage, which dates to the mid to



late-17th century (NHLE No. 1097534). 200 m north of the south-western end of the area is Old Budley Court (NHLE No. 1097526). This is a house built c. 1830-40 and renovated in the early 20th century. The final listed building lies 150 m east of the south-western end of the area. This is the mid-17th century Pulhayes Farmhouse (NHLE No. 2104139)

- 4.25.5 There is limited evidence of prehistoric activity in the area. Three waste flint flakes were found on the line of the Otterton to Dotton water main, 150 m north-east of the northern end of the survey area. An area of worked flints is recorded further south, near Pulhayes Farm.
- 4.25.6 A possible Anglo-Saxon crossing point of the river Otter lies 150 m east of the northern end of the area. This location is suggested due to the alignment of parish boundaries and roads.
- 4.25.7 Historic mapping shows post-medieval farms to the east of East Budleigh. Two areas of farmsteads are evident along Frogmore Road and a possible field boundary of unknown date is recorded to the south of East Budleigh. Evidence of activity relating to the salt industry and former mud flats is also evident. An embankment between 045-A and 036-A forms part of the 19th century flood defences enclosing the mud flats.
- 4.25.8 WWII military activity is recorded around the south of the area. A search light battery is recorded 100 m south of the southern end of the route, with an associated camp 375 m to the north (RPS 2016).

Results

- 4.25.9 An overall coverage of 4.9 ha was achieved. The remaining 0.1 ha comprises a private garden.
- 4.25.10 In the south of the area a fragmented negative linear anomaly at **4203** covers approximately 84 m on a north-east to south-west alignment. To the south of this at **4204**, a shorter (40 m) positive linear anomaly can be seen on a west-north-west to east-south-east alignment. Both of these have a width of approximately 1.5 m and are interpreted as possible archaeology. It is possible that these relate to archaeological bank (**4203**) and ditch (**4204**) features. However, the constraints of the survey area make interpretation difficult and it is equally possible that these anomalies relate to modern service trenches or agricultural activity.
- 4.25.11 In the north of the area, a weak negative linear anomaly (**4205**) and linear band of ferrous responses (**4206**) have been identified. Both are aligned north-north-east to south-south-west, with the negative anomaly extending approximately 28 m and the ferrous responses for approximately 132 m. These anomalies relate to a former field boundary present on the 1906 OS map of the area.
- 4.25.12 In the centre of the area, another band of ferrous responses (**4207**) and a positive linear anomaly (**4208**) can be seen on an east-south-east to west-north-west alignment. These also relate to former field boundaries present on the 1889 OS map of the area.
- 4.25.13 A strongly magnetic linear anomaly has been identified running through the centre and south of the area from **4209** to **4211**. This covers approximately 590 m on a roughly north-east to south-west alignment, including a 150 m stretch where the route is assumed as the area was not surveyed. This is indicative of a modern service. A further service is seen running north-west to south-east in the south of the area at **4212**.



- 4.25.14 Further south, a short (10 m) positive linear anomaly has been identified at **4213**. This runs between two strong negative responses on a north-west to south-east orientation. It is likely that this represents a modern service, possibly running between two buried manholes.
- 4.25.15 In the north of the area, a broad (4.5 m), weak positive linear anomaly and weak discrete anomaly have been identified at **4214**. The weak and isolated nature of these responses suggests that they are likely related to natural variation in the local geology or soils.
- 4.25.16 In the centre of the area, a concentration of strong dipolar responses can be seen at **4215**. This covers an area of approximately 23 m by 21 m. The anomaly likely relates to a spread of modern agricultural waste.

Discussion

- 4.25.17 Two possible archaeological ditch features have been identified. However, these are relatively long and straight. One of them also runs parallel to a modern service seen in the data. This suggests the anomalies may relate to service trenches rather than archaeological features.
- 4.25.18 The survey has also identified evidence of post-medieval and modern agricultural activity. This is seen in the form of former field boundaries present on 1889 OS maps of the area and areas of ploughing activity.
- 4.25.19 The remaining anomalies are thought to be modern. These include services, ferrous objects, and a probable spread of modern waste.

4.26 037-A to 038-A

Site location, topography, and geology

- 4.26.1 The area covers 4.9 ha over two fields of grassland. The north and west of the area are bound by hedgerows, with woodland to the south, and open boundaries to the east. The area lies 1 km south of East Budleigh and 700 m north-east of Budleigh Salterton on a south facing slope, dropping from 15 m aOD in the north to 4 m aOD in the south (**Figures 78 to 81**).
- 4.26.2 The solid geology comprises interbedded sandstone and conglomerate of the Triassic Rocks Formation, overlaid by sand and gravel River Terrace Deposits (BGS 2015).
- 4.26.3 The underlying soils consist of typical brown earths of the 541b (Bromsgrove) association (SSEW SE Sheet 5 1983). Soils derived from such geological parent material have been shown to produce magnetic contrasts acceptable for the detection of archaeological remains through magnetometer survey.

Historic background

- 4.26.4 An area of worked flints is recorded to the north of Budleigh Salterton, 100 m west of the cable route. A further two pieces of worked flint, including a late Neolithic or early Bronze Age end scraper, were found during trial trenching to the south of Pulhayes Farm, 75 m west of the route. A circular cropmark, 75 m west of the route, may be evidence of a Bronze Age ring ditch. However, this could also relate to modern agricultural activity.
- 4.26.5 Romano-British activity is recorded in the form of coin find spots. Two coins of Faustina II were found within the centre of the area. A coin from the reign of Claudius was found in the east of Budleigh Salterton, 50 m west of the route.

- 4.26.6 Historic mapping shows the medieval to post-medieval activity in the area. The 1843 East Budleigh Tithe map shows a house and garden to the north of Budleigh Salterton, on the western extent of the survey area. Mapping also shows a cottage 125 m to the south-east. Fields between East Budleigh and Budleigh Salterton with names Cross Park, Pit Close, Pit Park, and Barns Park indicate former industrial and agricultural activity. Whilst an area of 14 fields containing the word 'Bury' may indicate the position of a fortified dwelling. These are located within the centre and to the east of area 037-A.
- 4.26.7 Further post-medieval activity in the area includes the former route of the Budleigh Salterton Railway. This crosses the southern end of area 037-A on a north-east to south-west orientation. An embankment running along the eastern extent of the cable route relates to the original flood defences dating to the 19th century, which enclosed mudflats (RPS 2016).

Results

- 4.26.8 An overall coverage of 3.1 ha was achieved. The remaining 1.8 ha comprises an area of overgrown vegetation and woodland along a footpath.
- 4.26.9 In the centre of the surveyed area, a complex of linear and curvilinear anomalies has been identified at **4216**. This comprises two parallel positive anomalies that extend roughly east to west for approximately 23 m. At their southern end, a curvilinear anomaly is visible. This covers approximately 22 m and forms a crescent shape with an open western side. There is also a northerly projection from the parallel linear anomalies, which extends approximately 32 m. A parallel linear anomaly (**4217**), located 23 m to the south on the same orientation is associated with these features. This has a similar 2 m width and extends for approximately 30 m. These all relate to former field boundaries recorded on a 19th century tithe map of the area.
- 4.26.10 Three further linear anomalies are present to the north and south on a similar east to west orientation at **4218** to **4220**. These are also present on the tithe map as former field boundaries. These are all positive anomalies with lengths varying between 18 m and 29 m.
- 4.26.11 Two linear anomalies in the area are not recorded on the tithe map. These have been identified at **4221** and **4222**. The anomaly at **4221** extends east-west across the area, while the one at **4222** is on a north-south alignment. These are also likely to relate to the surrounding field system, but are not recorded on any available maps. Therefore, it is not possible to discount completely an archaeological origin.
- 4.26.12 In the south of the surveyed area, a broad band of increased magnetic and ferrous response has been identified at **4223**. This covers an area approximately 70 m by 35 m on a north-north-east to south-south-west orientation. This relates to an area of disturbance associated with the former route of the Budleigh Salterton Railway. Smaller areas of increased magnetic response at **4224** and **4225** may also be associated with the works removing the railway line.
- 4.26.13 Broad bands of weak positive responses are evident across the north of the area at **4226** and **4227**. These vary in width between 6 m and 12 m. The weak and sinuous nature of these anomalies is indicative of natural variation in the background geology.
- 4.26.14 Further evidence of natural geological variation has been identified across the south of the surveyed area at **4228** and **4229**. Several weak positive anomalies of varying shape and size can be seen. The lack of any pattern to the anomalies indicates a natural origin.

4.26.15 The southern end of the surveyed area is covered by strong magnetic responses at **4230**. This is indicative of made ground. The strong magnetic responses are likely to mask any weaker magnetic responses related to archaeological features that may be present in the area.

Discussion

4.26.16 The survey has identified two linear anomalies that may relate to archaeological ditch features. However, it is considered more likely that they relate to a former field system also identified in the data. The field system is recorded on a 19th century tithe map of the area.

4.26.17 To the south, a band of magnetic disturbance relates to the former route of the Budleigh Salterton Railway. A large number of anomalies thought to relate to natural geological variation are also apparent in this area.

4.26.18 The southernmost part of the area is covered by strong magnetic responses indicative of made ground. This has the potential to mask any responses related to archaeological features that may be present in the area.

4.27 050-A to 051-A

Site location, topography, and geology

4.27.1 The area covers 0.5 ha over two fields of grassland. The west and south of the area are bound by Granary Lane, with woodland to the east, and residential buildings to the north. The area lies in the east of Budleigh Salterton on an east facing slope, dropping from 7 m aOD in the west to 3 m aOD in the east (**Figures 82 to 83**).

4.27.2 The solid geology comprises interbedded sandstone and conglomerate of the Triassic Rocks Formation, overlaid by sand and gravel River Terrace Deposits (BGS 2015).

4.27.3 The underlying soils consist of humo-ferric podzols of the 631e (Goldstone) association (SSEW SE Sheet 5 1983). Soils derived from such geological parent material have been shown to produce magnetic contrasts acceptable for the detection of archaeological remains through magnetometer survey.

Historic background

4.27.4 The remains of two post-medieval limekilns form the retaining wall of a traffic island at the junction of Salting Hill and Granary Lane, 50 m south of the area.

4.27.5 Evidence of WWII military activity is present in the south of the area. This is seen in the form of a reinforced concrete cylinder tank trap.

4.27.6 Archaeological observations during 1995 work in the vicinity of Limekiln car park, 25 m east of the area, identified an organic lens of material. This included a sharpened hazel stake and fragments of hazel twigs (RPS 2016).

Results

4.27.7 An overall coverage of 0.2 ha was achieved with the remaining 0.4 ha comprising and area of overgrown vegetation and woodland.

4.27.8 The surveyed areas are dominated by magnetically strong responses. This is indicative of made ground. The strong magnetic responses are likely to mask any responses related to archaeological features that may be present in the area.



Discussion

- 4.27.9 The survey has not identified any anomalies of archaeological origin. The strongly magnetic responses related to made ground covering the area have the potential to obscure weaker archaeological responses.



5 CONCLUSION

- 5.1.1 The detailed gradiometer survey has been successful in detecting areas of anomalies relating to archaeological features along the scheme.
- 5.1.2 Two main areas have been identified as being clear evidence of archaeological activity. At the north of the route, in area 002-A, a Bronze Age or Iron Age ring ditch has been identified, alongside a possibly associated linear ditch feature. To the north-east, several rectilinear and linear anomalies can be seen. These likely relate to enclosures and land division, possibly as part of a wider field system. It is considered likely that these are associated with the post-medieval earthworks recorded in the surrounding area.
- 5.1.3 The second area is in the southern half of the cable route, at areas 041-A and 042-A. This includes two roughly 8 m by 8 m rectilinear ditch features and a ring ditch feature. These appear to be enclosed by larger ditches. Whilst it is likely the ring ditch and smaller rectilinear features are prehistoric in date, there is evidence to suggest various phases of activity. Anomalies seen on different alignments, and in places appearing to cut each other, suggest that the features are not contemporaneous with each other. Several linear anomalies, possibly associated with the area of enclosures, extend west along the cable route. There is also another enclosure 250 m to the south-east at **4143**, which may also be associated. The constraints of the survey make it difficult to establish the relationship between these features.
- 5.1.4 There are numerous anomalies that have been classified as possible archaeology. Whilst most of these are linear anomalies that cannot be accurately interpreted due to the constraints of the survey area, there are several areas of particular note. In area 004-A, a small rectilinear anomaly has been identified at **4023**. This may represent a small ditched enclosure. In area 009-A, a series of strongly magnetic anomalies at **4026** is thought to relate to water management features as part of water meadows. In area 013-A, a crescent shape anomaly can be seen at **4040**. This may relate to a Bronze Age ring ditch, with the full extent of the feature not seen due to the constraints of the survey area. Finally, in area 047-A another crescent shaped anomaly with a possibly associated pit-like feature can be seen at **4187**. Again, this may be evidence of a plough-damaged Bronze Age ring ditch.
- 5.1.5 Whilst the most clearly notable possible archaeological anomalies have been discussed, this does not mean the other anomalies should be disregarded. The nature of the narrow survey corridor makes interpretation of linear anomalies difficult, as for many of them it is likely that only a small section is visible in the data.
- 5.1.6 The survey has also identified a large number of modern features. These include numerous services, land drains, and areas of ploughing.



6 REFERENCES

6.1 Bibliography

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6.2 Cartographic and documentary sources

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6.3 Online resources

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<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

Old Maps (accessed September 2017)
<https://www.old-maps.co.uk>



7 APPENDICES

7.1 Appendix 1: Survey Equipment and Data Processing

Survey methods and equipment

Handheld Instrument

The magnetic data for this project was acquired using a Bartington 601-2 dual magnetic gradiometer system. This instrument has two sensor assemblies fixed horizontally 1m apart allowing two traverses to be recorded simultaneously. Each sensor contains two fluxgate magnetometers arranged vertically with a 1m separation, and measures the difference between the vertical components of the total magnetic field within each sensor array. This arrangement of magnetometers suppresses any diurnal or low frequency effects.

The gradiometers have an effective resolution of 0.03nT over a ± 100 nT range, and measurements from each sensor are logged at intervals of 0.25m. All of the data are stored on an integrated data logger for subsequent post-processing and analysis.

Wessex Archaeology undertakes two types of magnetic surveys: scanning and detail. Both types depend upon the establishment of an accurate 20m or 30m site grid, which is achieved using a Leica Viva RTK GNSS instrument and then extended using tapes. The Leica Viva system receives corrections from a network of reference stations operated by the Ordnance Survey and Leica Geosystems, allowing positions to be determined with a precision of 0.02m in real-time and therefore exceed the level of accuracy recommended by Historic England (English Heritage 2008) for geophysical surveys.

Scanning surveys consist of recording data at 0.25m intervals along transects spaced 10m apart, acquiring a minimum of 80 data points per transect. Due to the relatively coarse transect interval, scanning surveys should only be expected to detect extended regions of archaeological anomalies, when there is a greater likelihood of distinguishing such responses from the background magnetic field.

The detailed surveys consist of 20m x 20m or 30m x 30m grids, and data are collected at 0.25m intervals along traverses spaced 1m apart. These strategies give 1600 or 3600 measurements per 20m or 30m grid respectively, and are the recommended methodologies for archaeological surveys of this type (English Heritage 2008).

Data may be collected with a higher sample density where complex archaeological anomalies are encountered, to aid the detection and characterisation of small and ephemeral features. Data may be collected at up to 0.125m intervals along traverses spaced up to 0.25m apart, resulting in a maximum of 28800 readings per 30m grid, exceeding that recommended by Historic England (English Heritage 2008) for characterisation surveys.

Cart-based system

The magnetic data for this project will be acquired using a non-magnetic cart fitted with 4x Bartington Grad-01-1000L magnetic gradiometers. The instrument has four sensor assemblies fixed horizontally 1 m apart allowing four traverses to be recorded simultaneously. Each sensor contains two fluxgate magnetometers arranged vertically with a 1m separation, and measures the difference between the vertical components of the total magnetic field within each sensor array. This arrangement of magnetometers suppresses any diurnal or low frequency effects.

The gradiometers have an effective resolution of 0.03 nT over a ± 100 nT range, and measurements from each sensor are logged at intervals of 0.25 m. All of the data are then relayed to a Leica Viva CS35 tablet, running the MLgrad601 program, which is used to record the survey



data from the array of Grad601 probes at a rate of 10 Hz. The program also receives measurements from a GPS system, which is fixed to the cart at a measured distance from the sensors, providing real time locational data for each data point.

The cart-based system relies upon accurate GPS location data which is collected using a Leica Viva system with rover and base station. This receives corrections from a network of reference stations operated by the Ordnance Survey and Leica Geosystems, allowing positions to be determined with a precision of 0.02m in real-time and therefore exceed the level of accuracy recommended by Historic England (English Heritage 2008) for geophysical surveys.

Data may be collected with a higher sample density where complex archaeological anomalies are encountered, to aid the detection and characterisation of small and ephemeral features. Data may be collected at up to 0.125 m intervals along traverses spaced up to 0.25m apart.

Post-processing

Handheld instrument

The magnetic data collected during the detail survey are downloaded from the Bartington system for processing and analysis using both commercial and in-house software. This software allows for both the data and the images to be processed in order to enhance the results for analysis; however, it should be noted that minimal data processing is conducted so as not to distort the anomalies.

As the scanning data are not as closely distributed as with detailed survey, they are georeferenced using the GPS information and interpolated to highlight similar anomalies in adjacent transects. Directional trends may be removed before interpolation to produce more easily understood images.

Typical data and image processing steps may include:

- Destripe – Applying a zero-mean traverse in order to remove differences caused by directional effects inherent in the magnetometer;
- Destagger – Shifting each traverse longitudinally by a number of readings. This corrects for operator errors and is used to enhance linear features;
- Despike – Filtering isolated data points that exceed the mean by a specified amount to reduce the appearance of dominant anomalous readings (generally only used for earth resistance data)

Typical displays of the data used during processing and analysis:

- Greyscale – Presents the data in plan view using a greyscale to indicate the relative strength of the signal at each measurement point. These plots can be produced in colour to highlight certain features but generally greyscale plots are used during analysis of the data.

Cart based system

The magnetic data collected during the detail survey are downloaded from the Bartington cart system for processing and analysis using both commercial and in-house software. This software allows for both the data and the images to be processed in order to enhance the results for analysis; however, it should be noted that minimal data processing is conducted so as not to distort the anomalies.

The cart-based system generally requires a lesser amount of post-processing than the handheld Bartington Grad 601-2 fluxgate gradiometer instrument. This is largely because mounting the gradiometers on the cart reduces the occurrence of operator error; caused by inconsistent walking speeds and deviation in traverse position due to varying ground cover and topography.

Typical data and image processing steps may include:



- GPS Destripe – Determines the median of each transect and then subtracts that value from each data point in the transect. May be used to remove the striping effect seen within a survey caused by directional effects, drift, etc.
- GPS Base Interpolation – Sets the X & Y interval of the interpolated data and the track radius (area around each data point that is included in the interpolated result).
- Discard Overlaps - Intended to eliminate a track(s) that have been collected too close to one another. Without this, the results of the interpolation process can be distorted as it tries to accommodate very close points with potentially differing values.

Typical displays of the data used during processing and analysis:

- Greyscale – Presents the data in plan view using a greyscale to indicate the relative strength of the signal at each measurement point. These plots can be produced in colour to highlight certain features but generally greyscale plots are used during analysis of the data.



7.2 Appendix 2: Geophysical Interpretation

The interpretation methodology used by Wessex Archaeology separates the anomalies into four main categories: archaeological, modern, agricultural and uncertain origin/geological.

The archaeological category is used for features when the form, nature and pattern of the anomaly are indicative of archaeological material. Further sources of information such as aerial photographs may also have been incorporated in providing the final interpretation. This category is further sub-divided into three groups, implying a decreasing level of confidence:

- Archaeology – used when there is a clear geophysical response and anthropogenic pattern.
- Possible archaeology – used for features which give a response but which form no discernible pattern or trend.

The modern category is used for anomalies that are presumed to be relatively modern in date:

- Ferrous – used for responses caused by ferrous material. These anomalies are likely to be of modern origin.
- Modern service – used for responses considered relating to cables and pipes; most are composed of ferrous/ceramic material although services made from non-magnetic material can sometimes be observed.

The agricultural category is used for the following:

- Former field boundaries – used for ditch sections that correspond to the position of boundaries marked on earlier mapping.
- Ridge and furrow – used for broad and diffuse linear anomalies that are considered to indicate areas of former ridge and furrow.
- Ploughing – used for well-defined narrow linear responses, usually aligned parallel to existing field boundaries.
- Drainage – used to define the course of ceramic field drains that are visible in the data as a series of repeating bipolar (black and white) responses.

The uncertain origin/geological category is used for features when the form, nature and pattern of the anomaly are not sufficient to warrant a classification as an archaeological feature. This category is further sub-divided into:

- Increased magnetic response – used for areas dominated by indistinct anomalies which may have some archaeological potential.
- Trend – used for low amplitude or indistinct linear anomalies.
- Superficial geology – used for diffuse edged spreads considered to relate to shallow geological deposits. They can be distinguished as areas of positive, negative or broad bipolar (positive and negative) anomalies.



7.3 Appendix 3: OASIS form

Project Details:

Project name		FAB Link Interconnector, UK Cable Route, Devon			
Type of project		Detailed gradiometer survey (Recording Project)			
Project description		<p>A detailed gradiometer survey was conducted over the UK cable route forming part of the FAB Link Interconnector. This covers an approximately 20.8 km route from the east of Broadclyst in the north to Budleigh Salterton in the south.</p> <p>Three areas of archaeological anomalies are located along the route. The first of these comprises a probable Bronze Age or Iron Age ring ditch. An area of probably post-medieval enclosures and land divisions are also apparent to the north-east. The second is an area of multi-phase activity likely dating back to the prehistoric period. A ring ditch and two small rectilinear enclosures have been identified, which appear to be surrounded by larger enclosures. The varying alignments of features suggests various phases of activity. The third area is the smallest, and comprises linear ditches with a curved ditch at their western end. Interpretation of these anomalies is hampered by the constraints of the survey area.</p>			
Project dates		Start: 15-05-2017			
Previous work		Environmental Risk Assessment			
Future work		Trial Trenching			
Project Code:	116760	HER event no.	N/A	OASIS form ID:	wessexar1-298333
		NMR no.	N/A		
		SM no.	N/A		
Planning Application Ref.					
Site Status		None			
Land use		Cultivated Land 1, Cultivated Land 2, Other 5 - Garden			
Monument type		N/A	Period	N/A	

Project Location:

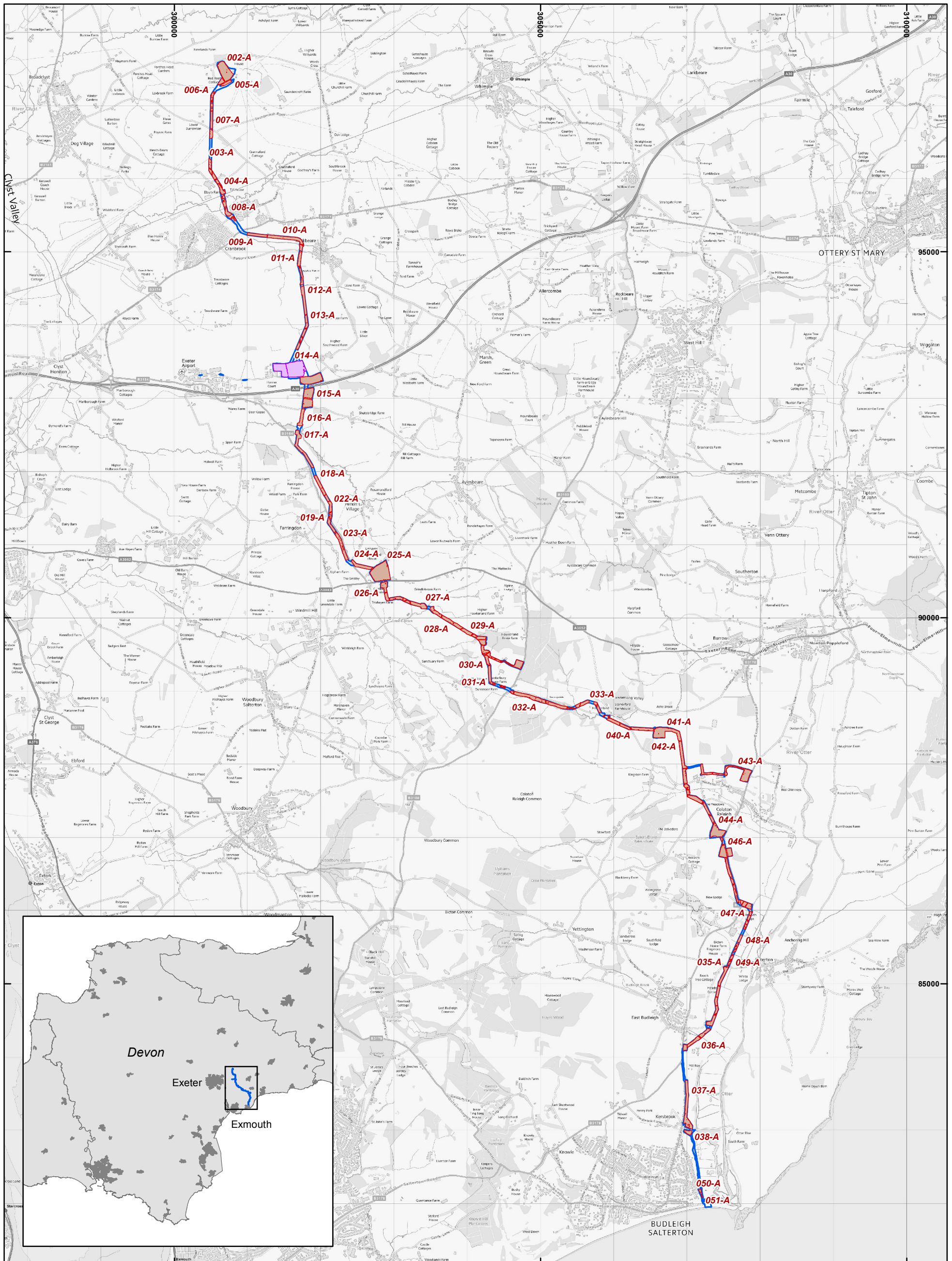
Site Address	Tillhouse Road, Broadclyst, Devon to Granary Lane, Budleigh Salterton, Devon		Postcode	EX5 3BG to EX9 6JD	
County	Devon	District	East Devon	Parish	Broad Clyst to Budleigh Salterton
Study Area	103 ha	Height OD	4 – 130 m aOD	NGR	SY 0062597595 - SY 0729081945

Project Creators:

Name of Organisation		Wessex Archaeology			
Project brief originator		RPS	Project brief originator		RPS
Project Manager		Lucy Learmonth	Project Manager		Lucy Learmonth
Sponsor or funding body		FAB Link Ltd	Sponsor or funding body		FAB Link Ltd

Project Archive and Bibliography:

Physical archive	N/A	Digital Archive	Geophysics, survey and report	Paper Archive	N/A
Report title	FAB Link Interconnector, UK Cable Route, Devon			Date	2017
Author	Wessex Archaeology	Description	Unpublished report	Report ref.	116760.01



■ Survey Boundary
■ Survey extents
■ Survey extents: data collected by Stratascan in April 2016 as part of report ref. 9818



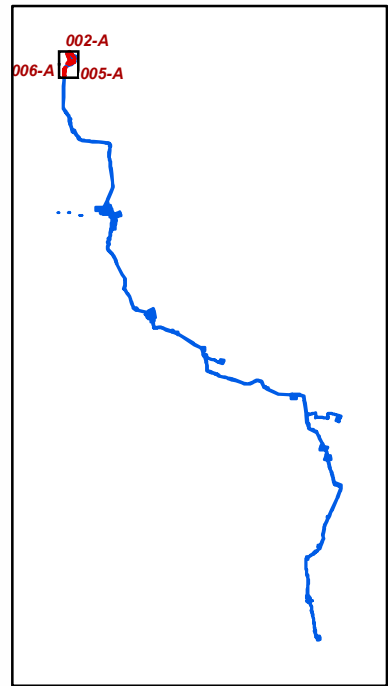
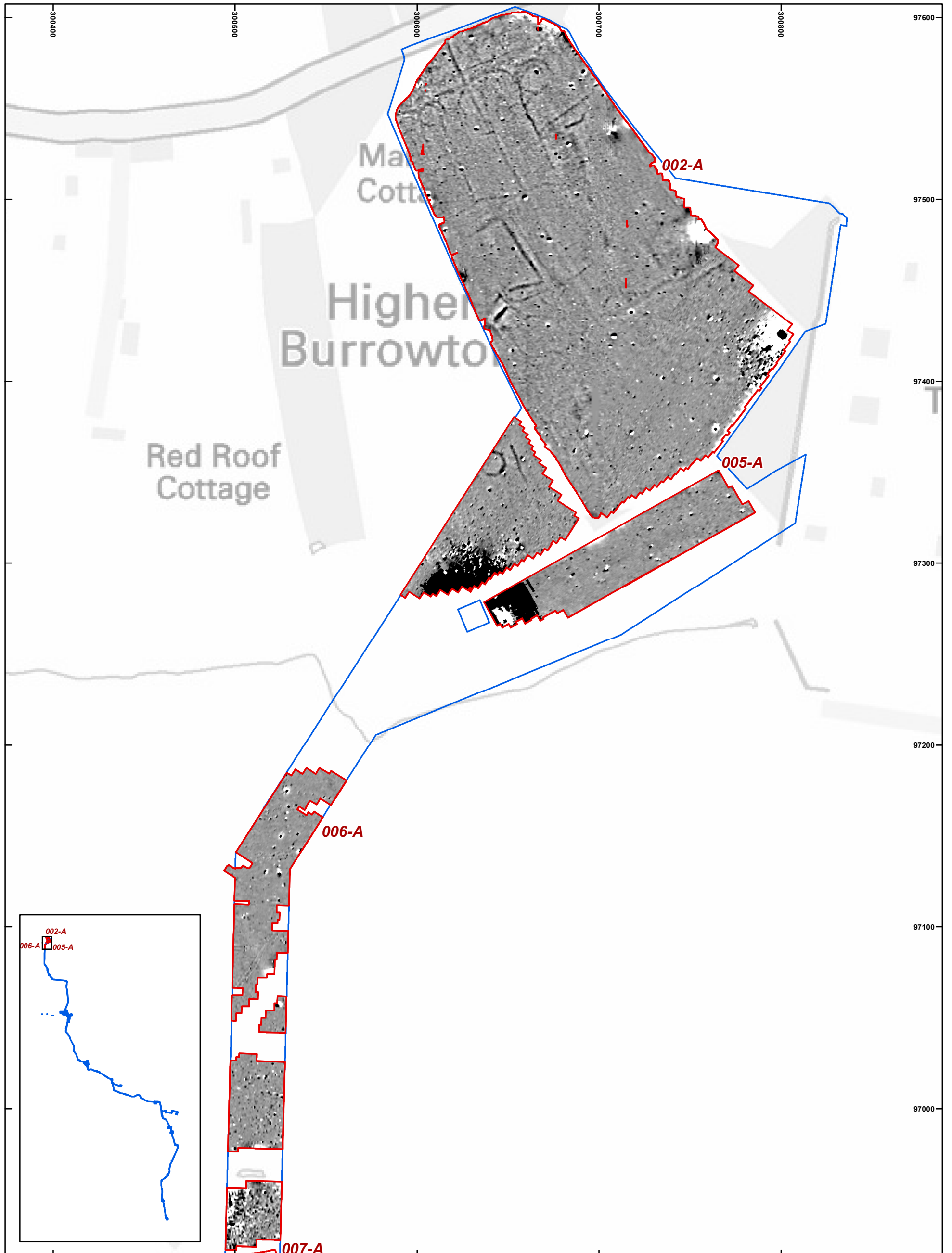
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Site location

Figure 1



□ Survey Boundary
□ Survey extents



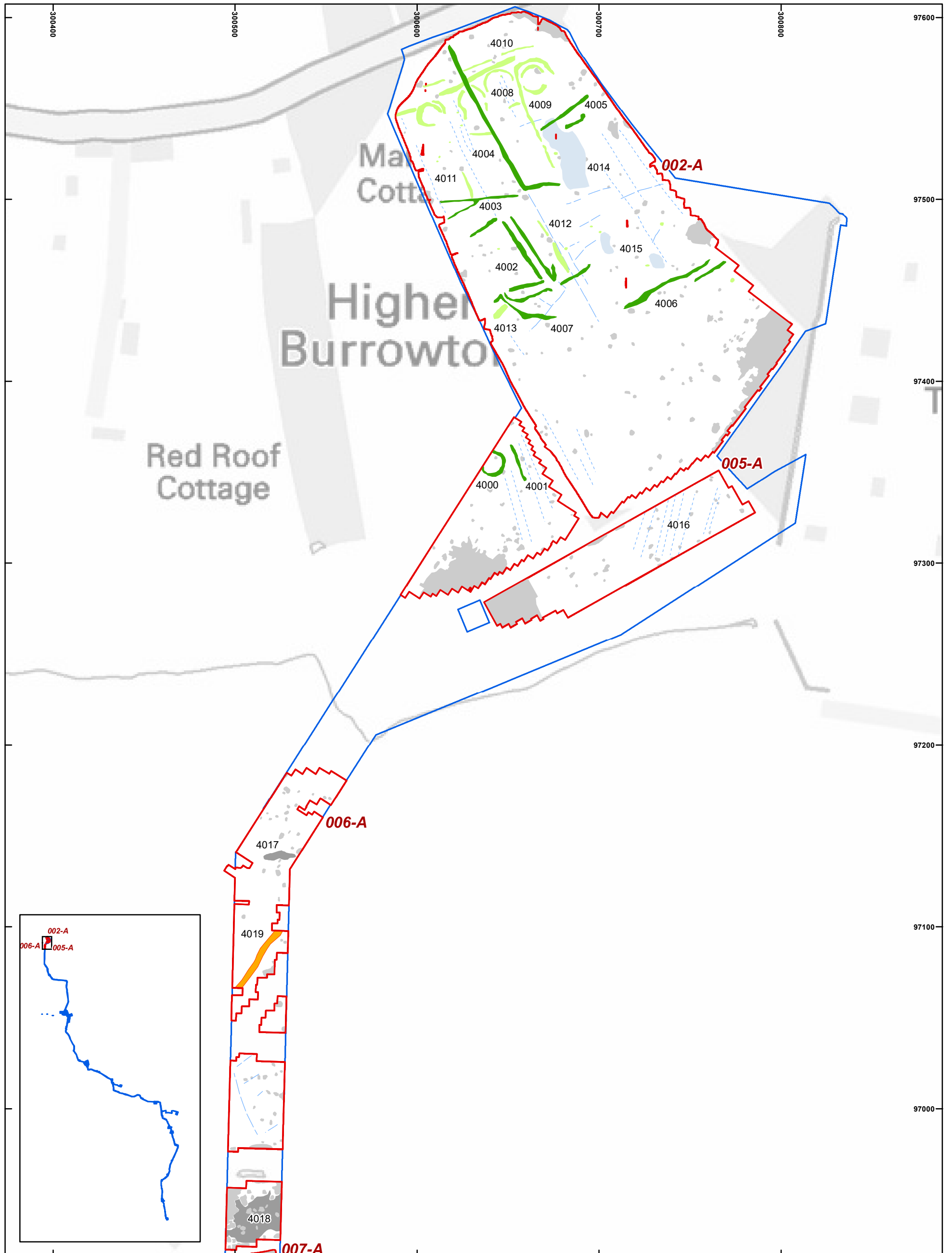
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Greyscale plot: 002-A, 005-A, 006-A

Figure 2



Survey Boundary	Archaeology	Trend
Survey extents	Possible archaeology	Ploughing
Ferrous	Increased magnetic response	
Trackway	Superficial geology	

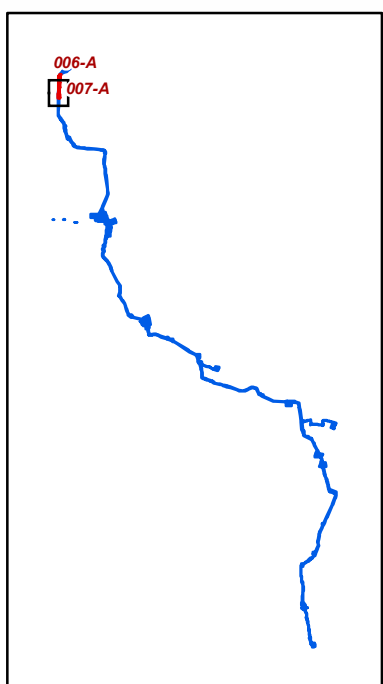
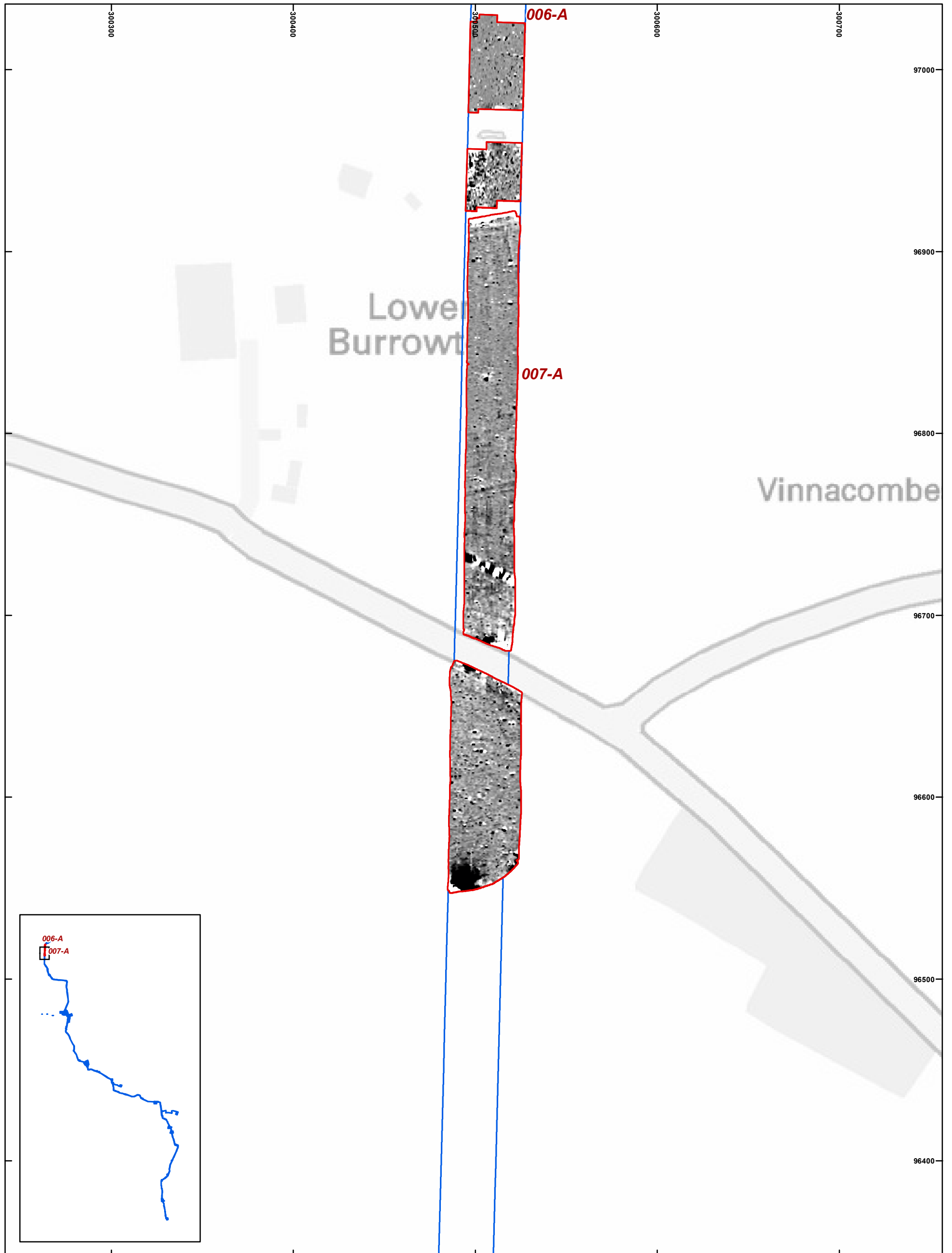
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Interpretation: 002-A, 005-A, 006-A


Figure 3



Survey Boundary
 Survey extents





+3nT



-2nT

0 50 m



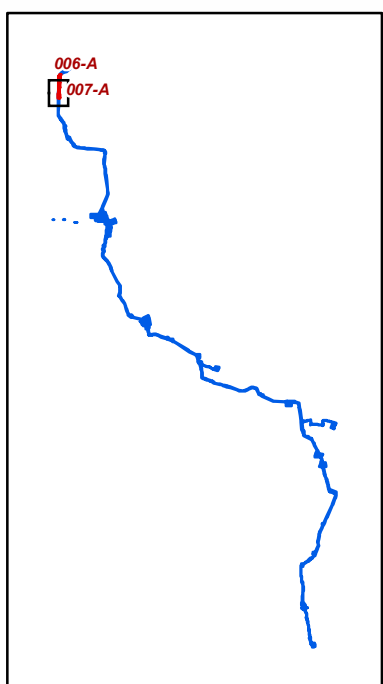
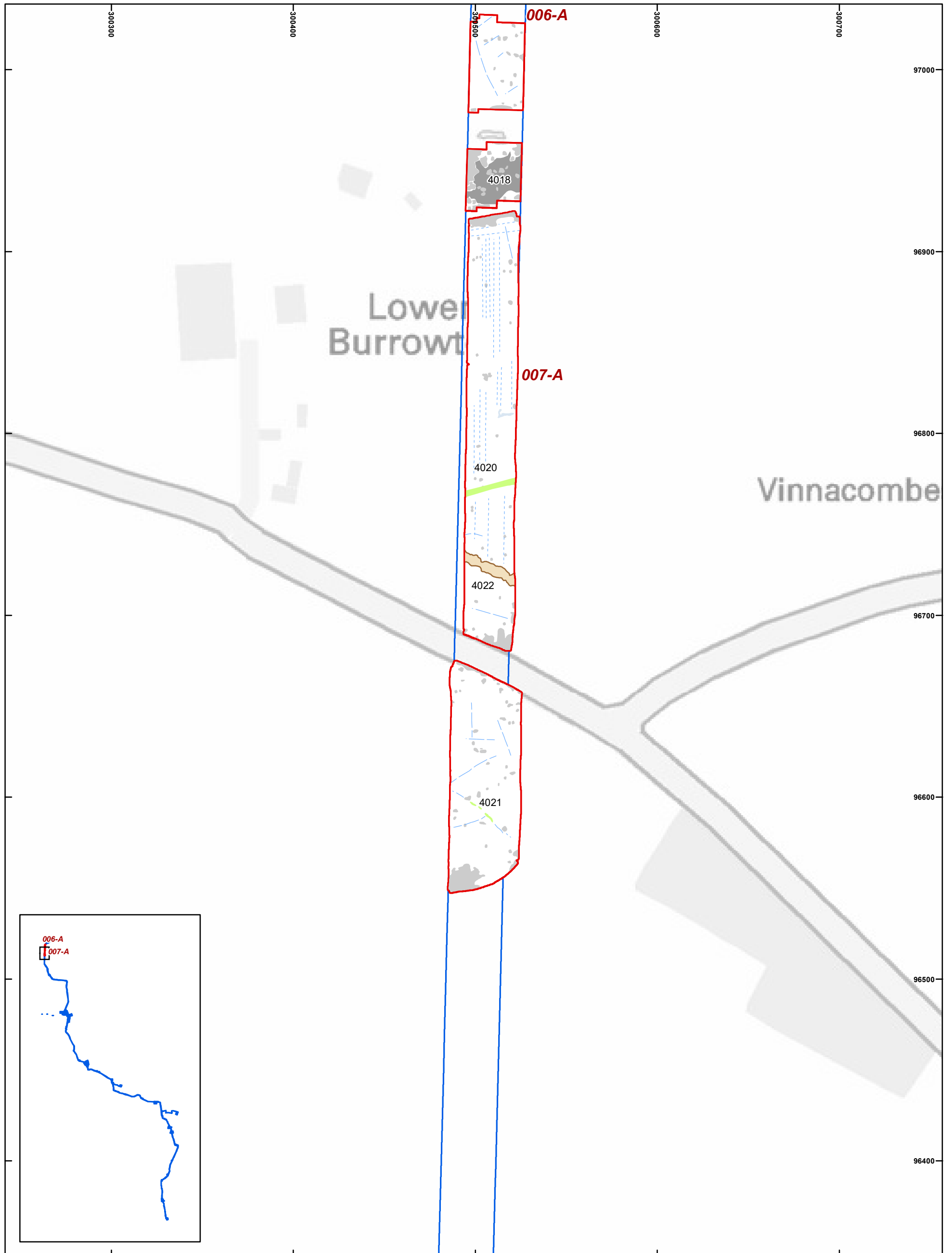


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Greyscale plot: 006-A, 007-A

Figure 4



Survey Boundary	Possible archaeology	Trend
Survey extents	Ferrous	Ploughing
	Increased magnetic response	
	Superficial geology	
	Modern service	

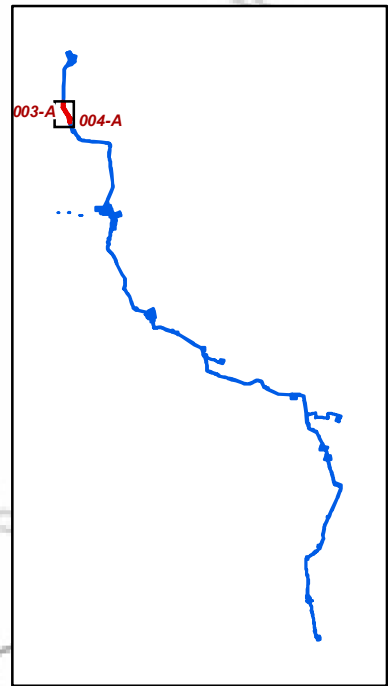
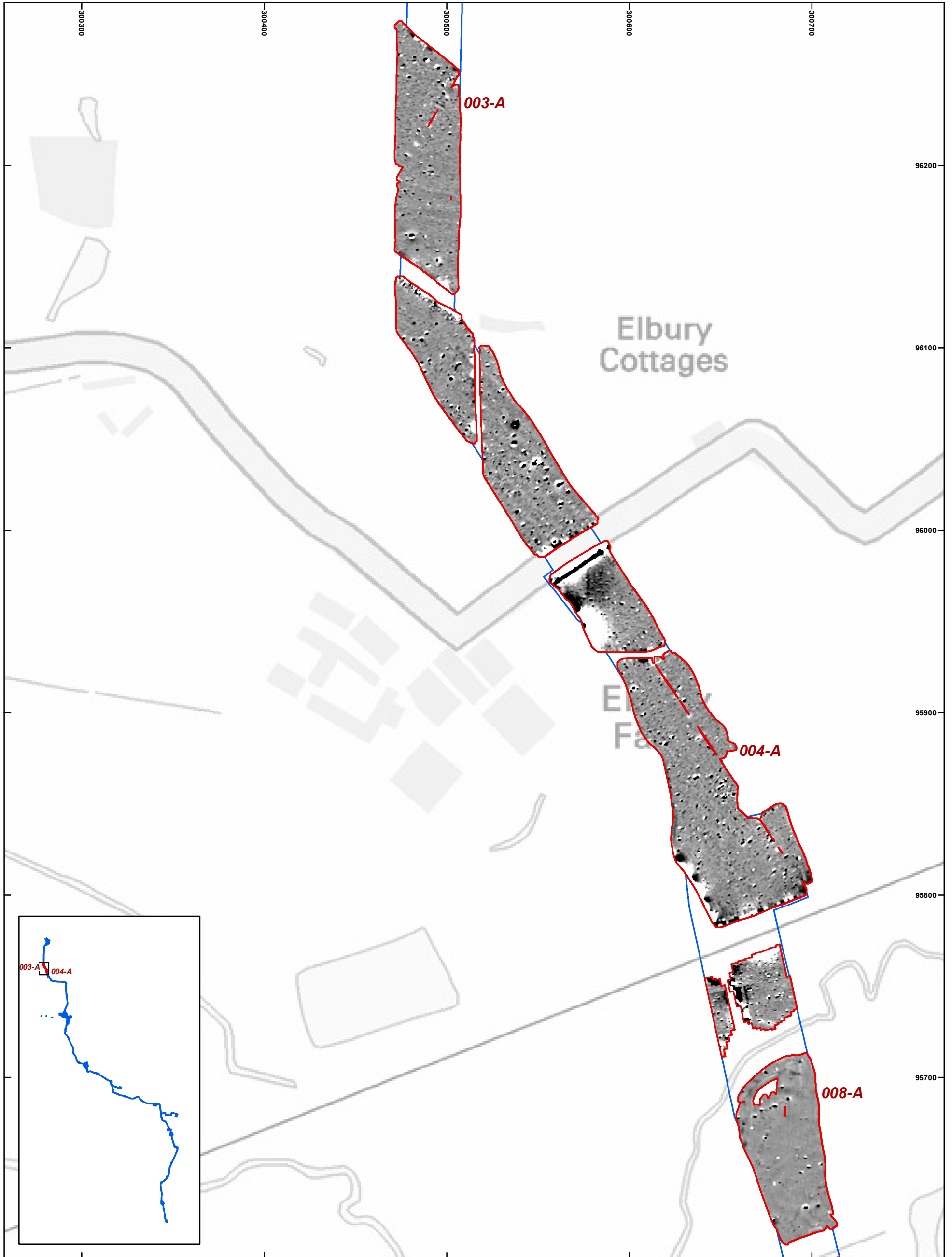
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Interpretation: 006-A, 007-A

Figure 5



□ Survey Boundary
□ Survey extents



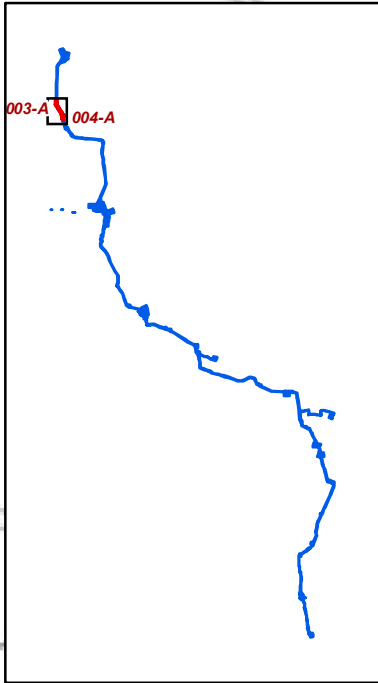
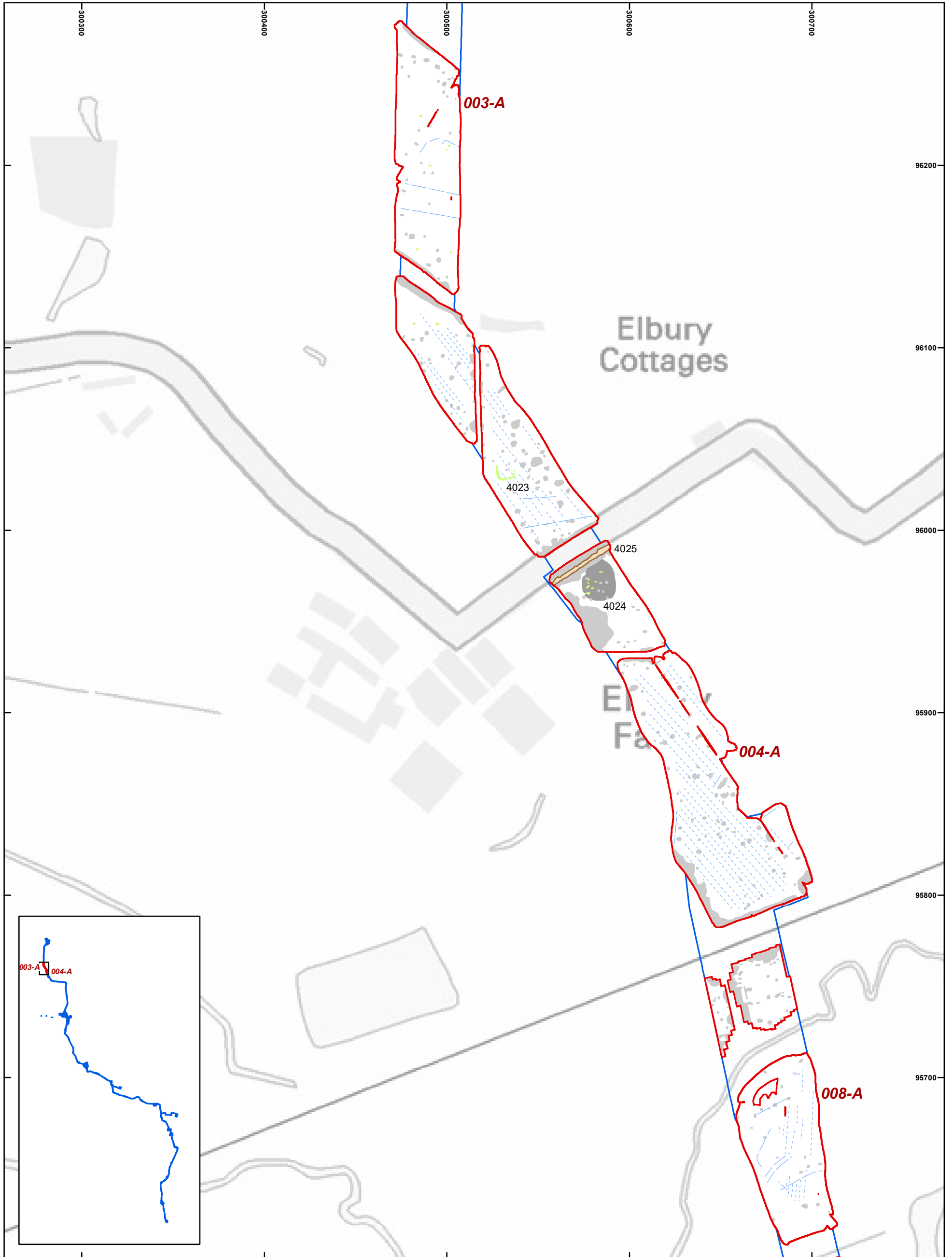
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Greyscale plot: 004-A

Figure 6



Survey Boundary	Possible archaeology	Trend
Survey extents	Ferrous	Ploughing
	Increased magnetic response	
	Superficial geology	
	Modern service	

0 50 m

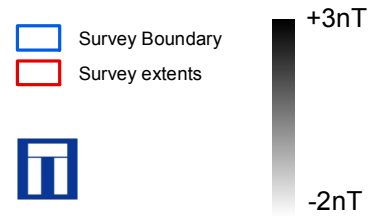
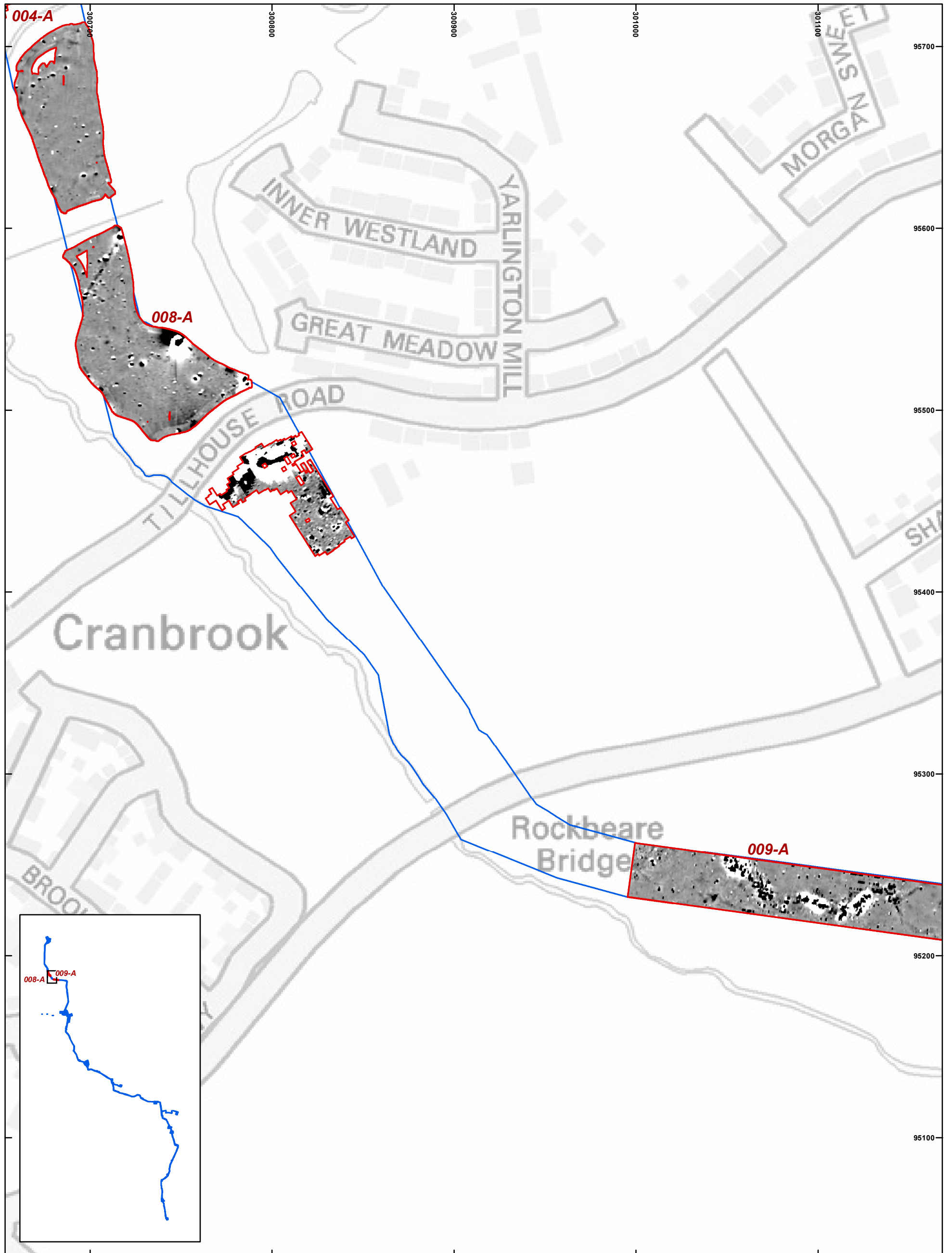


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Interpretation: 004-A

Figure 7

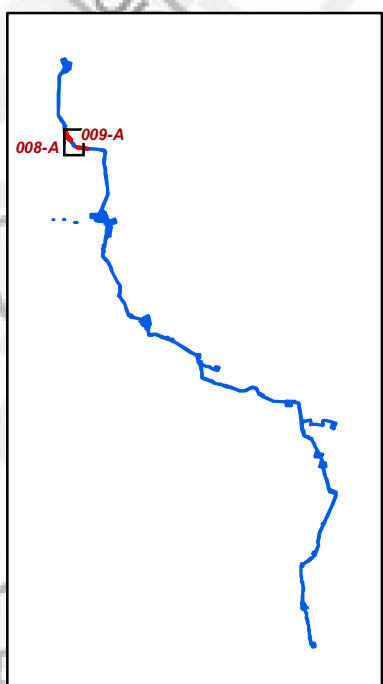
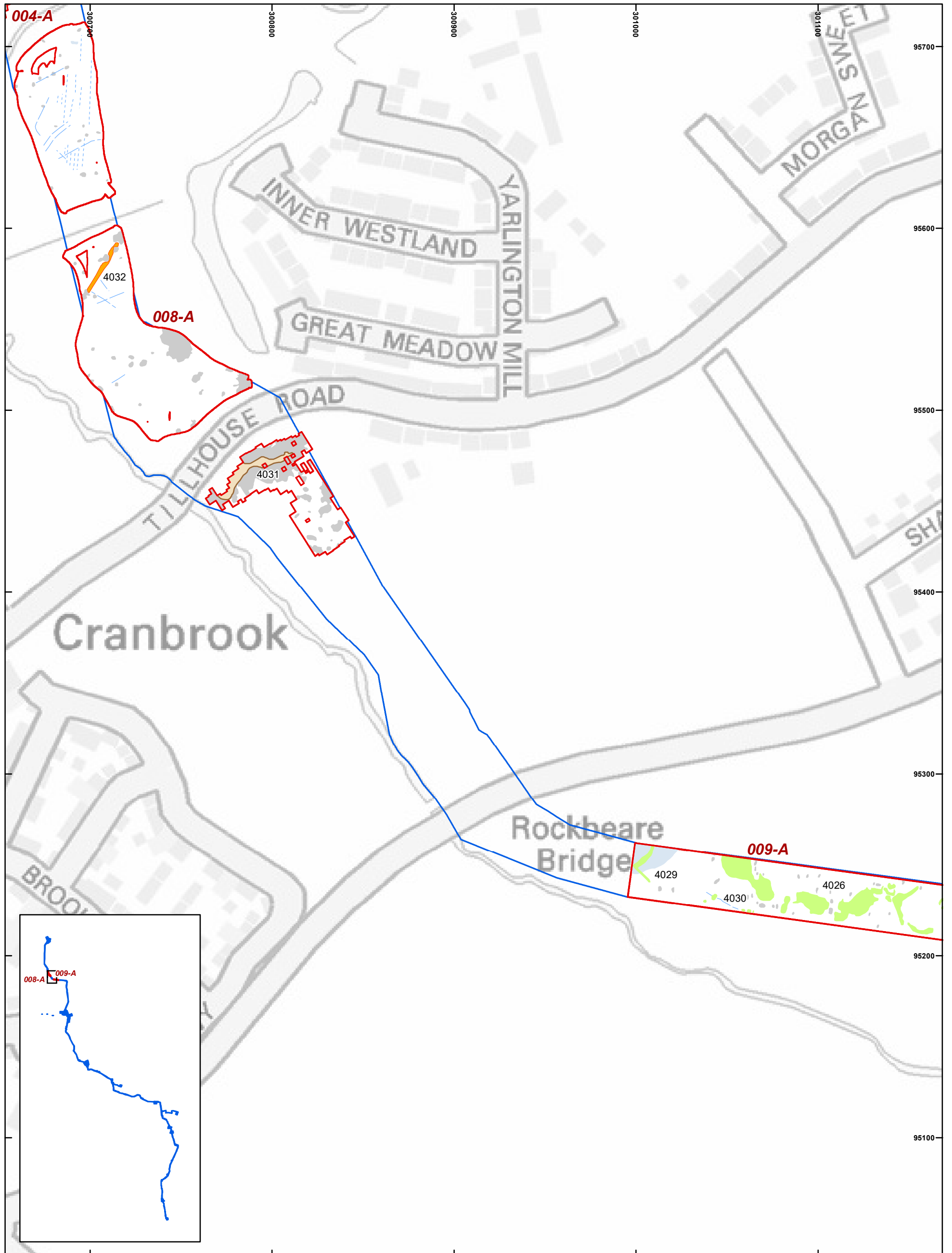


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Greyscale plot: 008-A, 009-A

Figure 8



Survey Boundary	Possible archaeology	Trend
Survey extents	Ferrous	Ploughing
Trackway	Superficial geology	
Modern service		

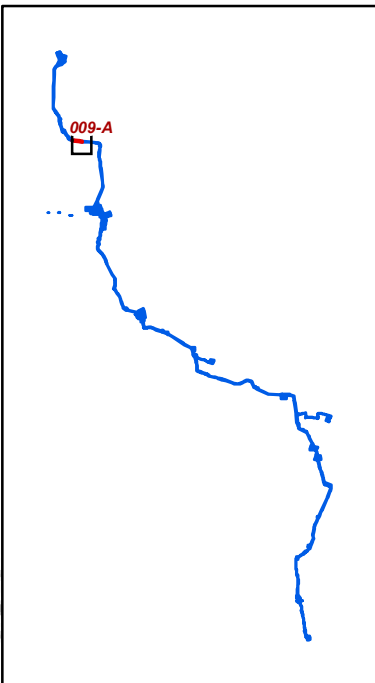
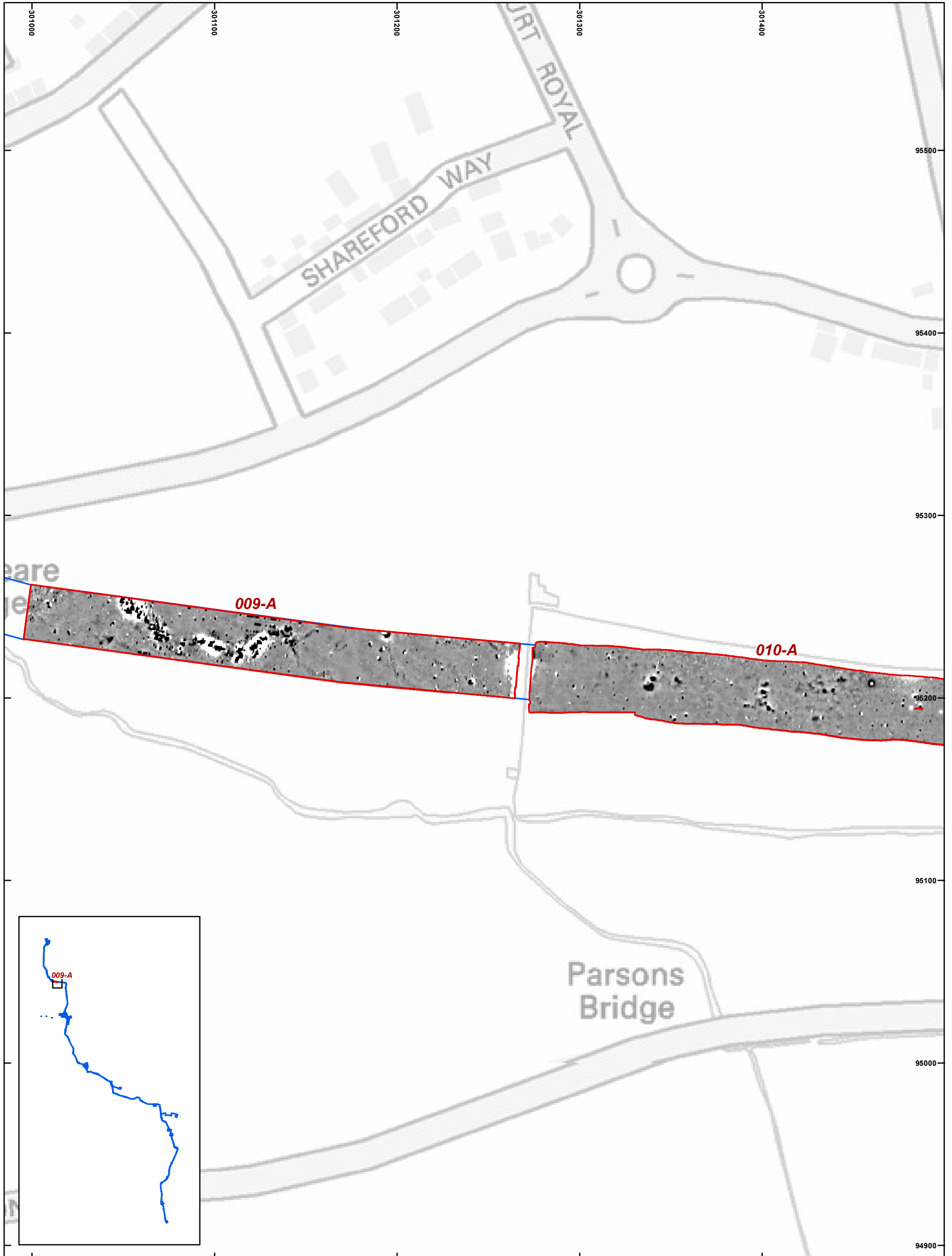
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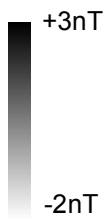
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Interpretation: 008-A, 009-A

Figure 9



- ▭ Survey Boundary
- ▭ Survey extents



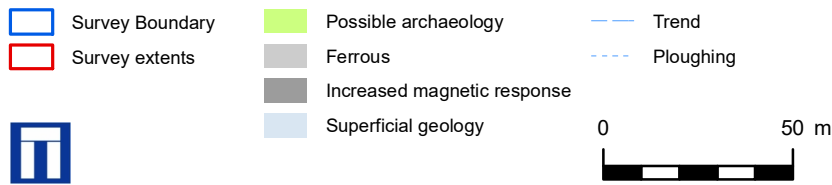
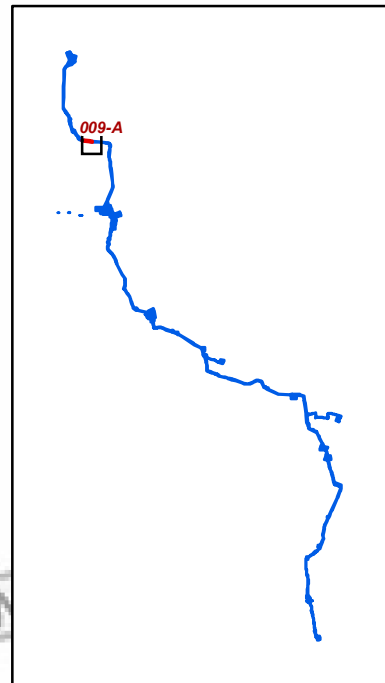
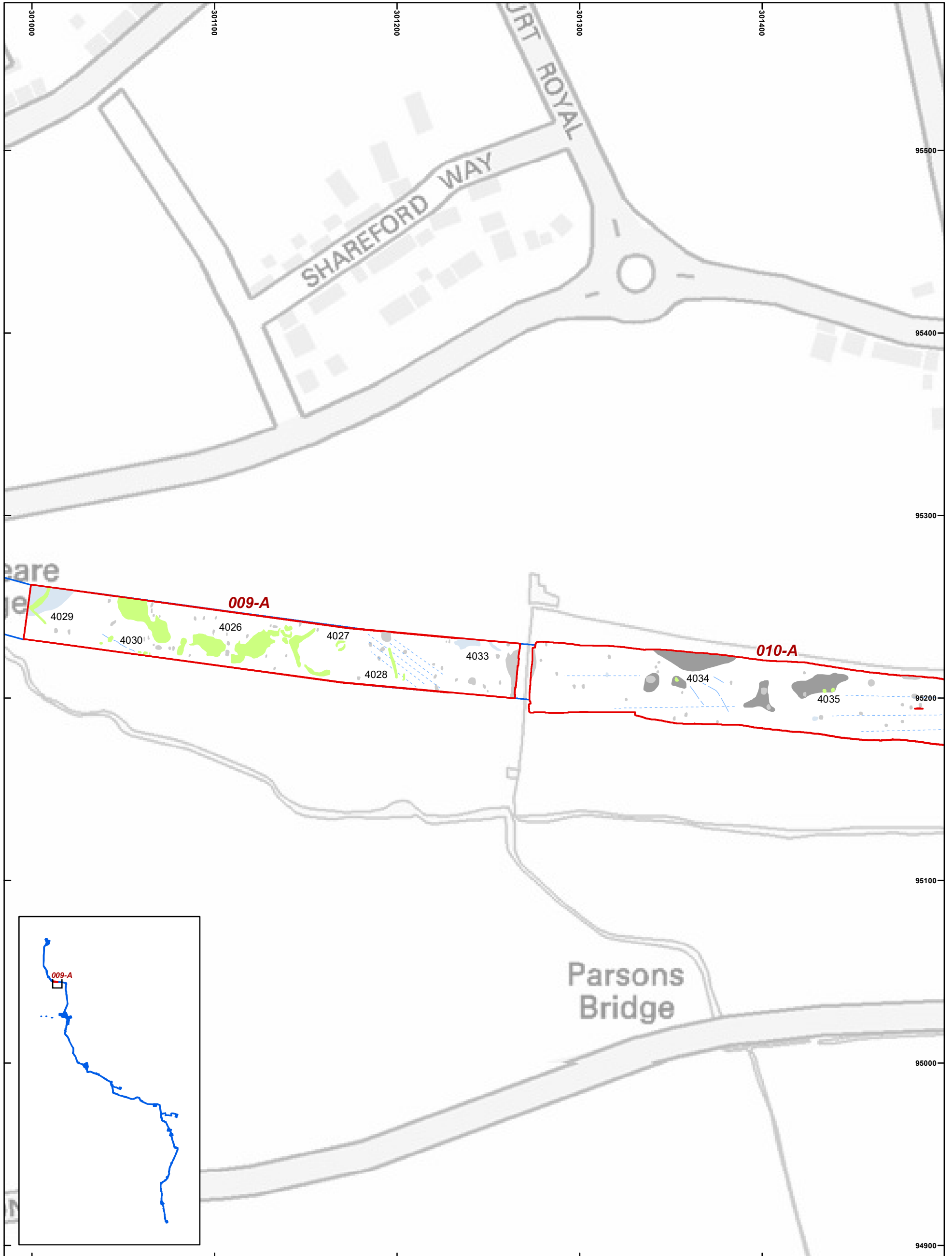
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Greyscale plot: 009-A

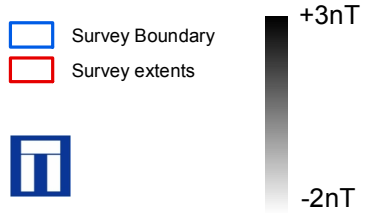
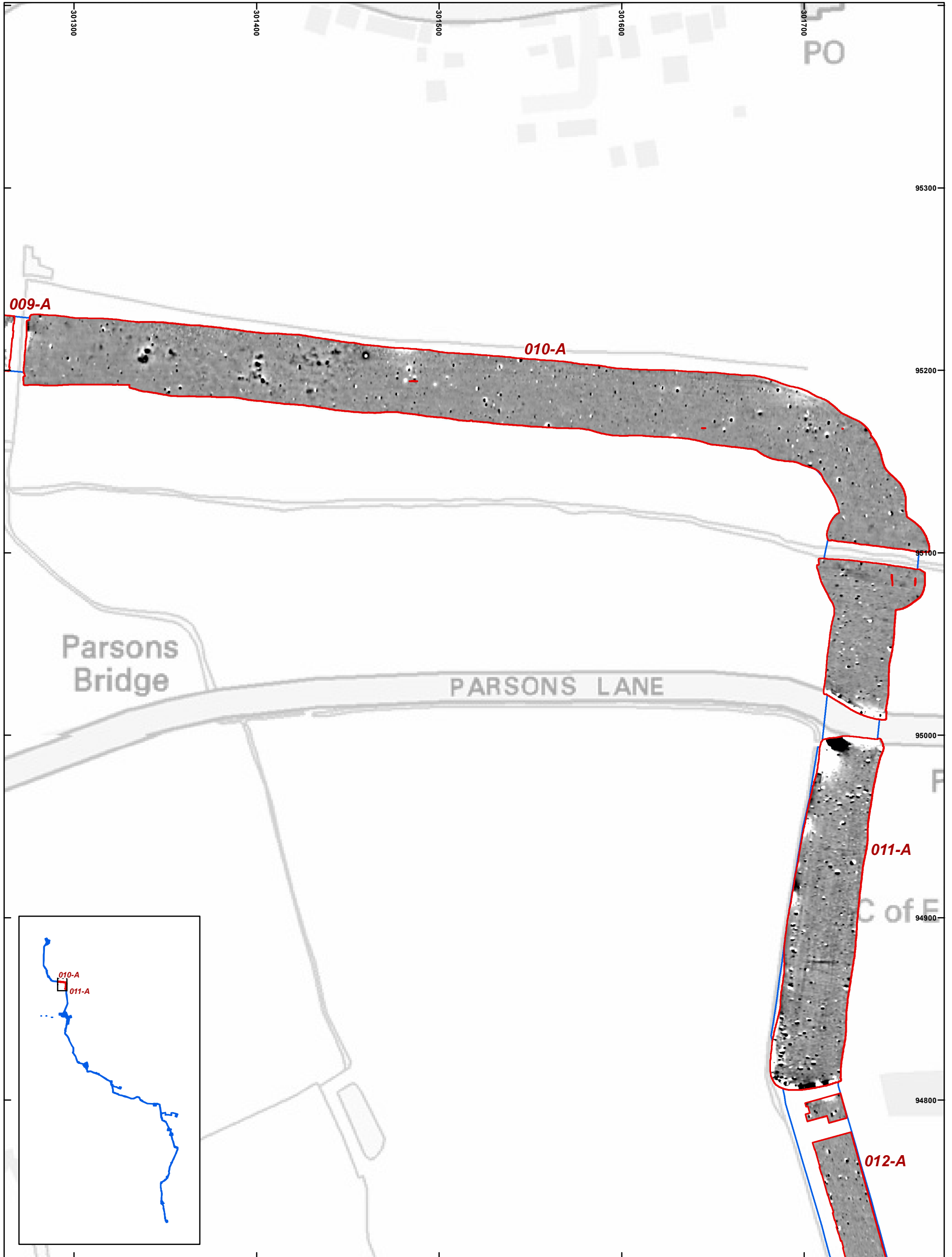
Figure 10



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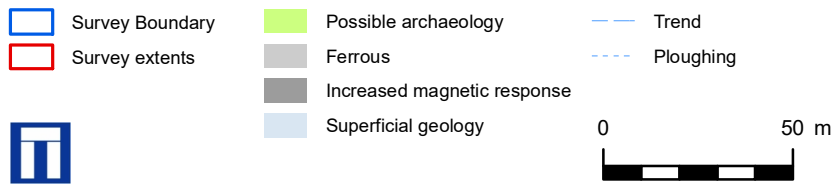
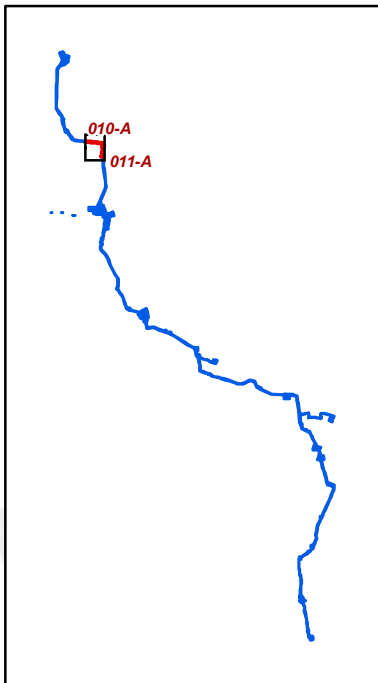
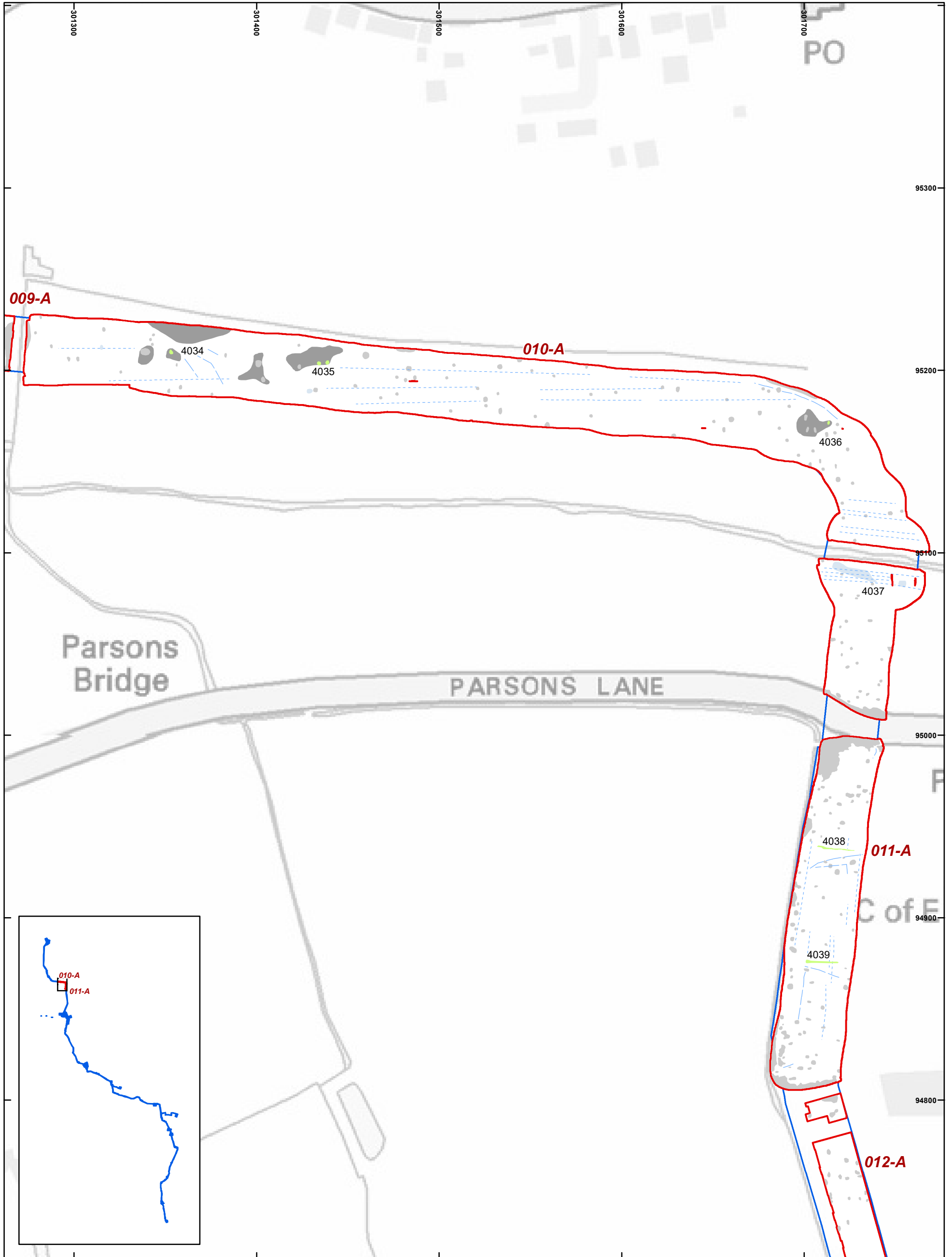
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Greyscale plot: 010-A, 011-A

Figure 12



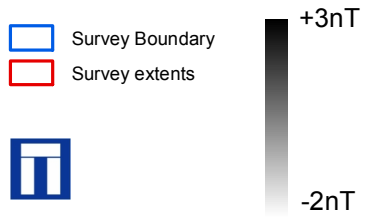
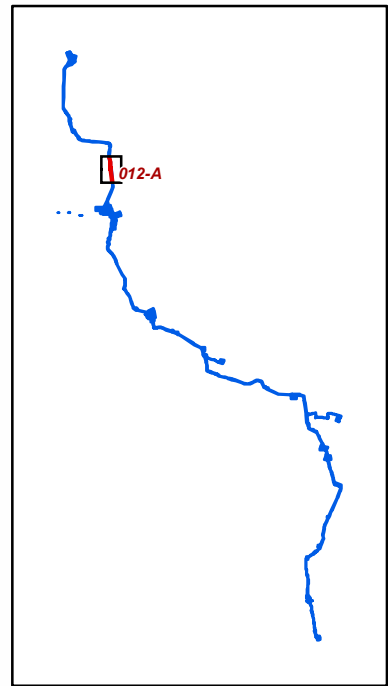
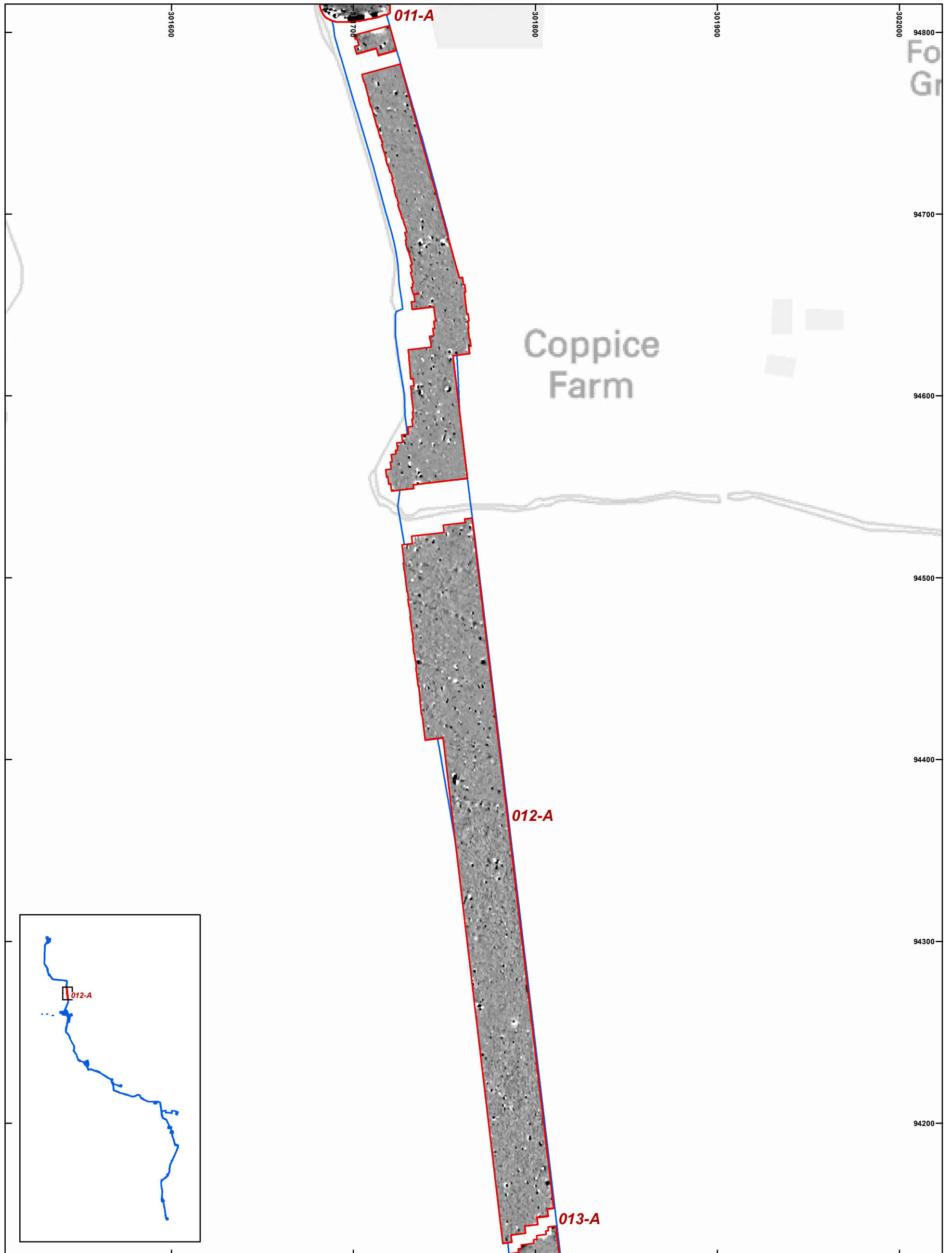
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Interpretation: 010-A, 011-A

Figure 13

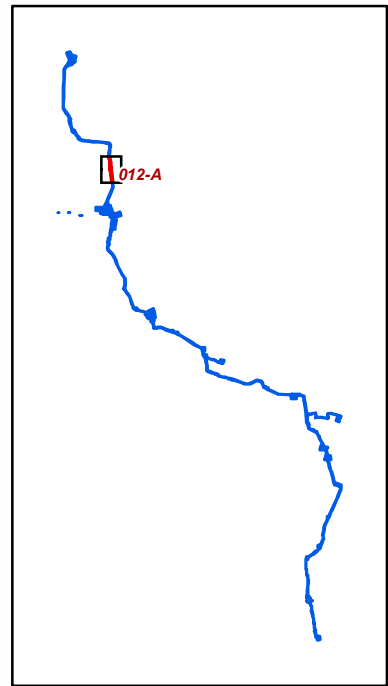
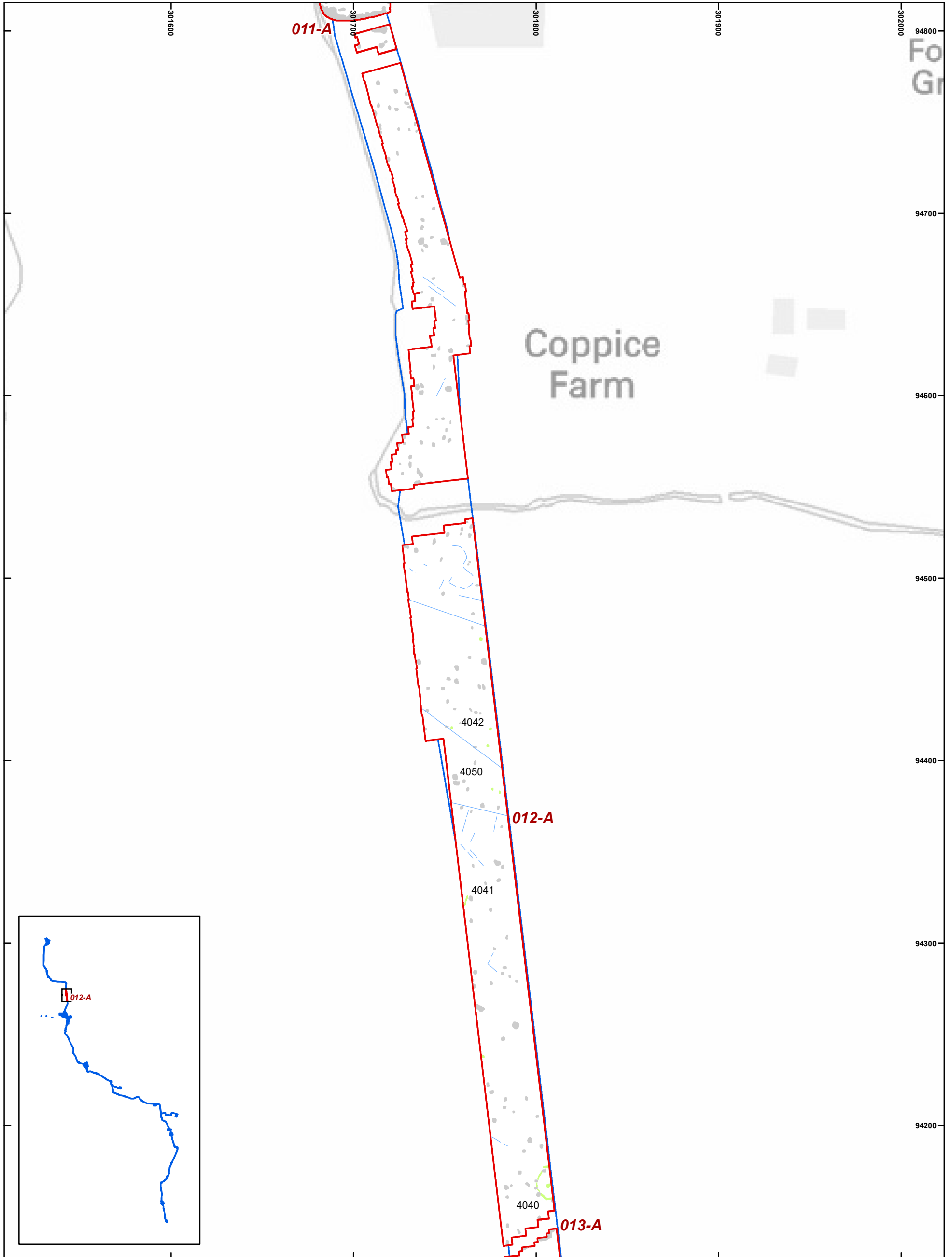


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Greyscale plot: 012-A

Figure 14



- Survey Boundary
- Survey extents
- Possible archaeology
- Ferrous
- Trend
- Drainage

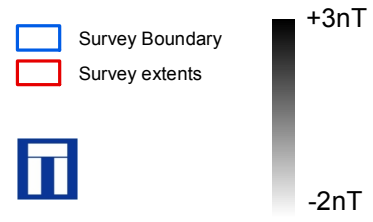
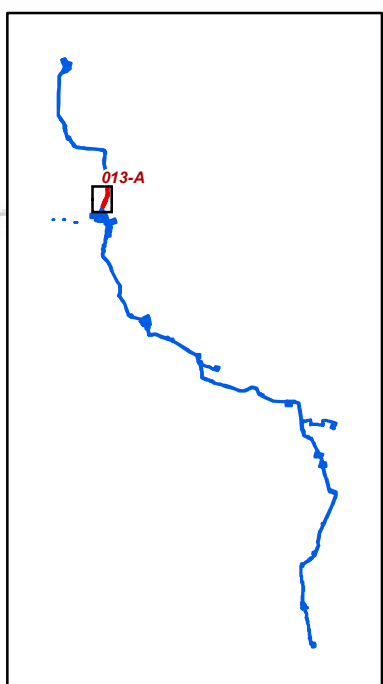
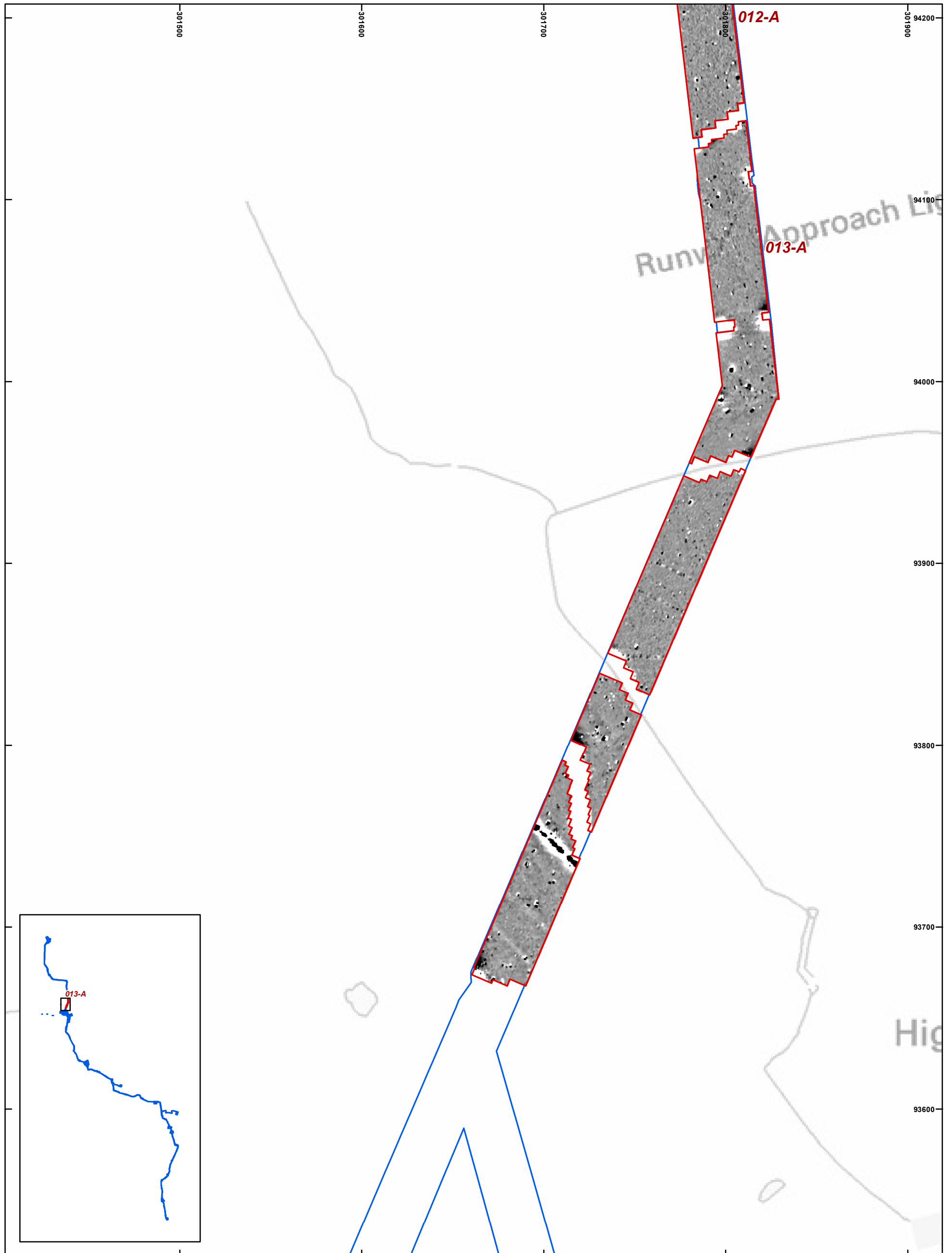


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Interpretation: 012-A

Figure 15

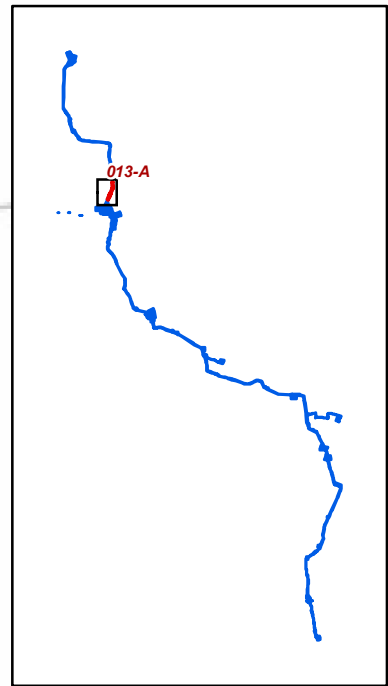
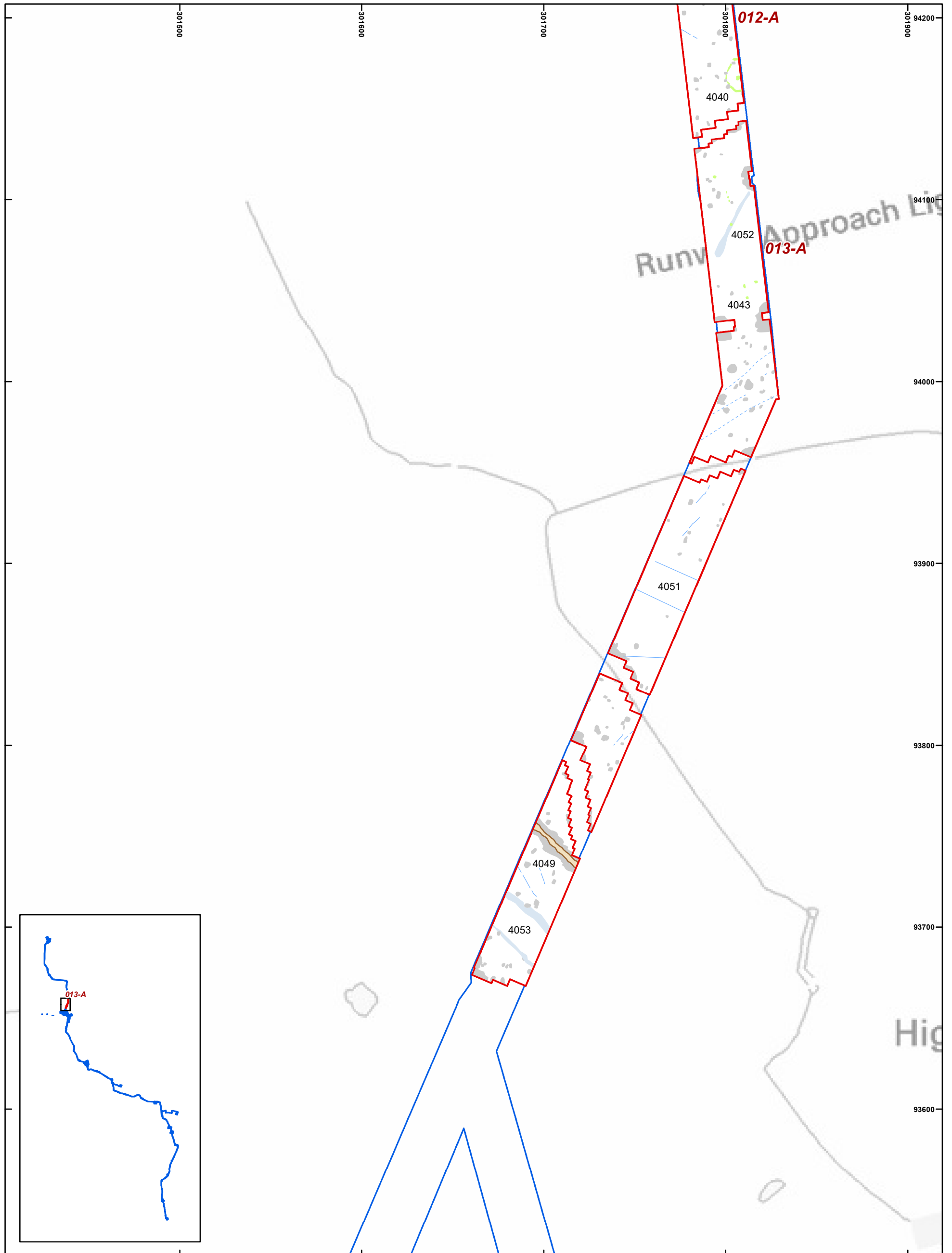


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Greyscale plot: 013-A

Figure 16



- Survey Boundary
- Survey extents
- Possible archaeology
- Ferrous
- Superficial geology
- Modern service
- Trend
- Drainage
- Ploughing

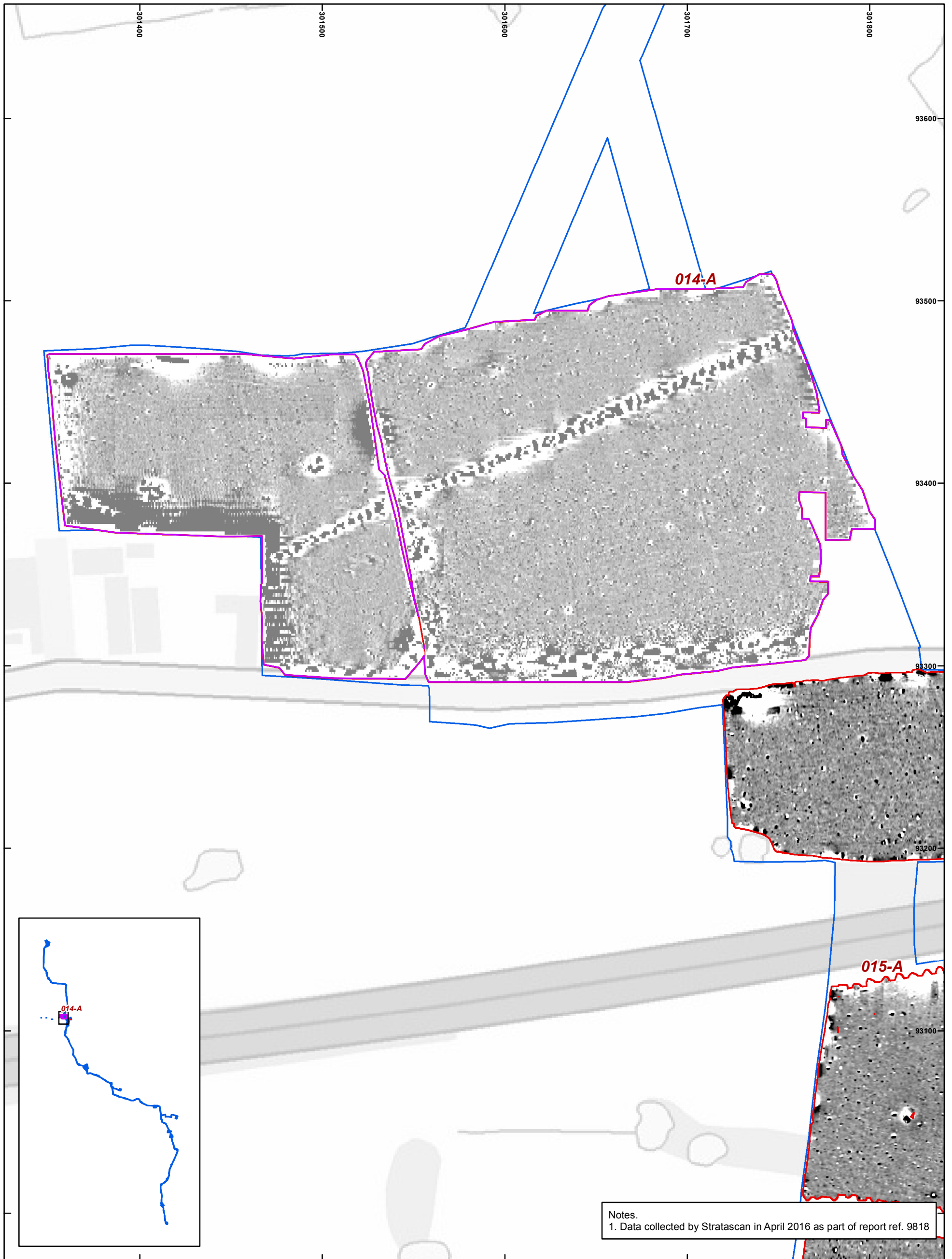


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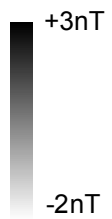
Interpretation: 013-A

Figure 17



Notes.
1. Data collected by Stratascan in April 2016 as part of report ref. 9818

□ Survey Boundary **Stratascan, April 2016¹**
□ Survey extents □ Stratascan survey extents



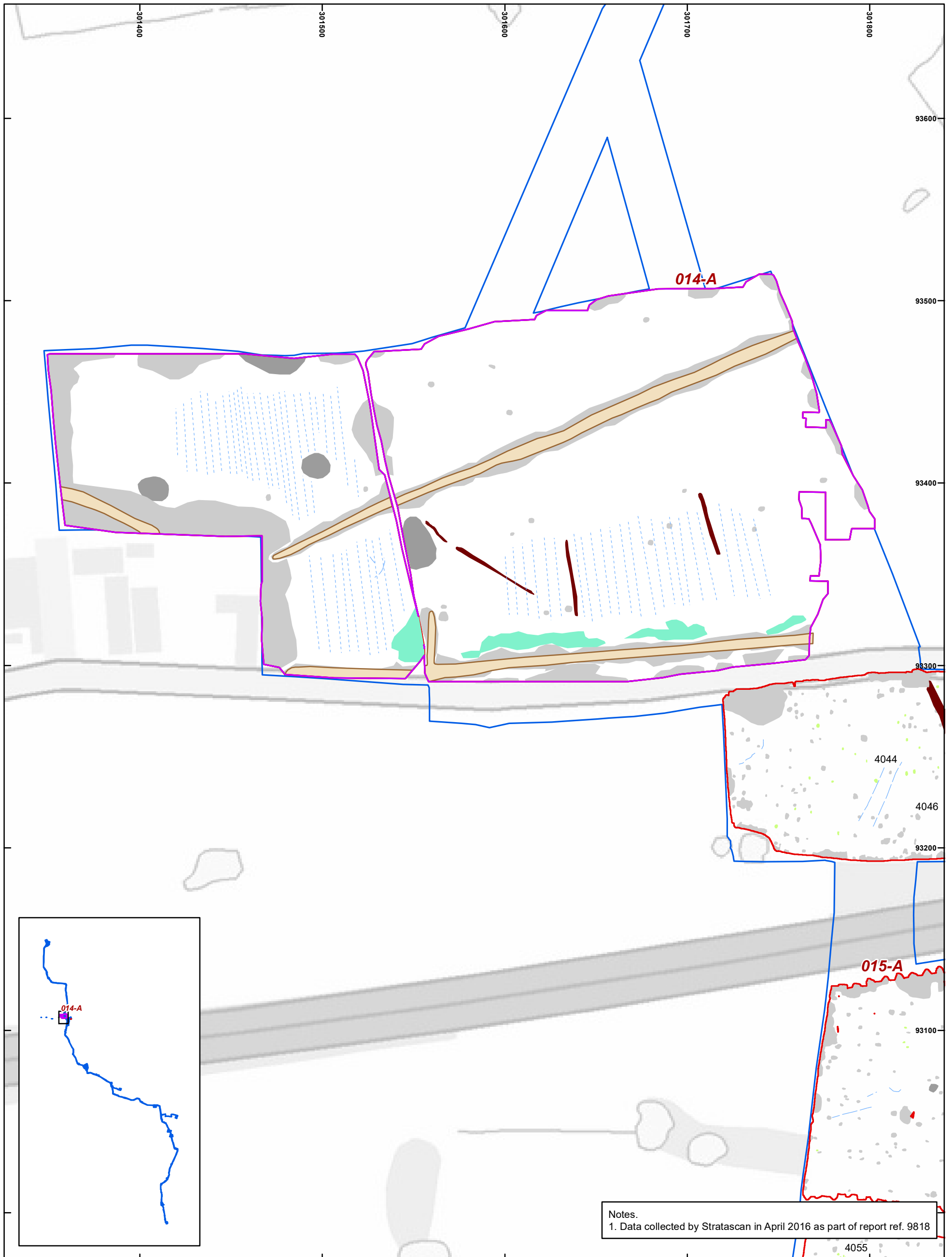
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Greyscale plot: 014-A

Figure 18



Notes.
1. Data collected by Stratascan in April 2016 as part of report ref. 9818

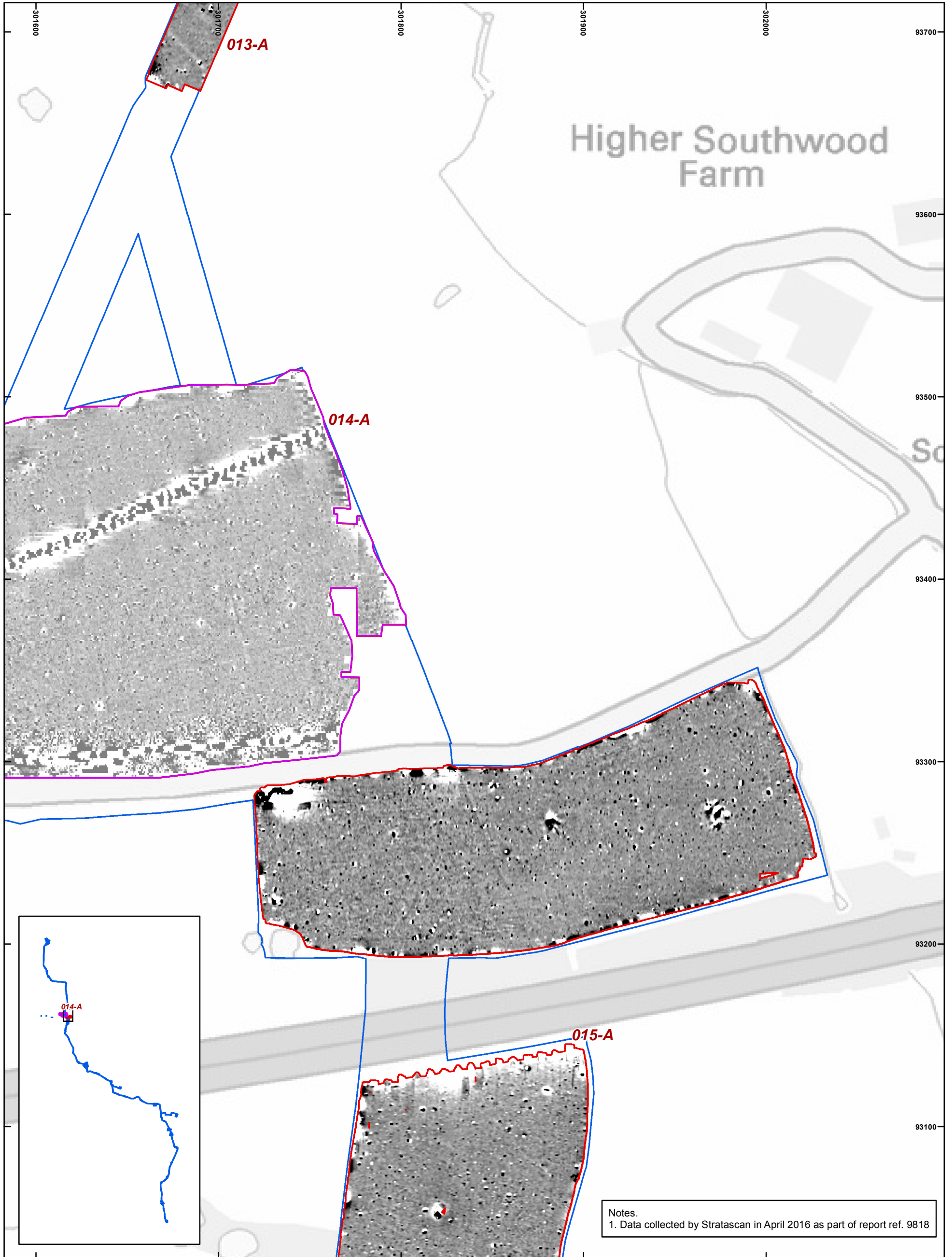
Survey Boundary	Possible archaeology	Stratascan, April 2016	Former field boundary
Survey extents	Ferrous	Stratascan survey extents	Modern service
	Increased magnetic response	WWII	Trend
	Former field boundary	Ferrous	Ploughing
	Increased magnetic response	Trend	

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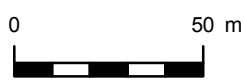
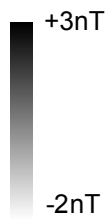
Interpretation: 014-A

Figure 19



Notes.
1. Data collected by Stratascan in April 2016 as part of report ref. 9818

▭ Survey Boundary **Stratascan, April 2016¹**
▭ Survey extents ▭ Stratascan survey extents



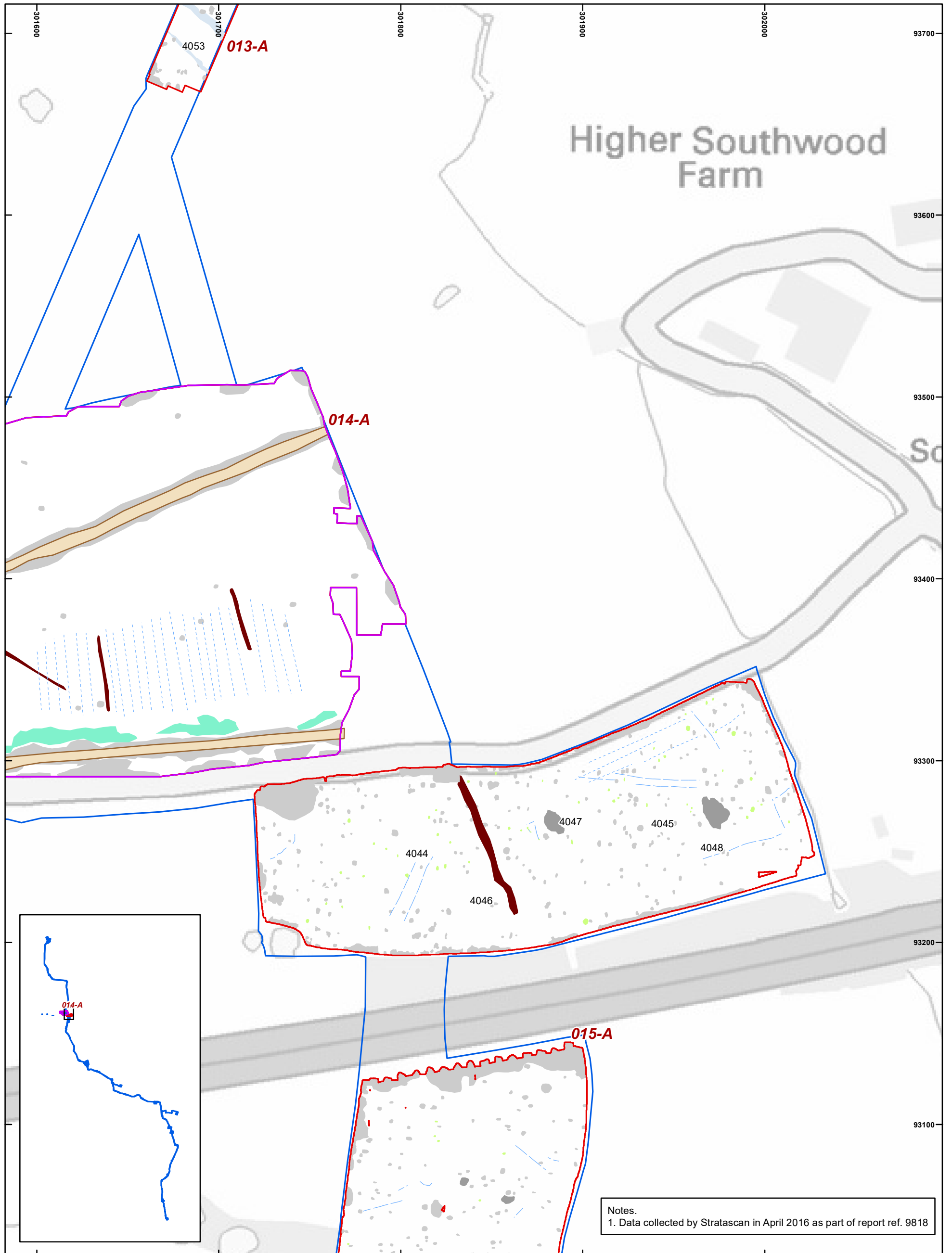
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Greyscale plot: 014-A

Figure 20



Notes.
1. Data collected by Stratascan in April 2016 as part of report ref. 9818

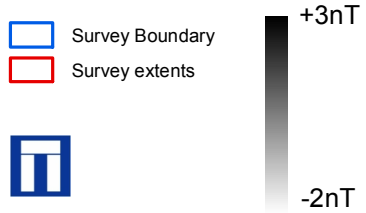
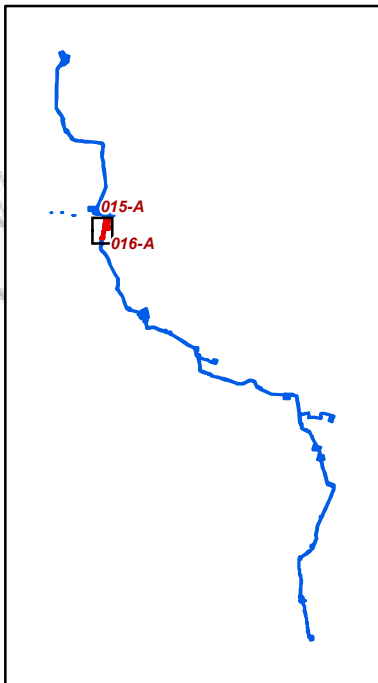
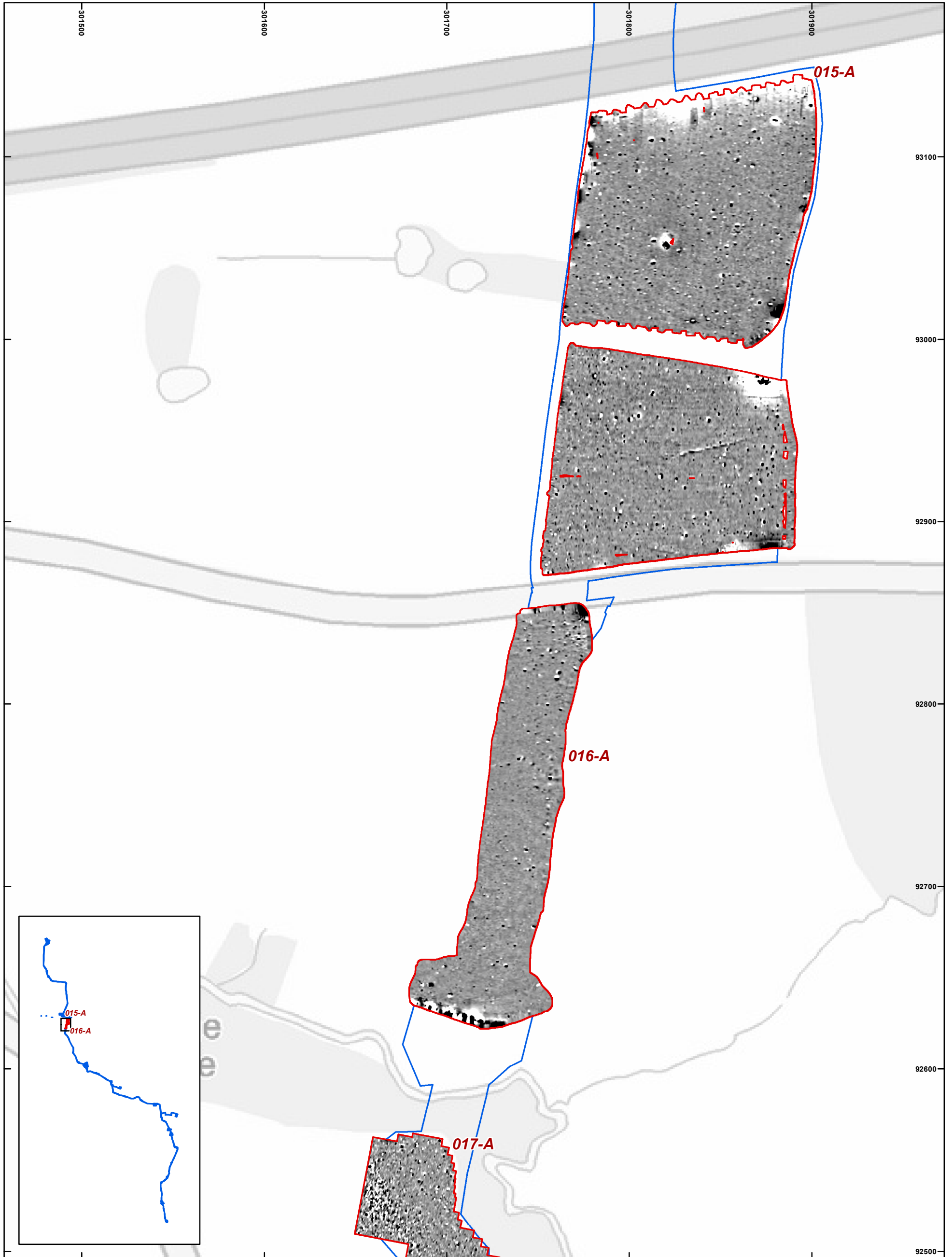
Survey Boundary	Possible archaeology	Stratascan, April 2016¹	Former field boundary
Survey extents	Ferrous	Stratascan survey extents	Modern service
	Increased magnetic response	WWII	Ploughing
	Former field boundary	Superficial geology	
	Trend	Ferrous	
	Ploughing		

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Interpretation: 014-A

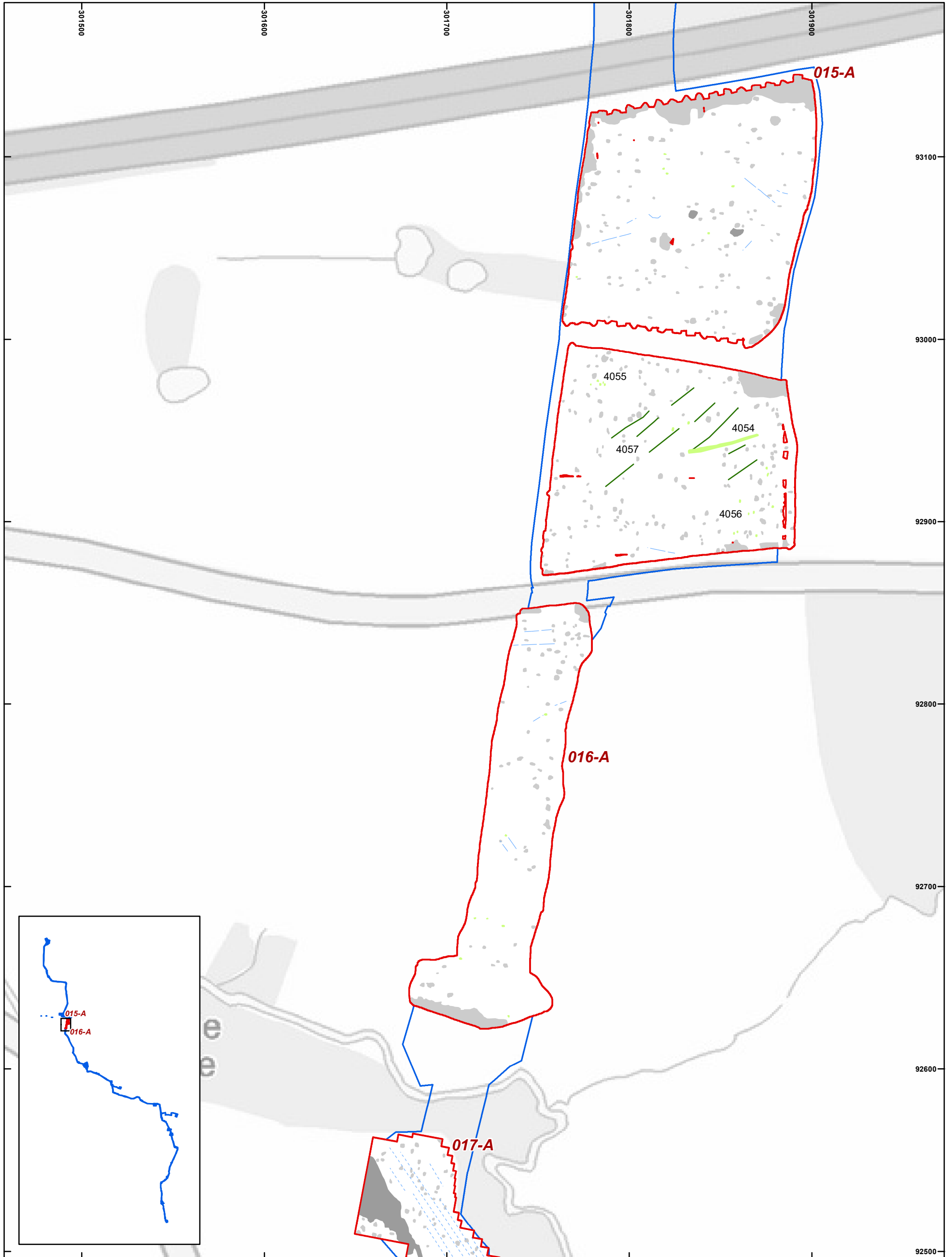
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Greyscale plot: 015-A, 016-A



Survey Boundary

Survey extents



Possible archaeology

Ferrous

Increased magnetic response

Trend

Ridge and furrow

Ploughing



Coordinate system: OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

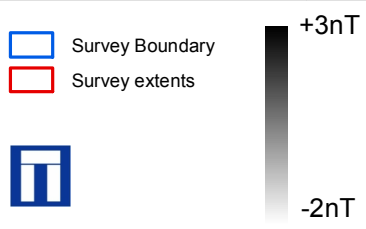
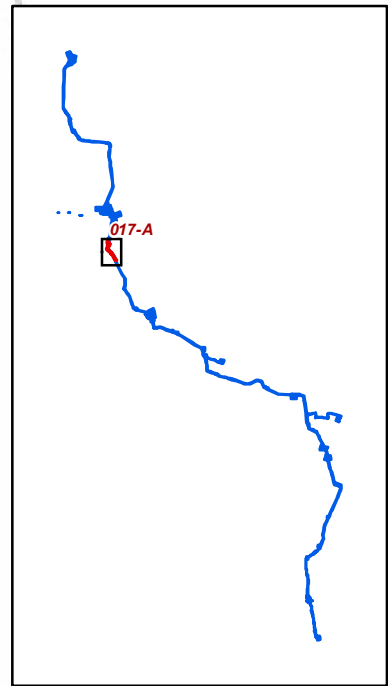
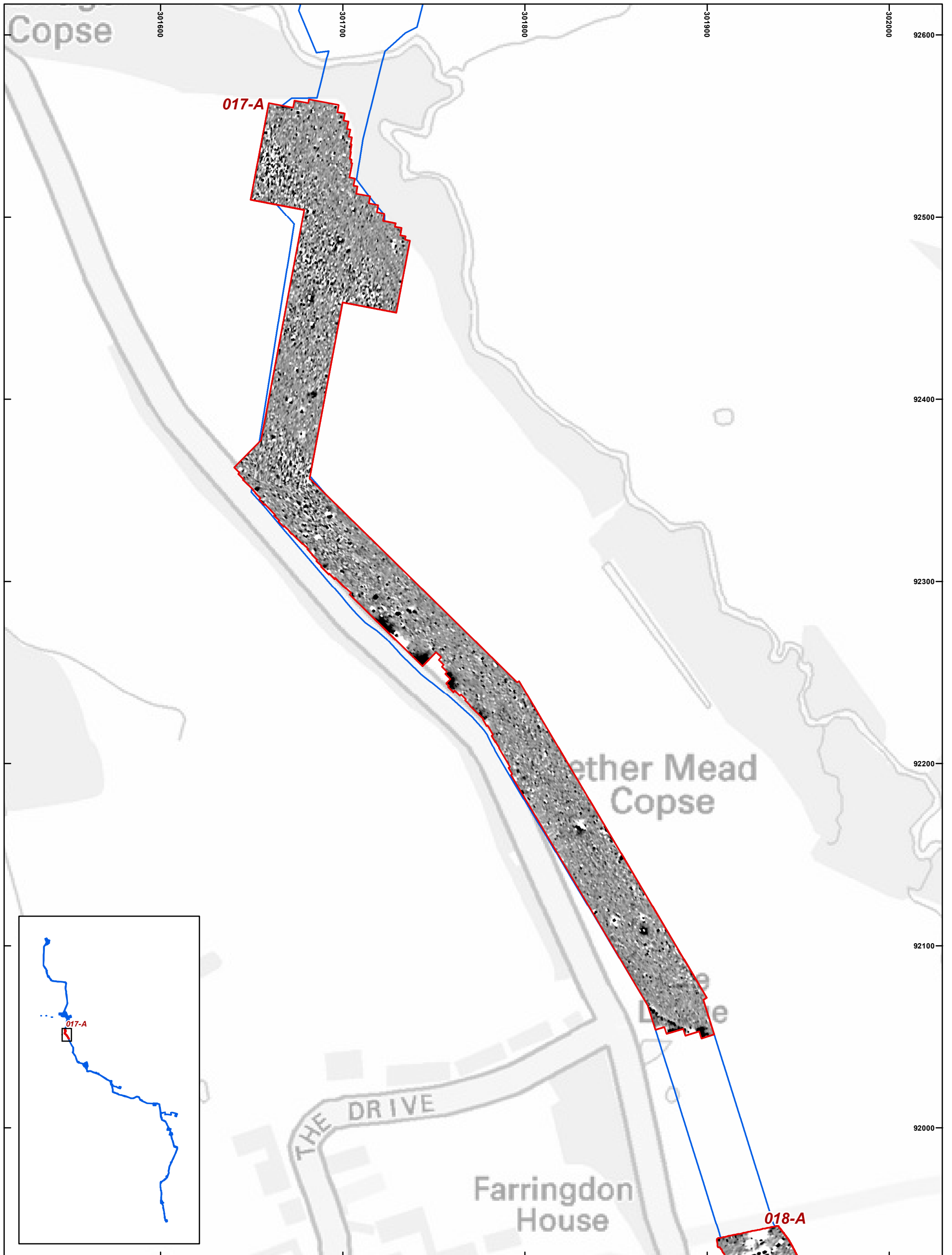
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Interpretation: 015-A, 016-A

Figure 23

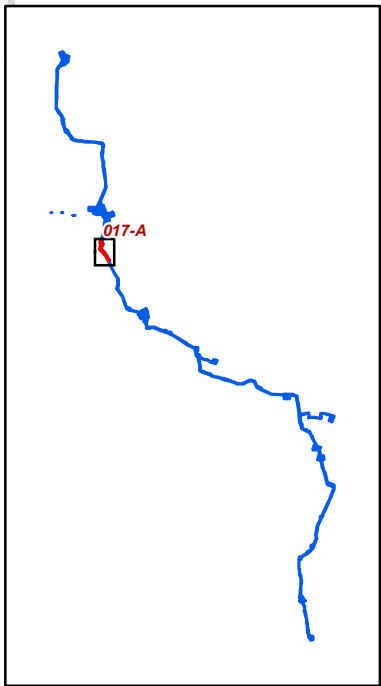
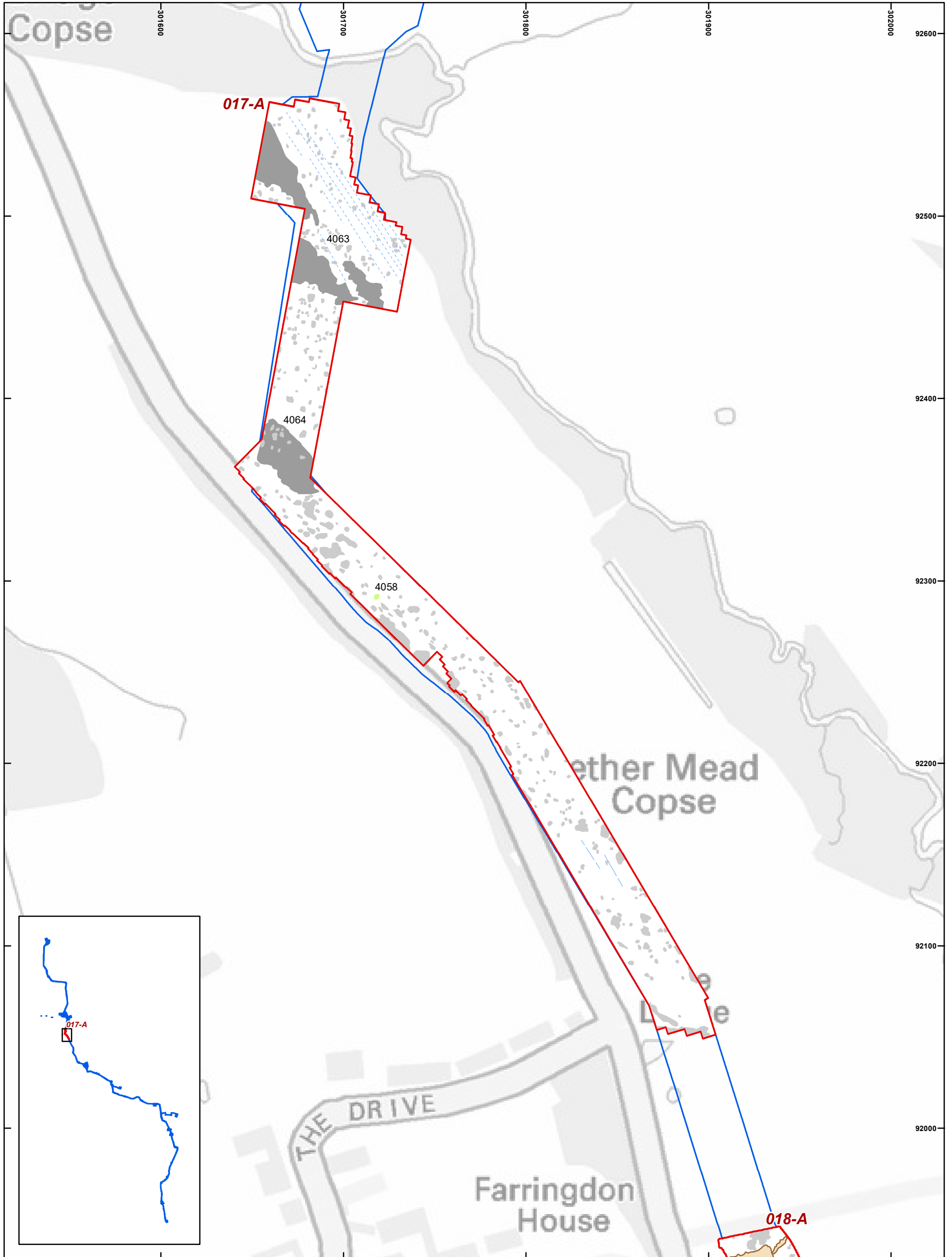


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Greyscale plot: 017-A

Figure 24



Survey Boundary	Possible archaeology	Trend
Survey extents	Ferrous	Ploughing
	Increased magnetic response	
	Modern service	

0 50 m

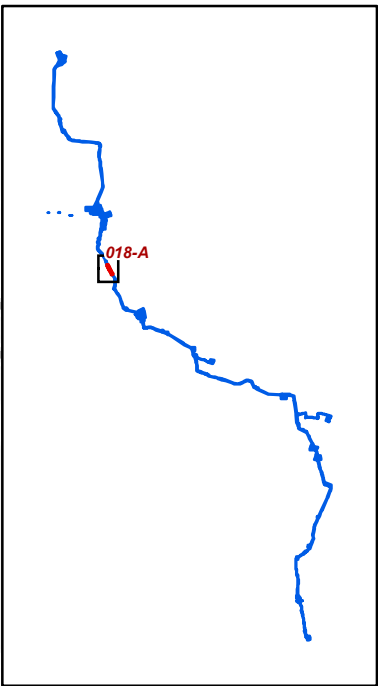
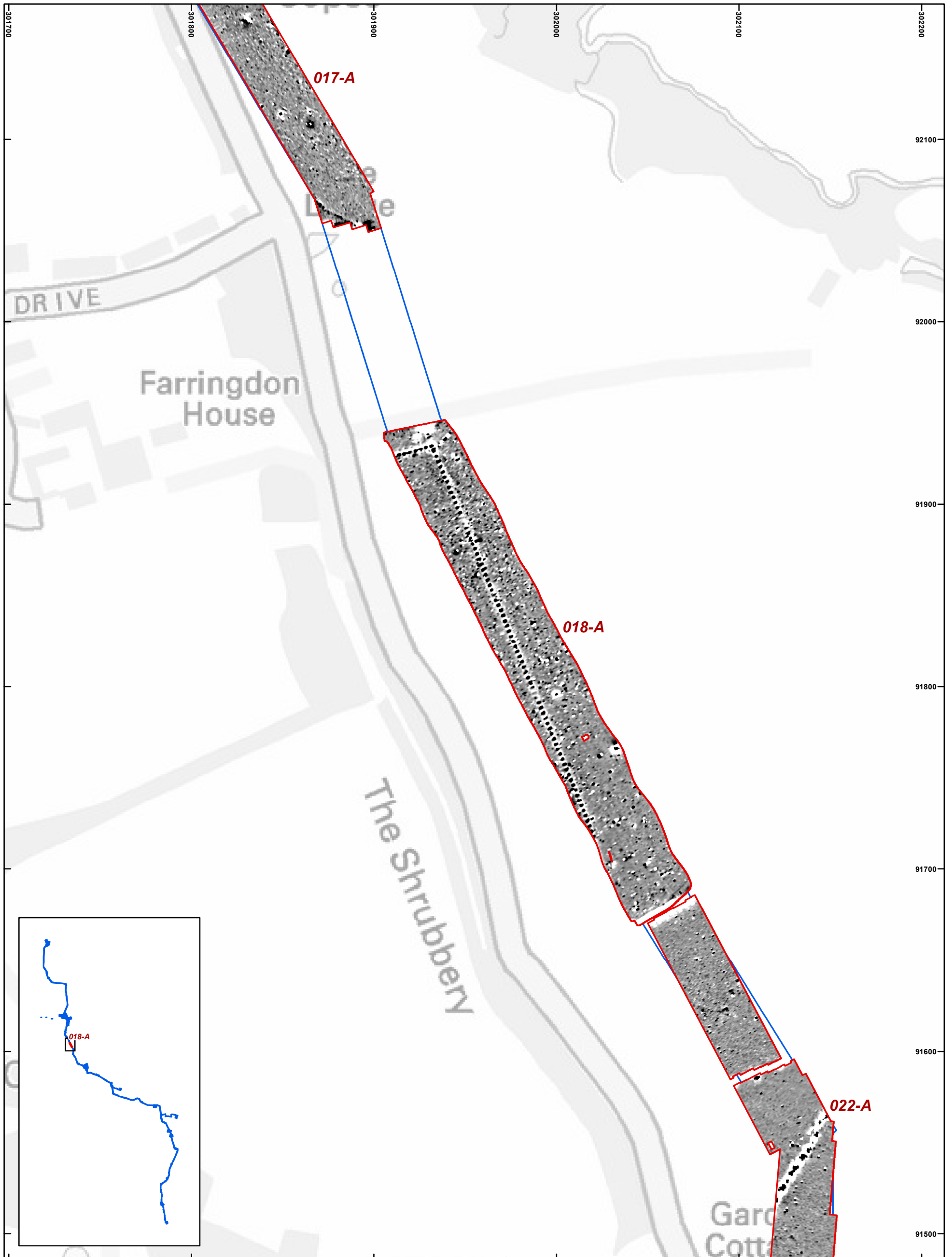


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Interpretation: 017-A

Figure 25



■ Survey Boundary
■ Survey extents



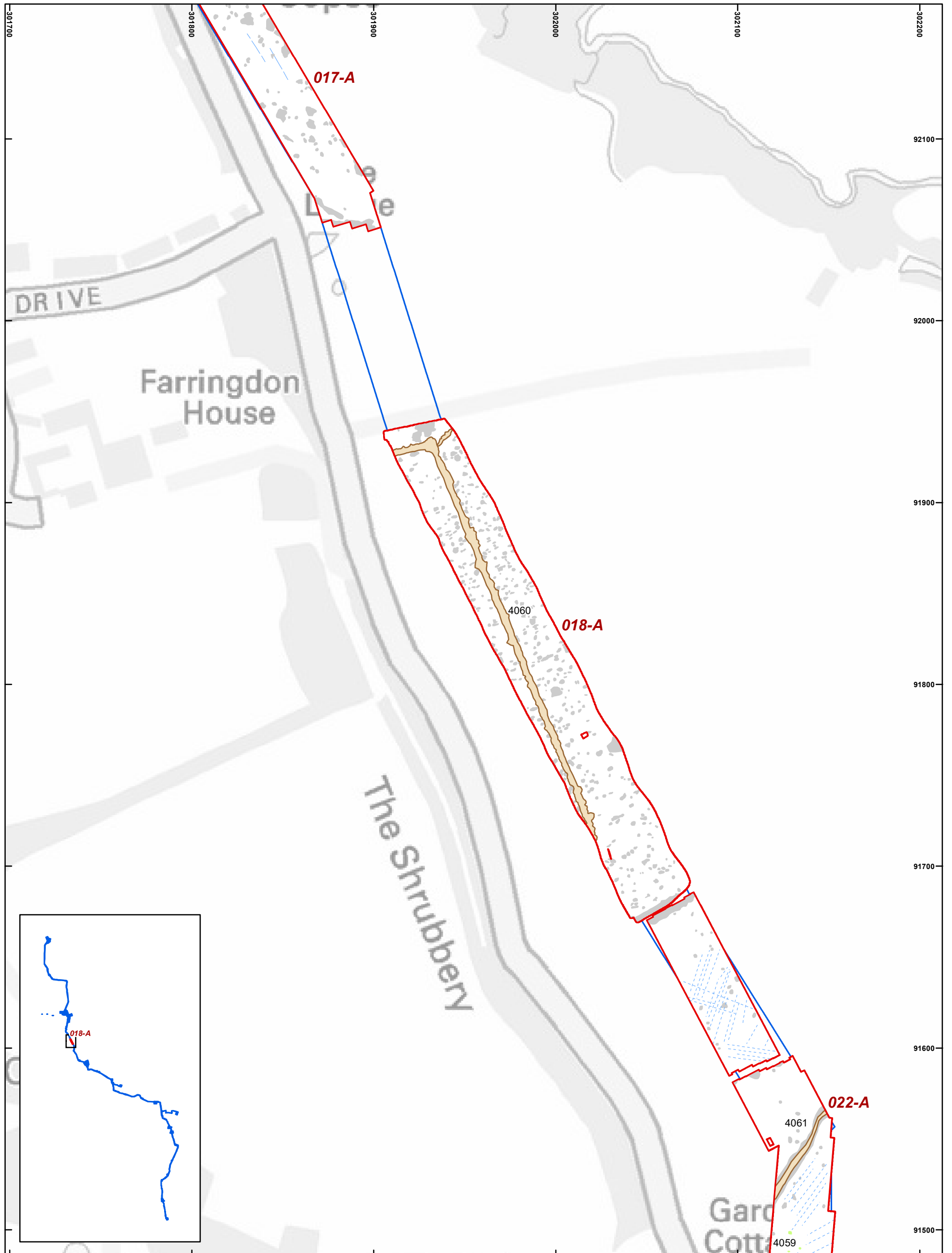
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Greyscale plot: 018-A

Figure 26



▭ Survey Boundary ▭ Possible archaeology — Trend
▭ Survey extents ▭ Ferrous - - - Ploughing
▭ Modern service

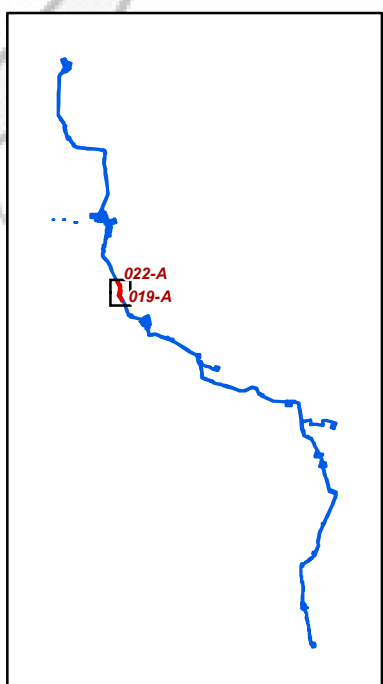
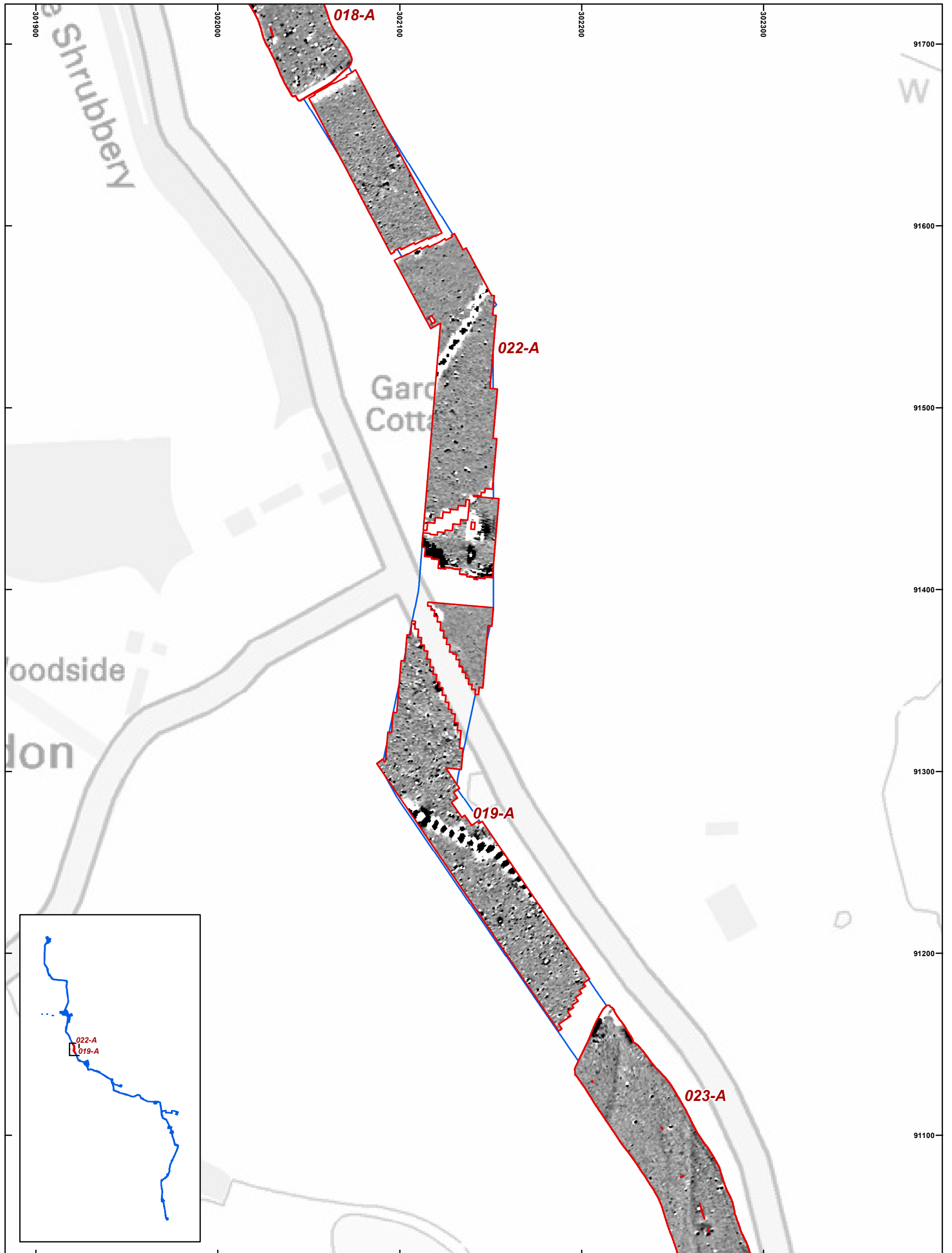
0
50 m

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Interpretation: 018-A

Figure 27



■ Survey Boundary
■ Survey extents

+3nT

 -2nT

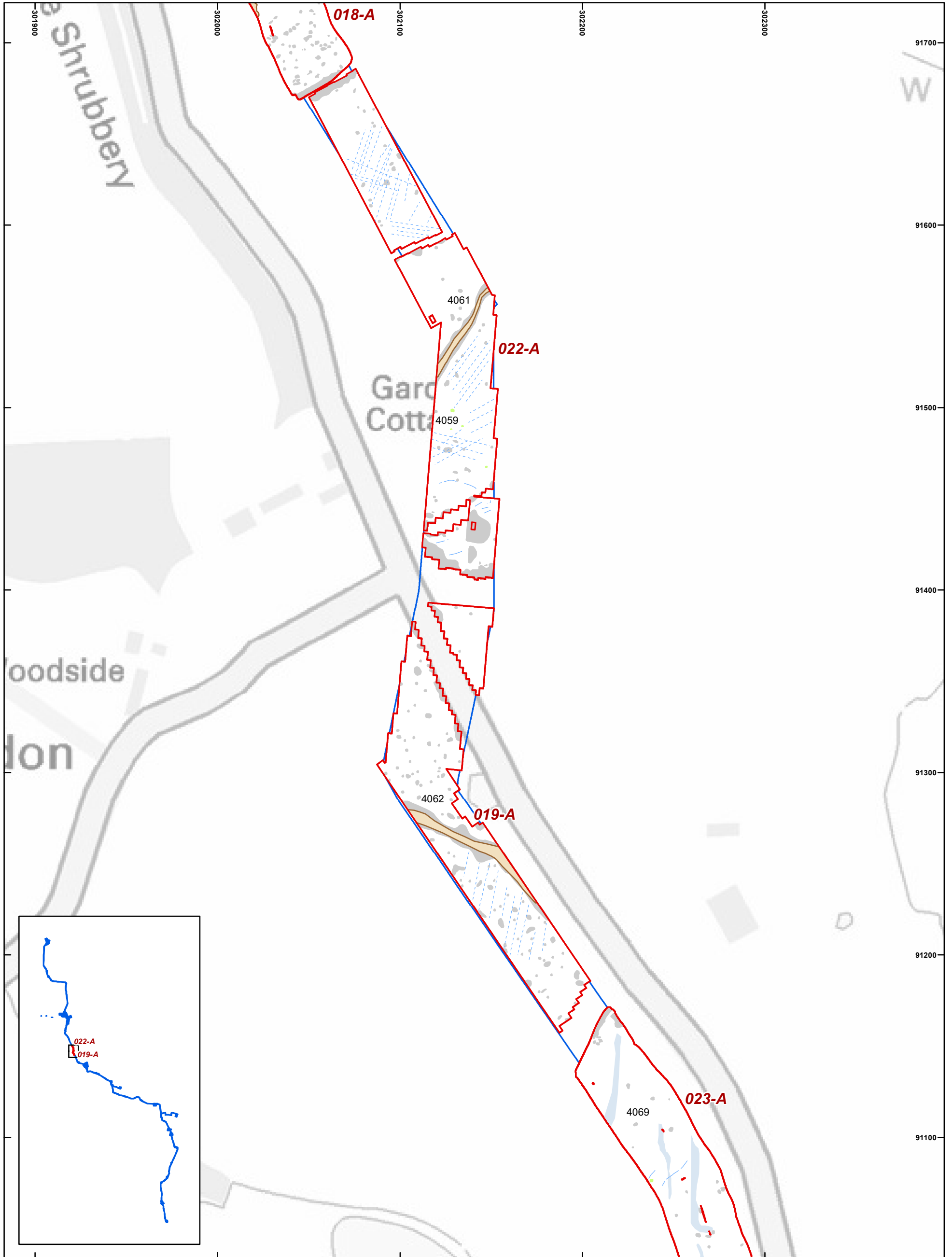
0 50 m

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Greyscale plot: 019-A, 022-A

Figure 28



▬ Survey Boundary
▬ Survey extents
■ Possible archaeology
■ Ferrous
■ Superficial geology
■ Modern service
- - - Trend
. . . Ploughing



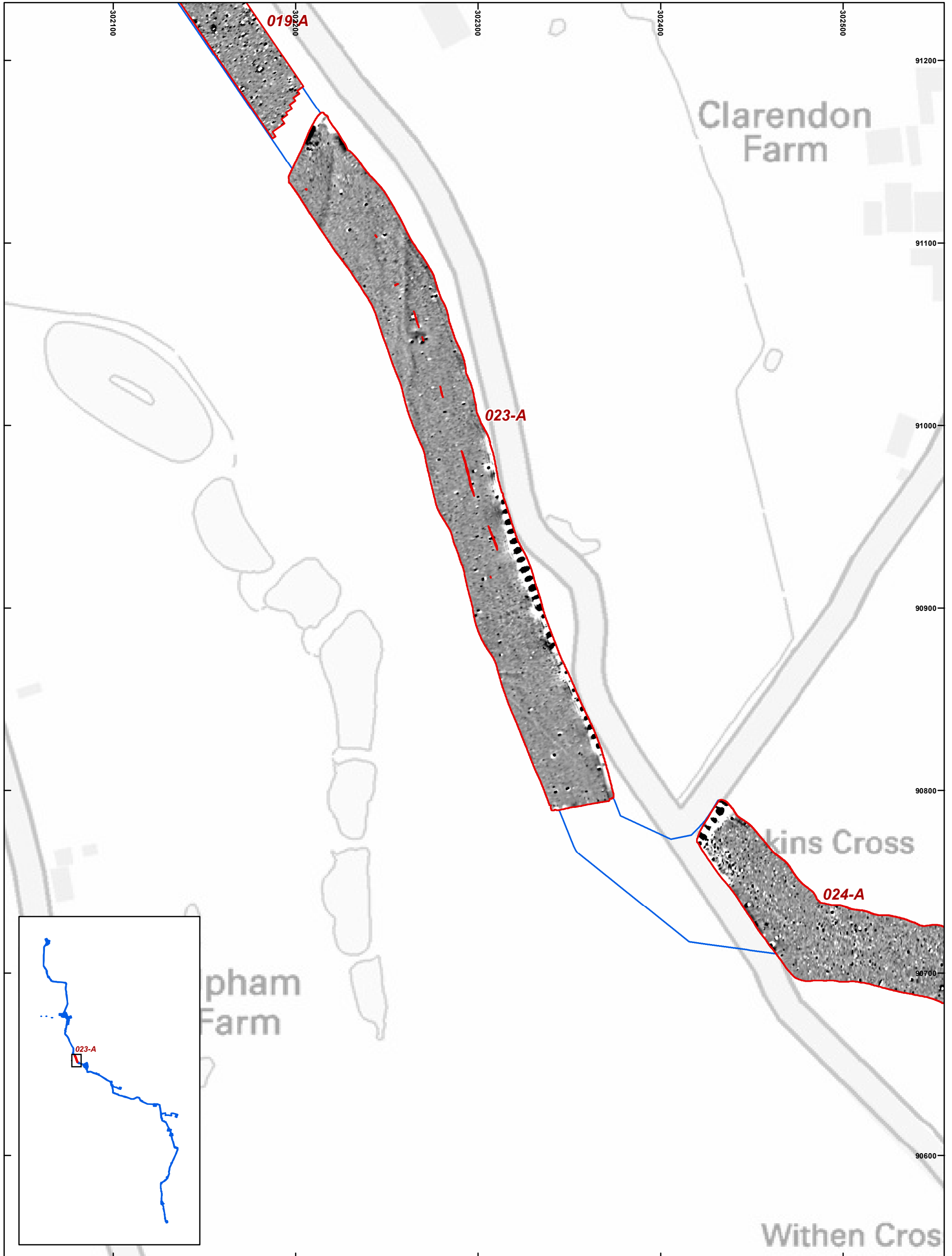
0 50 m

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Interpretation: 019-A, 022-A

Figure 29



□ Survey Boundary
□ Survey extents



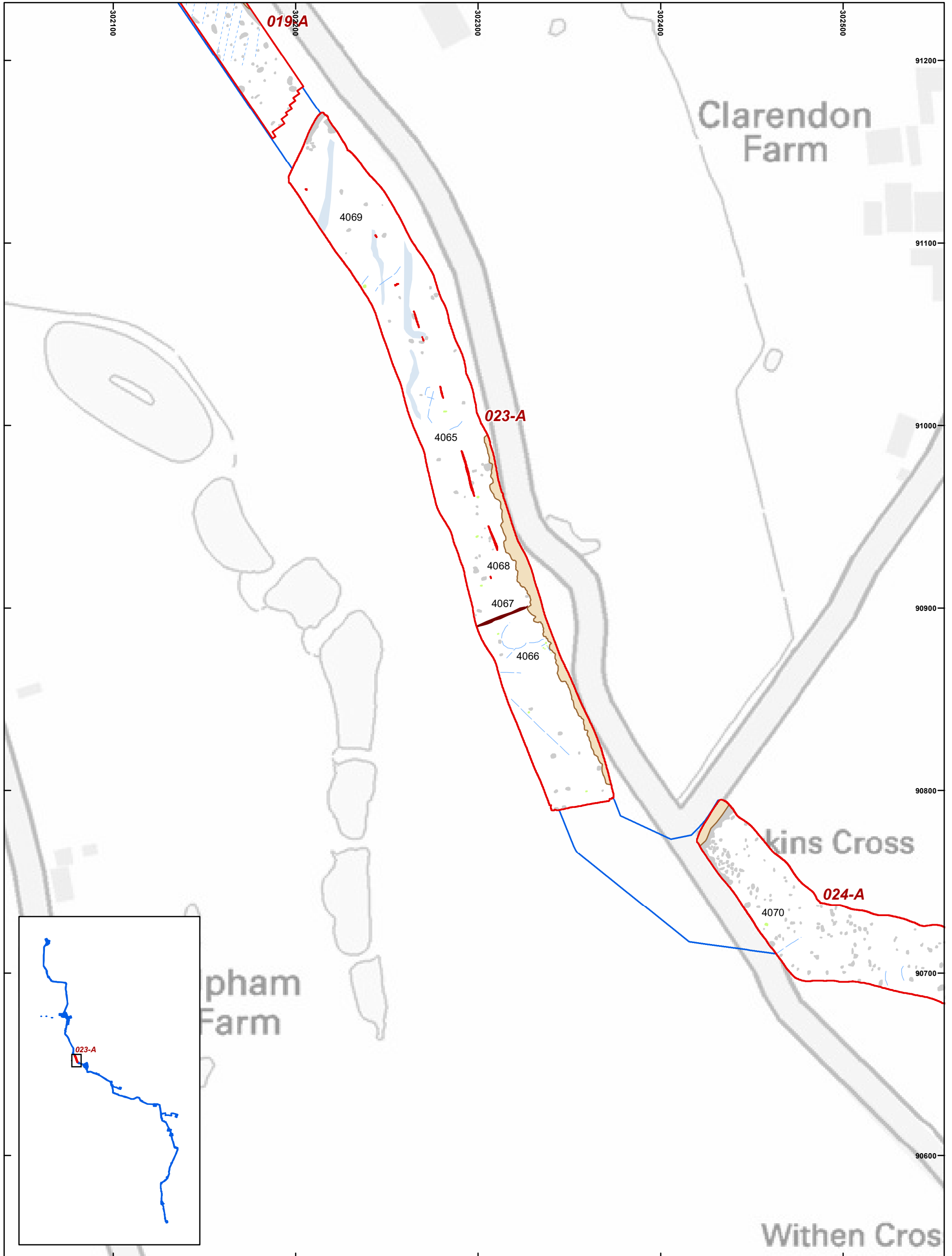
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Greyscale plot: 023-A

Figure 30

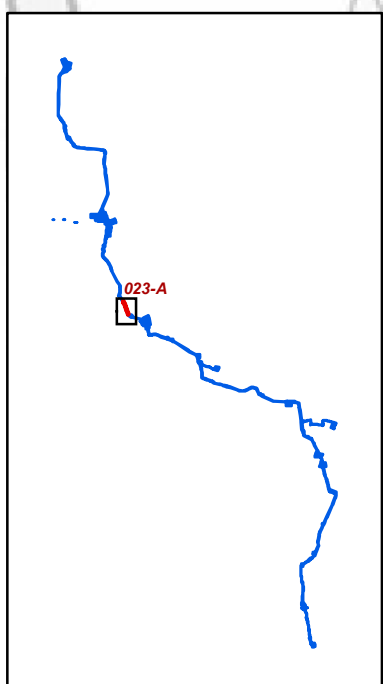


Clarendon Farm

Kins Cross

Withen Cross

pham Farm



Survey Boundary	Possible archaeology	Trend
Survey extents	Ferrous	Ploughing
Former field boundary	Superficial geology	
Modern service		

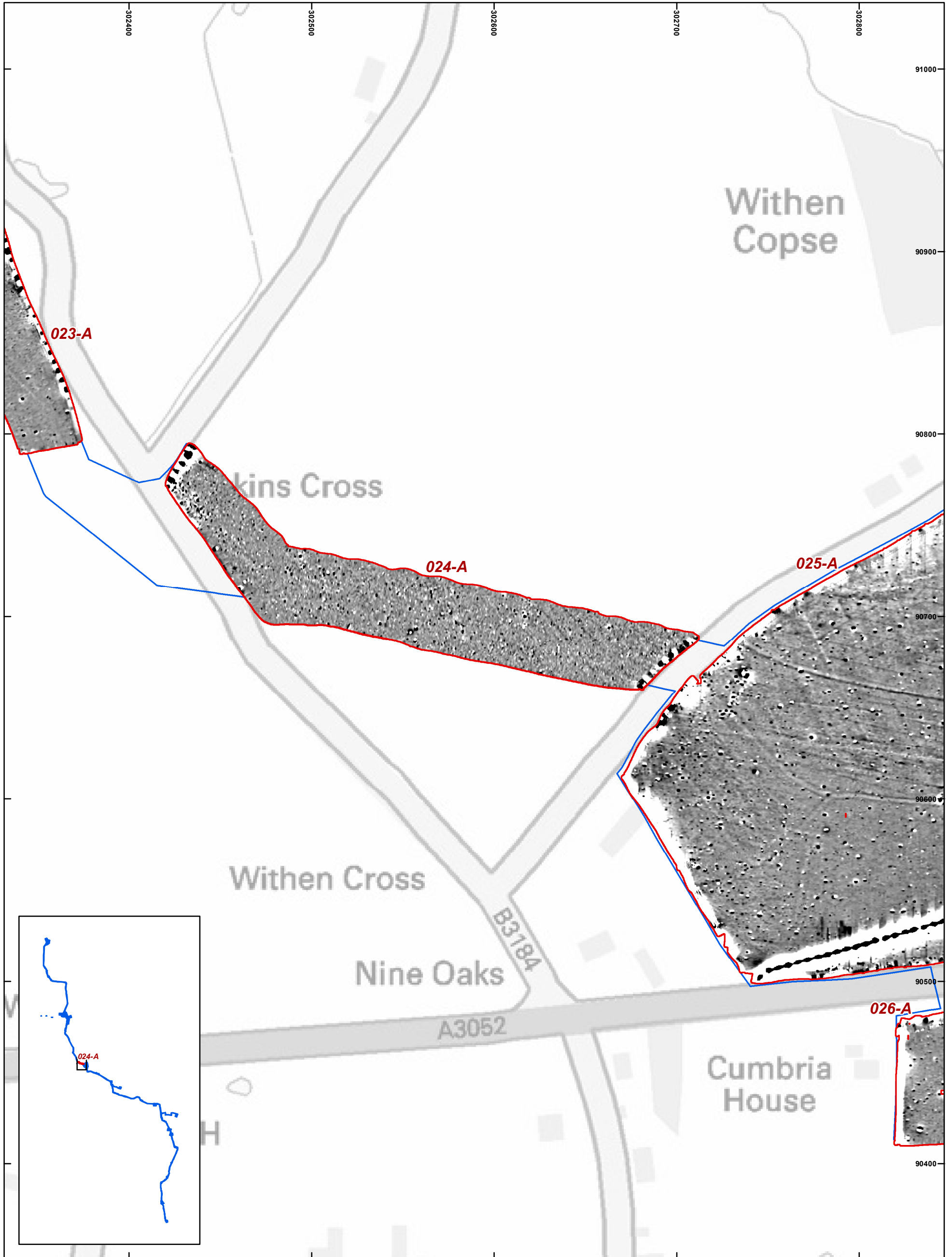
0 50 m

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Interpretation: 023-A

Figure 31



□ Survey Boundary
□ Survey extents



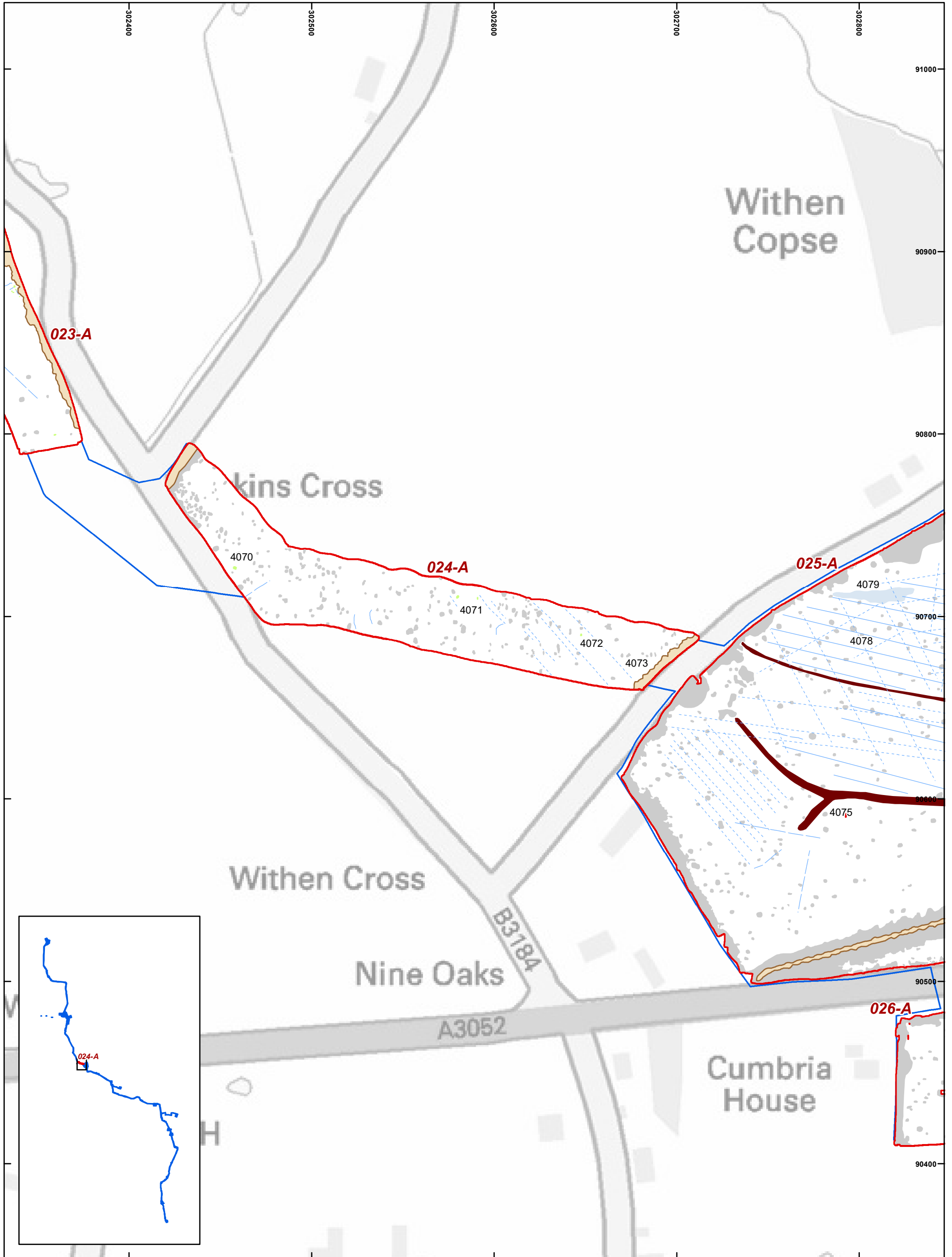
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Greyscale plot: 024-A

Figure 32



- Survey Boundary
- Survey extents
-

- Possible archaeology
- Ferrous
- Former field boundary
- Superficial geology
- Modern service

- Trend
- Drainage
- Ploughing



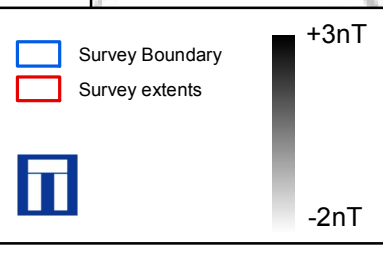
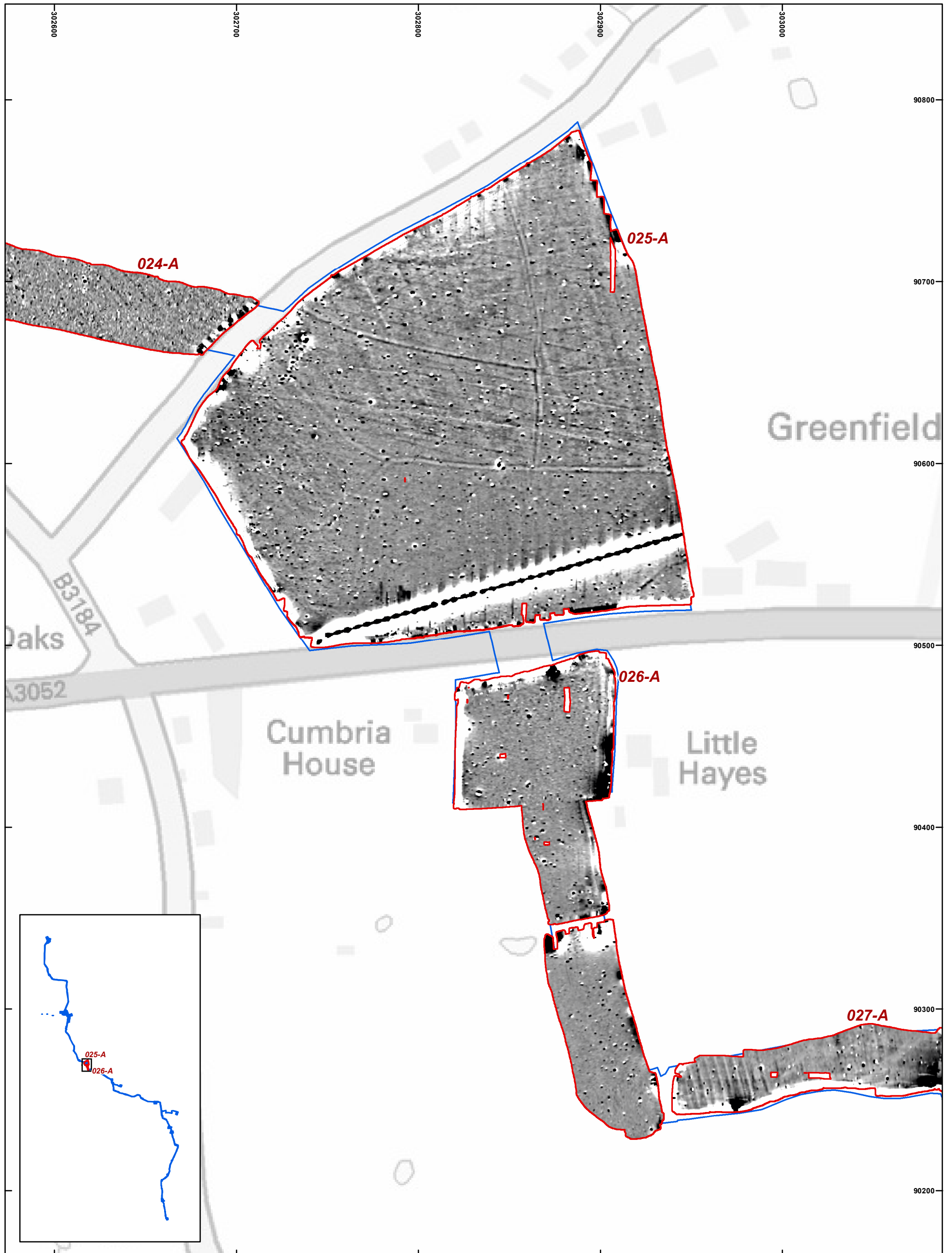
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Interpretation: 024-A

Figure 33



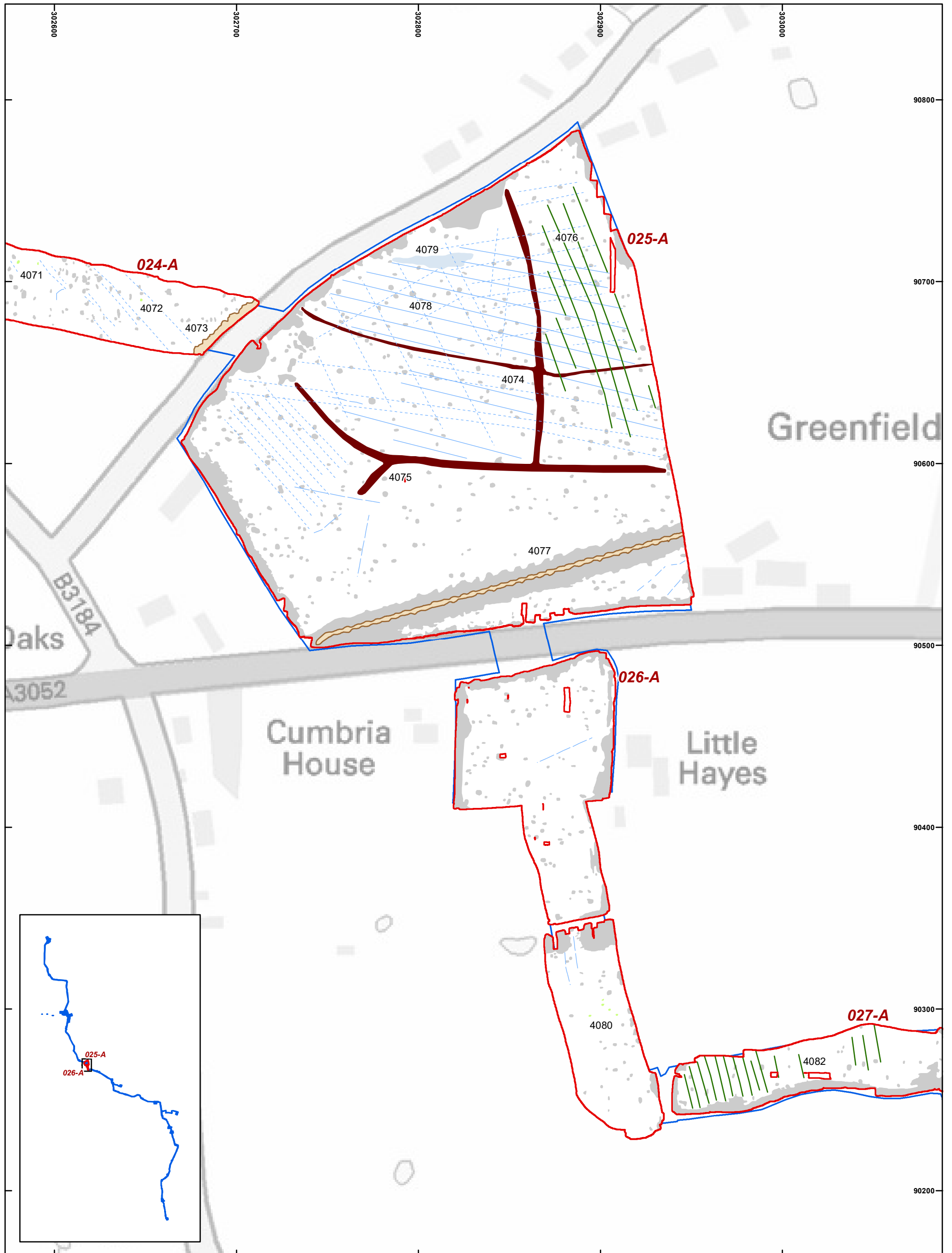
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Greyscale plot: 025-A, 026-A

Figure 34



Survey Boundary	Possible archaeology	Trend
Survey extents	Ferrous	Ridge and furrow
	Former field boundary	Drainage
	Superficial geology	Ploughing
	Modern service	

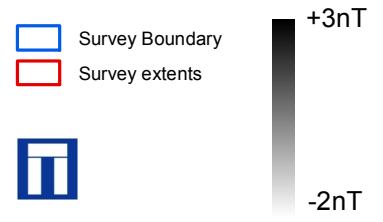
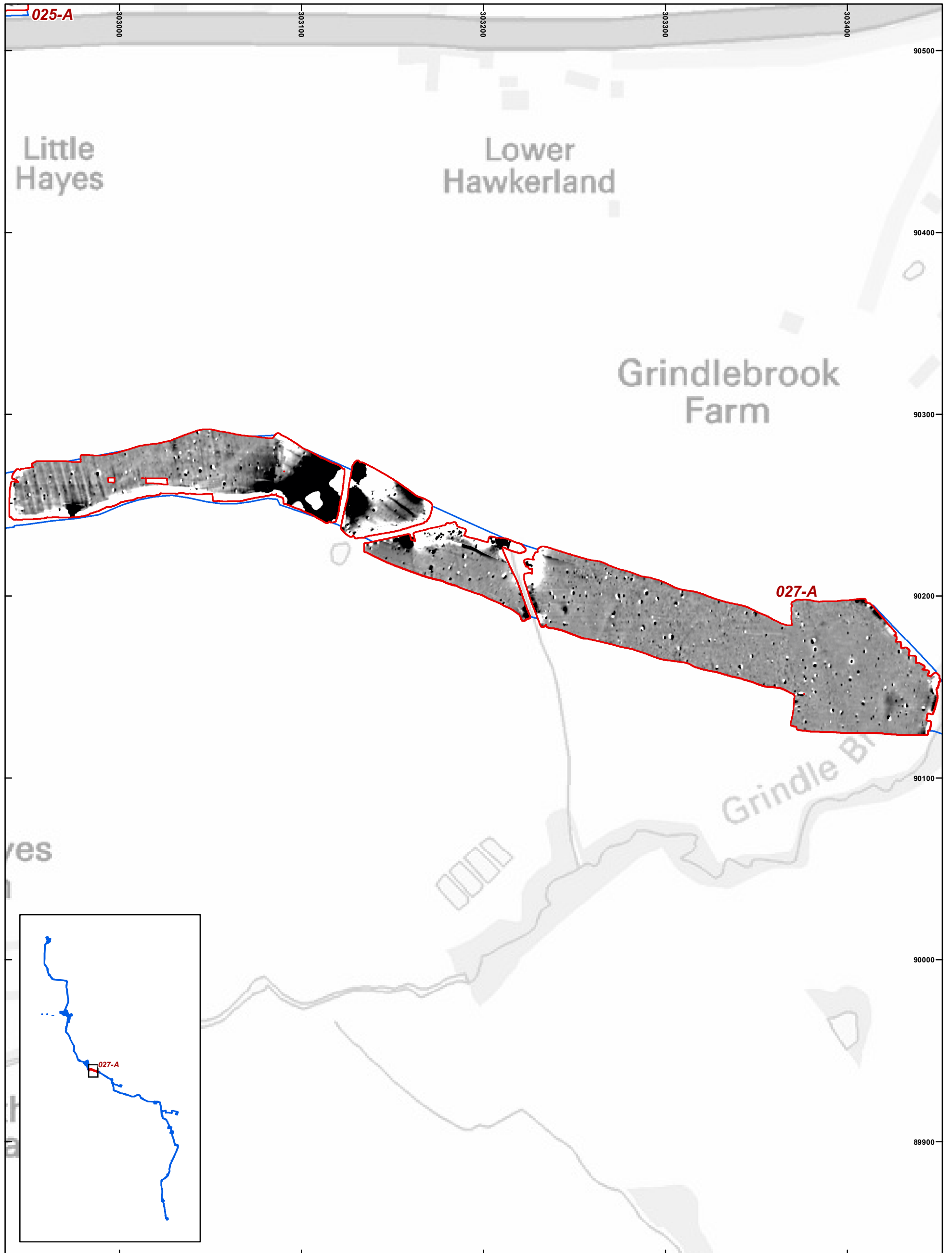
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Interpretation: 025-A, 026-A

Figure 35

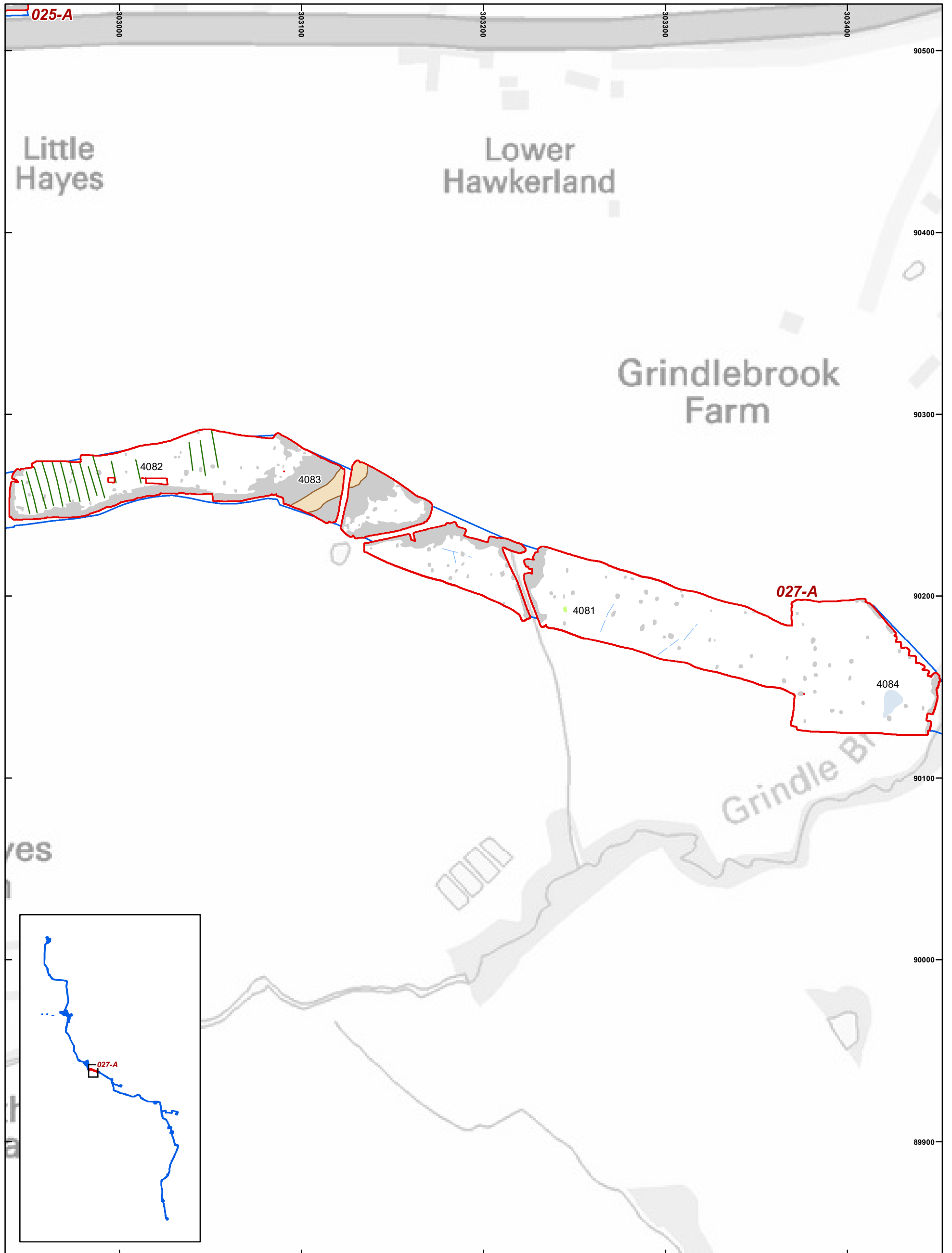


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Greyscale plot: 027-A

Figure 36



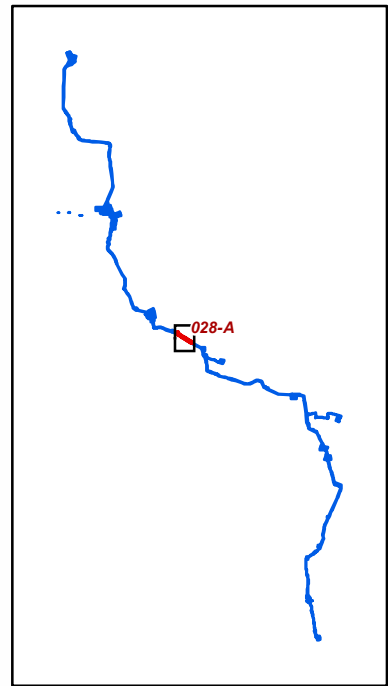
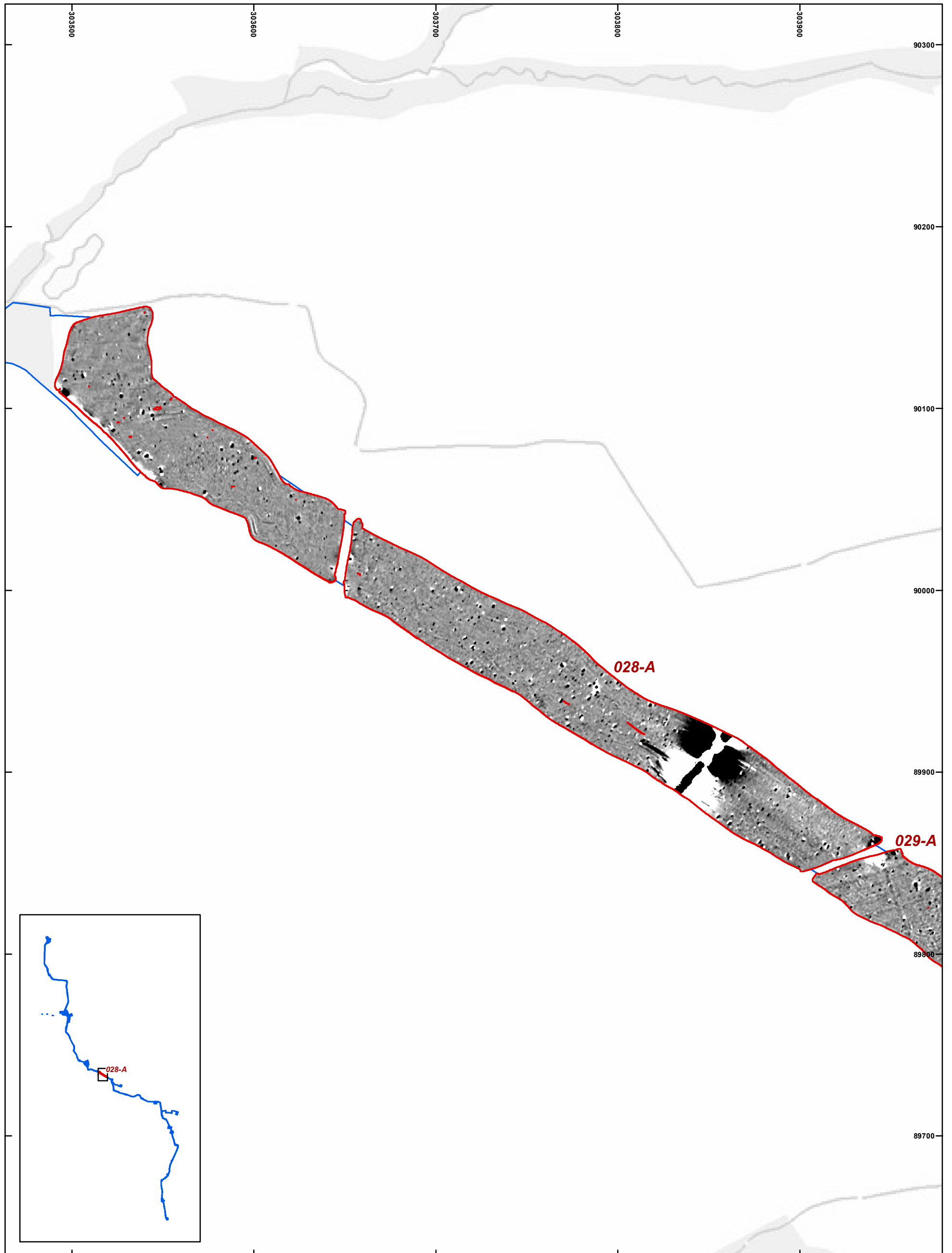
Survey Boundary
 Survey extents
 Possible archaeology
 Ferrous
 Superficial geology
 Modern service
 Trend
 Ridge and furrow

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Interpretation: 027-A

Figure 37



□ Survey Boundary
□ Survey extents



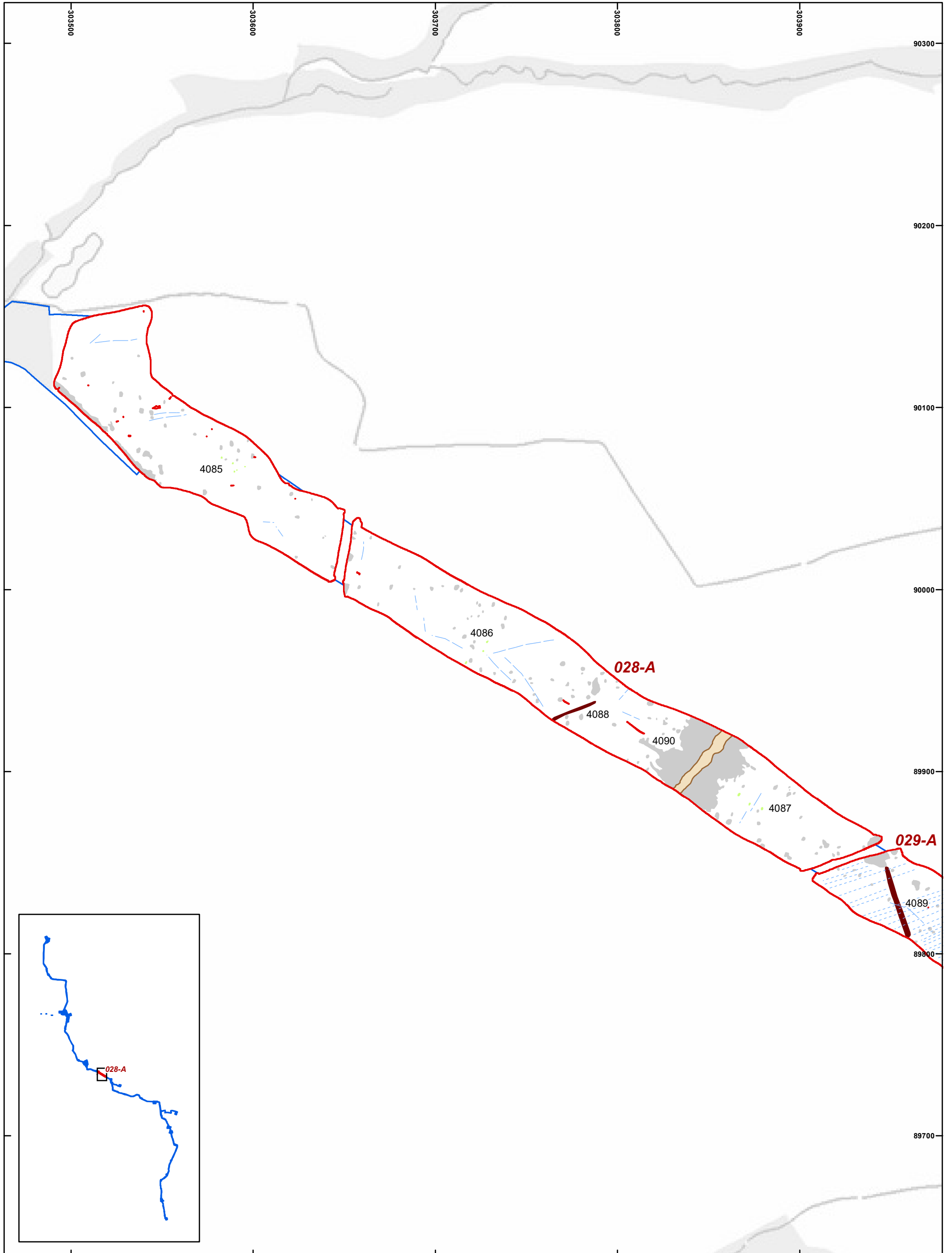
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Greyscale plot: 028-A

Figure 38



- Survey Boundary
- Survey extents
- Possible archaeology
- Ferrous
- Former field boundary
- Modern service
- Trend
- Ploughing

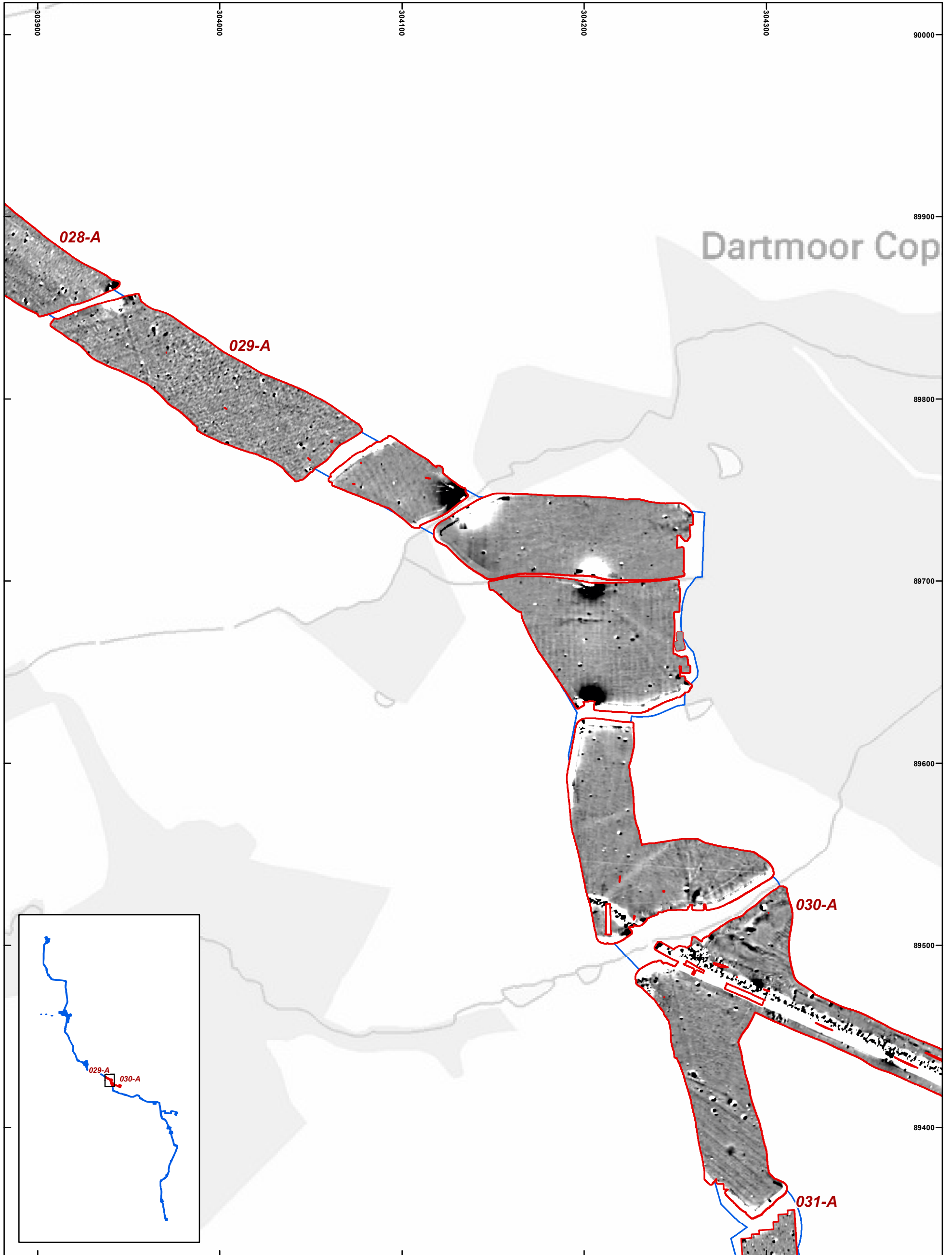


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Interpretation: 028-A

Figure 39



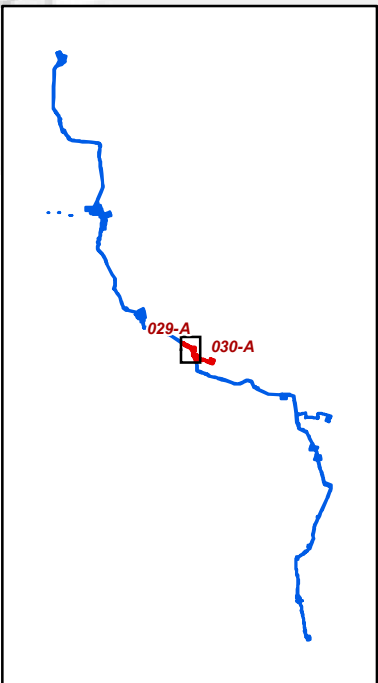
Dartmoor Cop

028-A

029-A

030-A

031-A



Survey Boundary
Survey extents



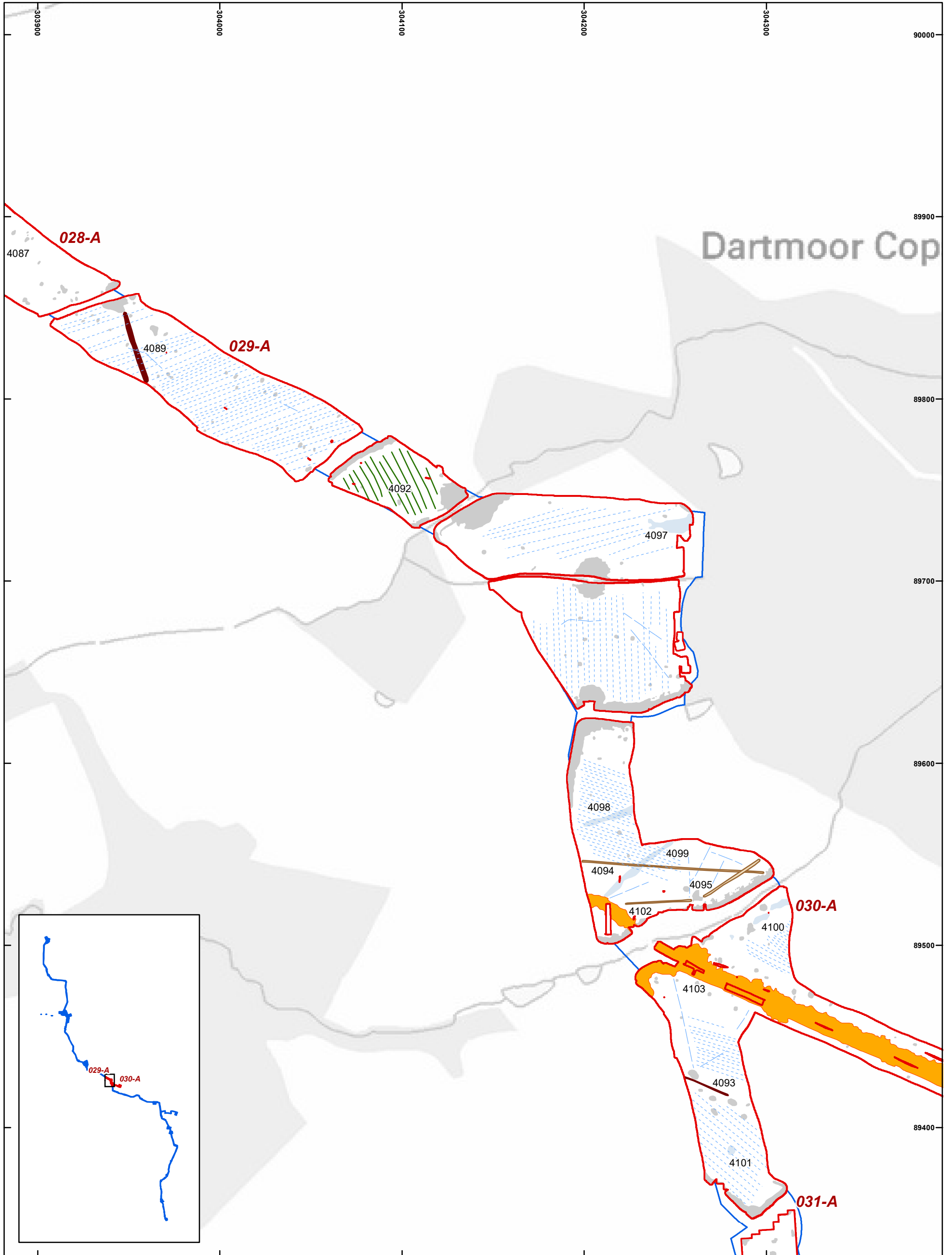
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Greyscale plot: 029-A, 030-A

Figure 40



Survey Boundary
 Survey extents

Ferrous
 Trackway
 Former field boundary
 Superficial geology
 Modern service

---- Trend
---- Ridge and furrow
- - - - Ploughing
 0 50 m

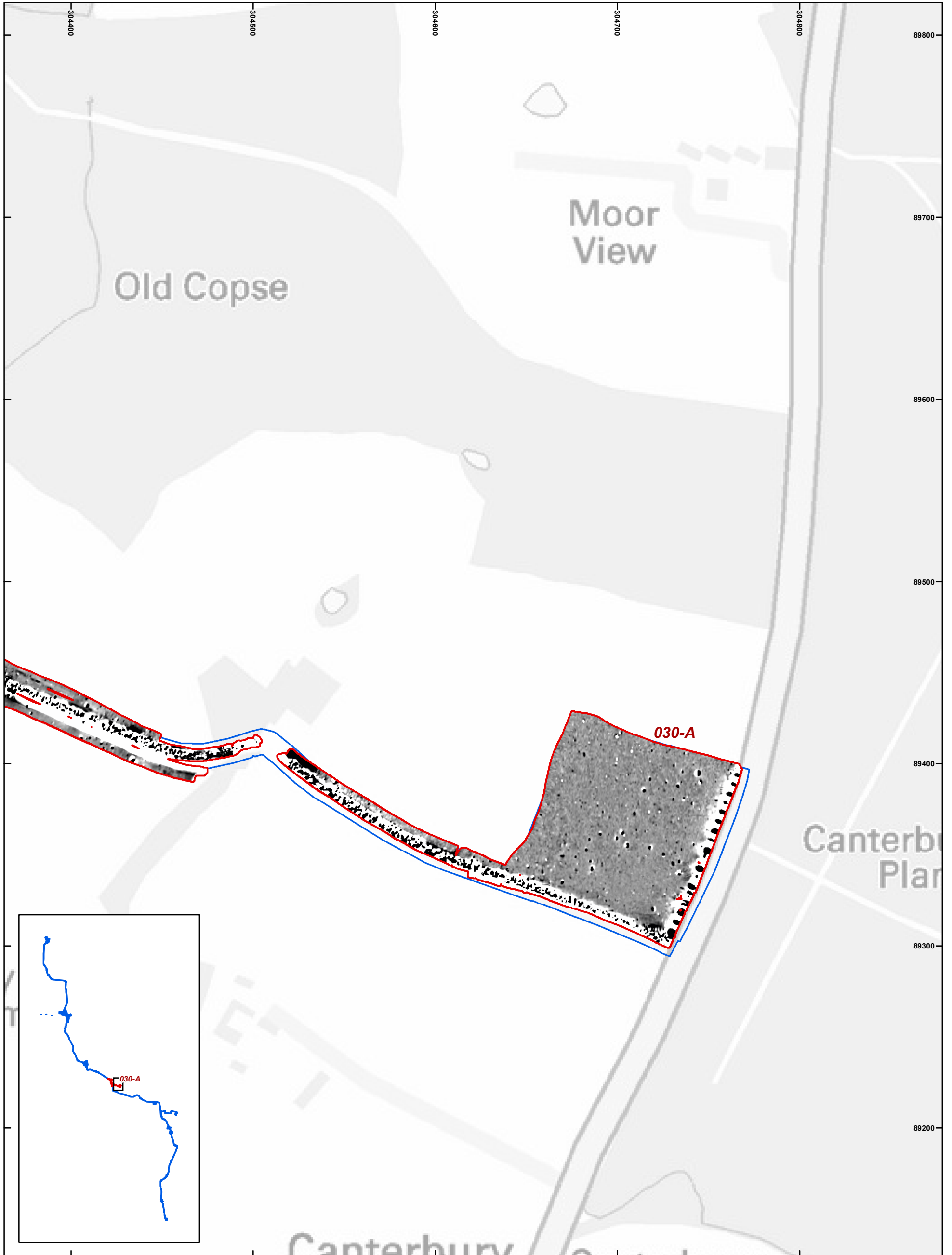


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Interpretation: 029-A, 030-A

Figure 41



□ Survey Boundary
□ Survey extents



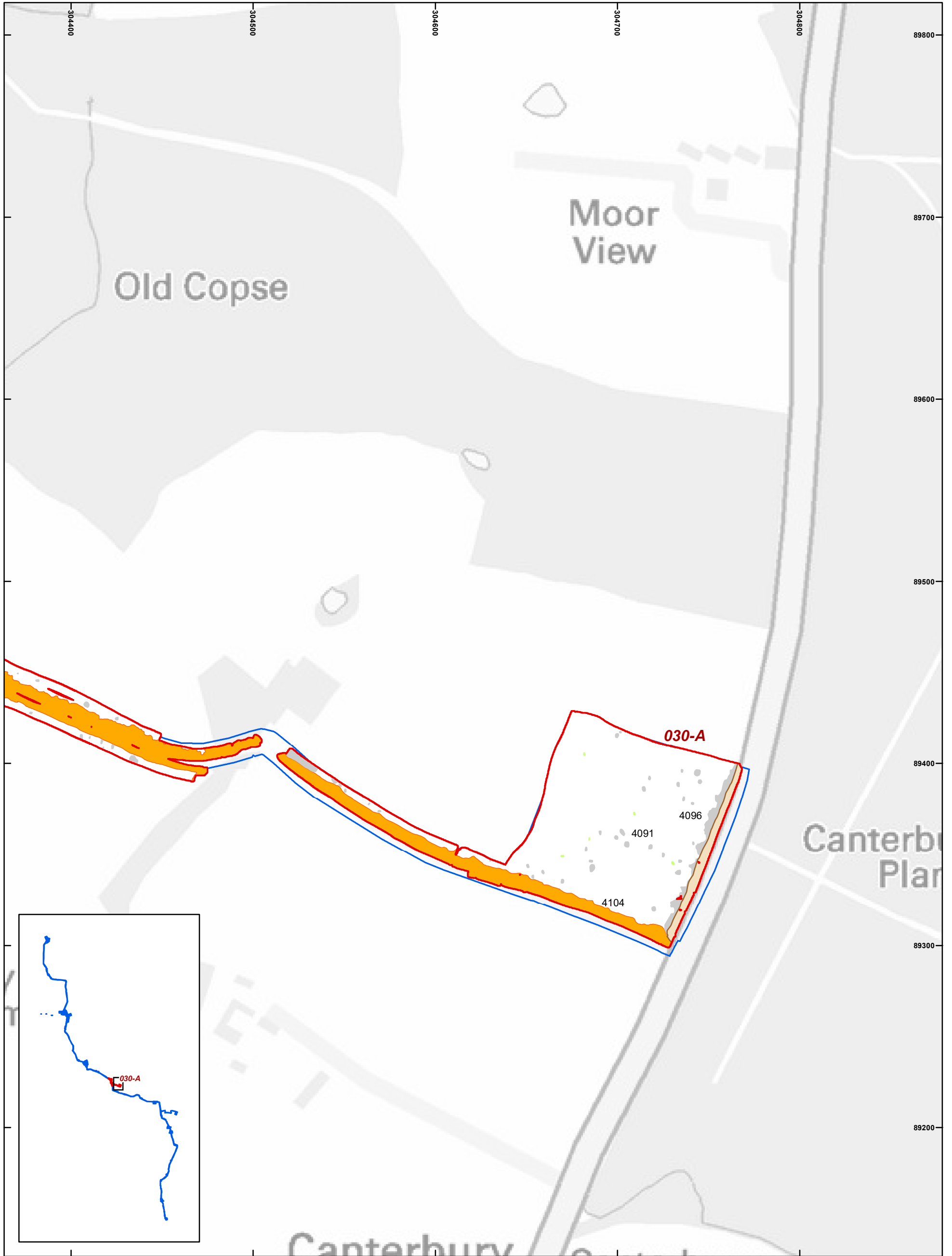
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Greyscale plot: 030-A

Figure 42



- Survey Boundary
- Survey extents
- Possible archaeology
- Ferrous
- Trackway
- Modern service

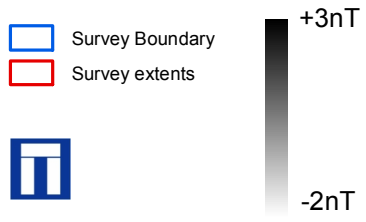
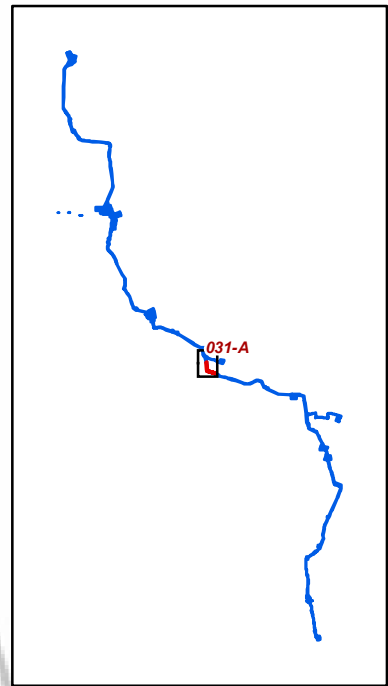
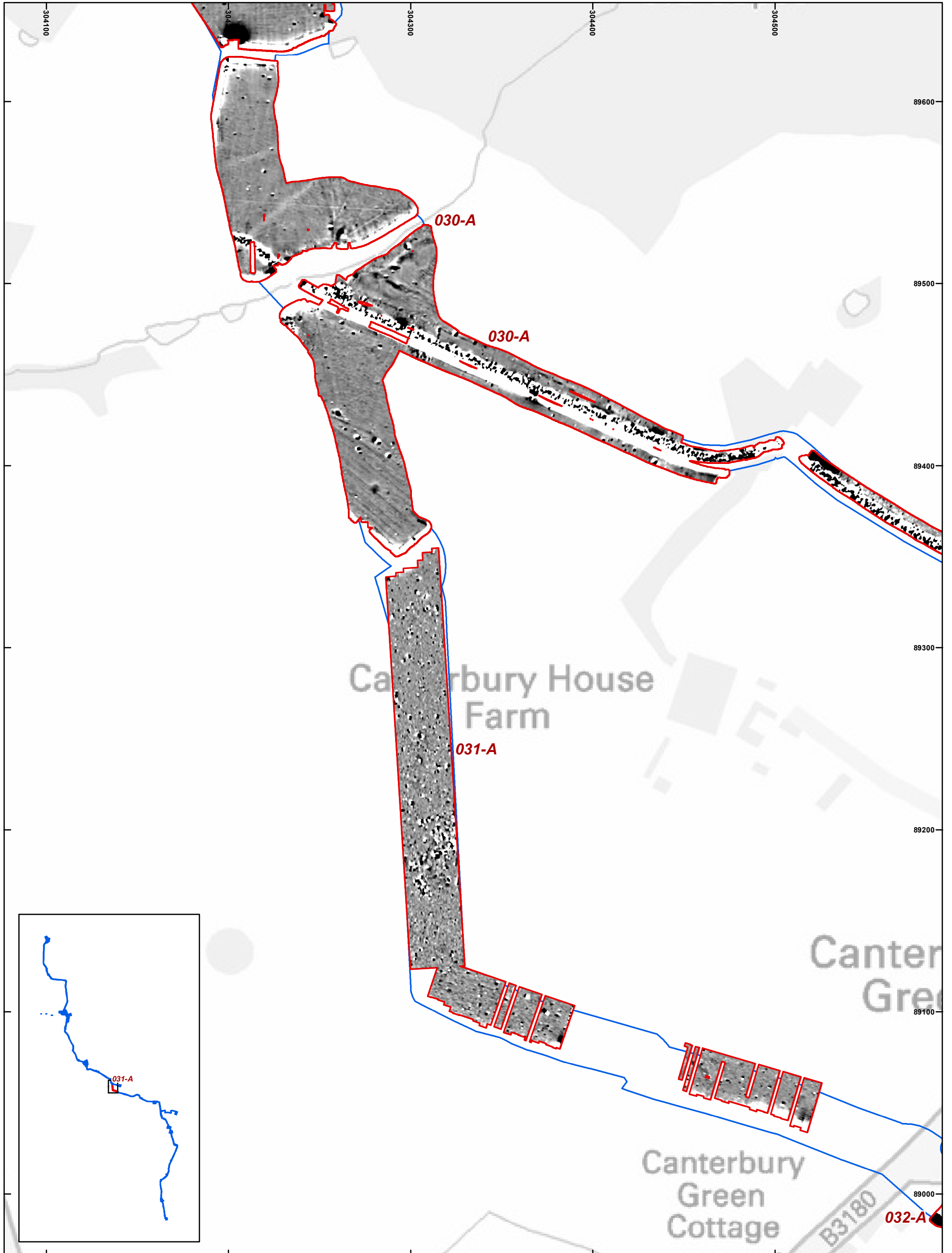


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Interpretation: 030-A

Figure 43

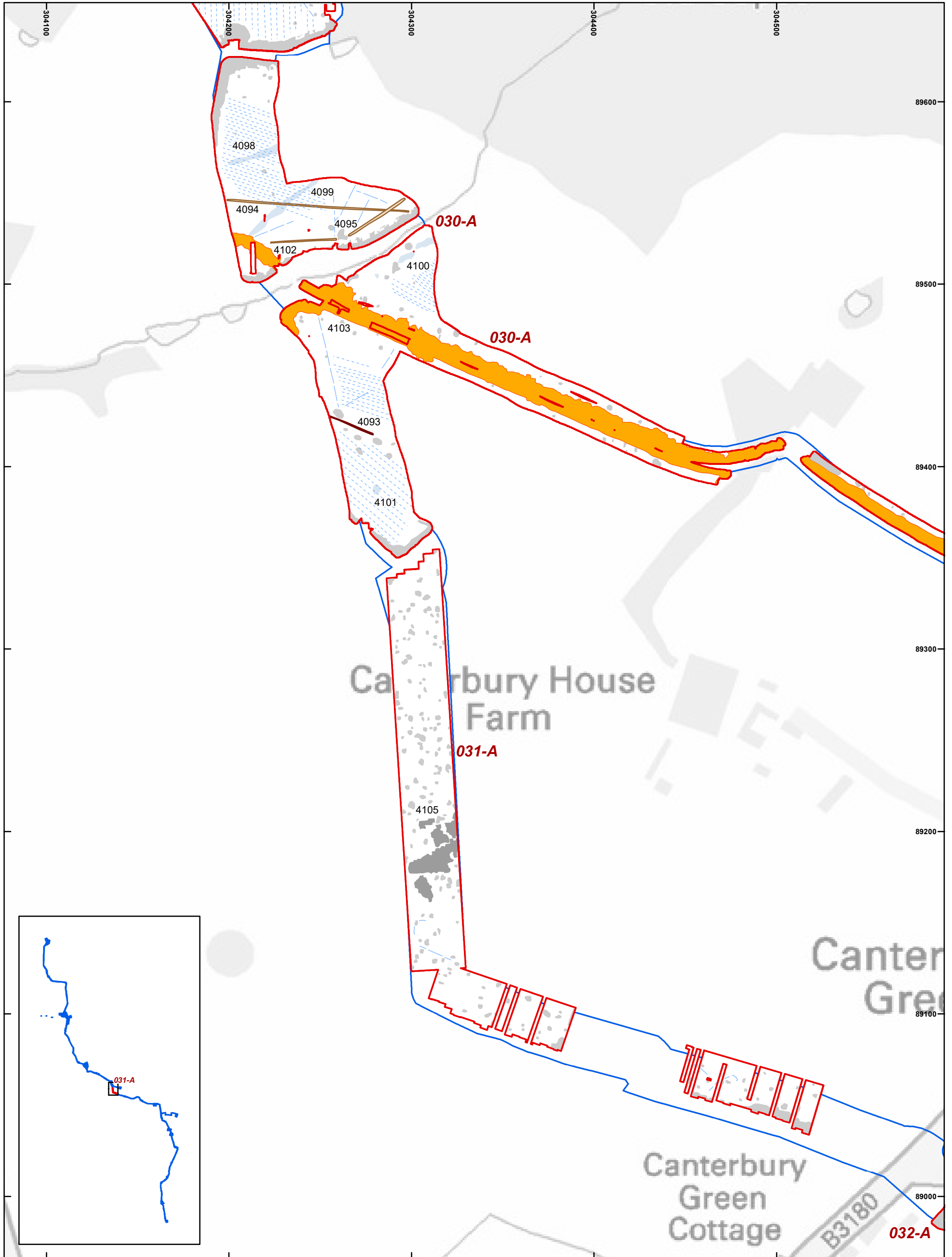


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Greyscale plot: 031-A

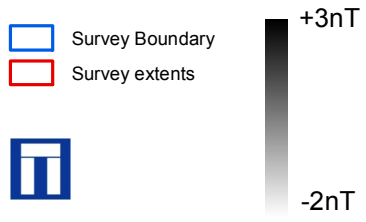
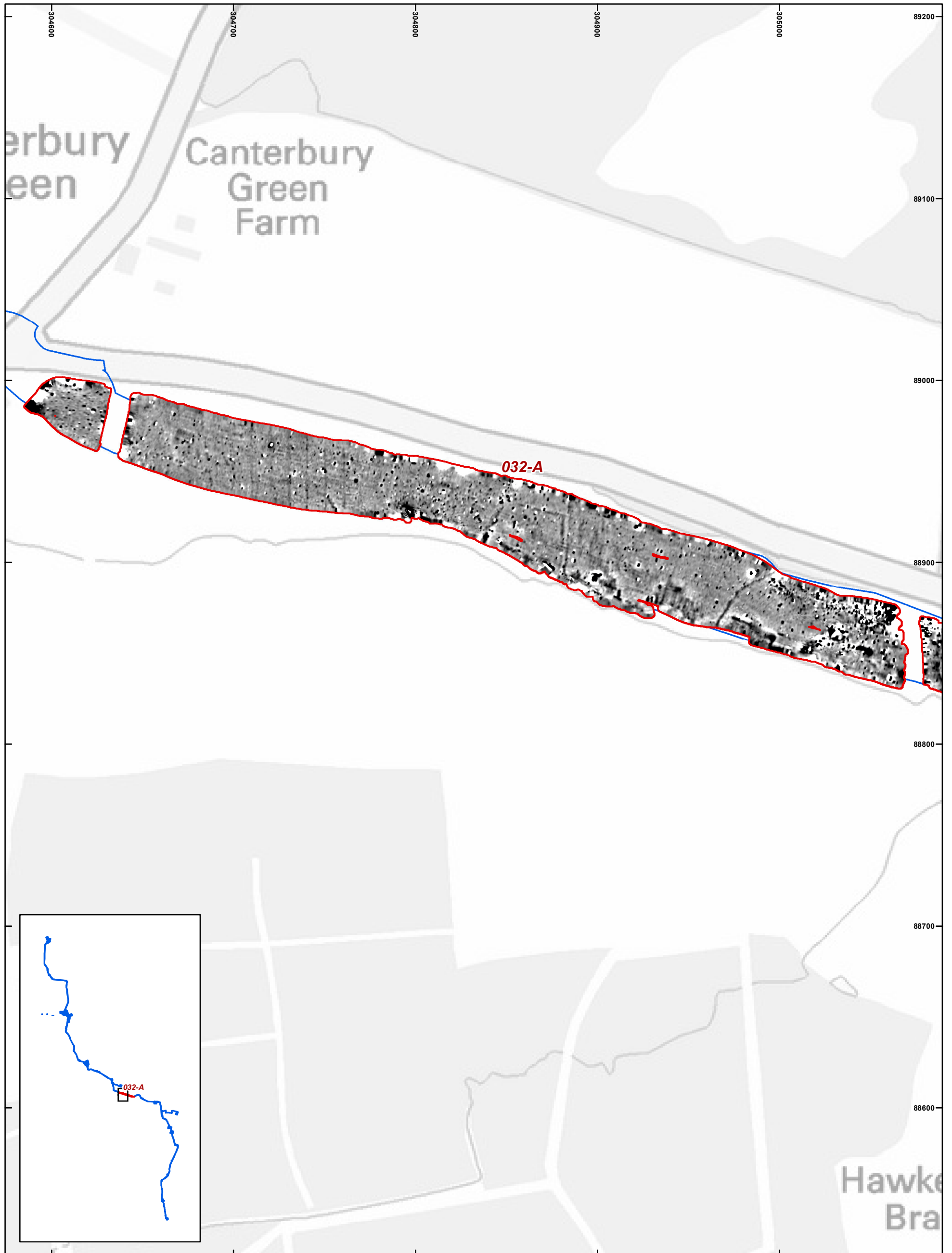
Figure 44



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey Boundary Survey extents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ferrous Increased magnetic response Trackway Former field boundary Superficial geology Modern service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trend Ploughing 	<p>Coordinate system: OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15) Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2017. This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.</p>												
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Interpretation: 031-A

Figure 45

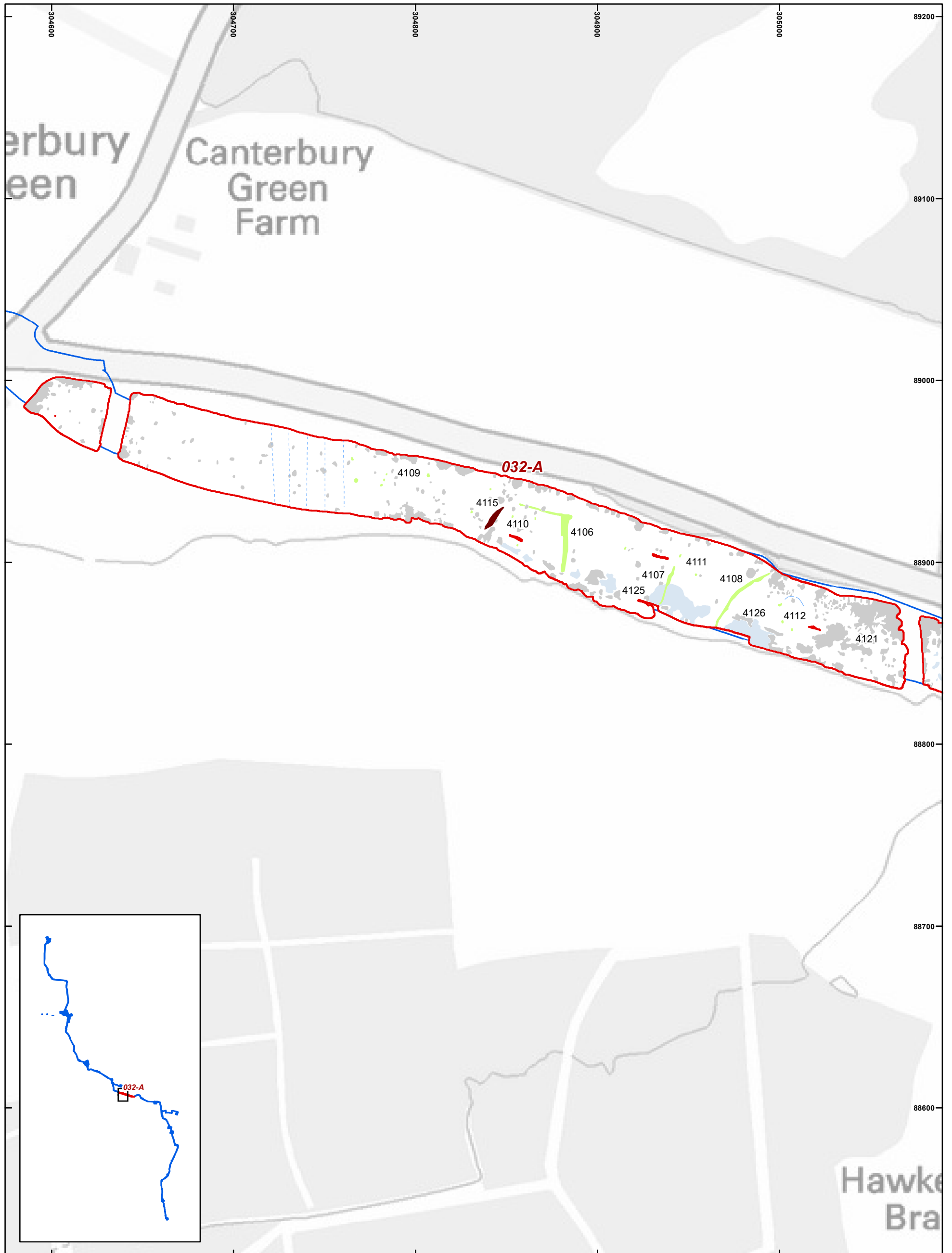


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Greyscale plot: 032-A

Figure 46



□ Survey Boundary ■ Possible archaeology --- Trend
□ Survey extents ■ Ferrous ... Ploughing
■ Former field boundary
■ Superficial geology

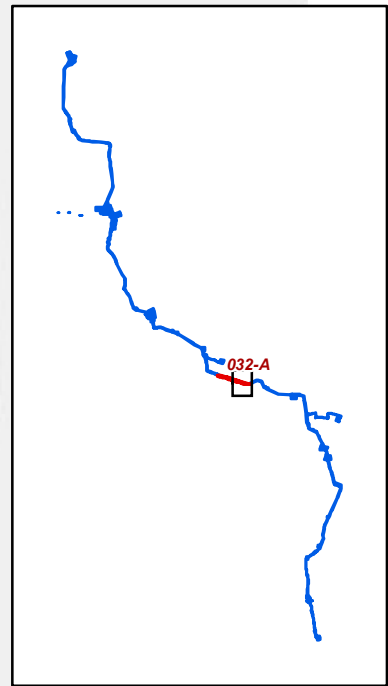
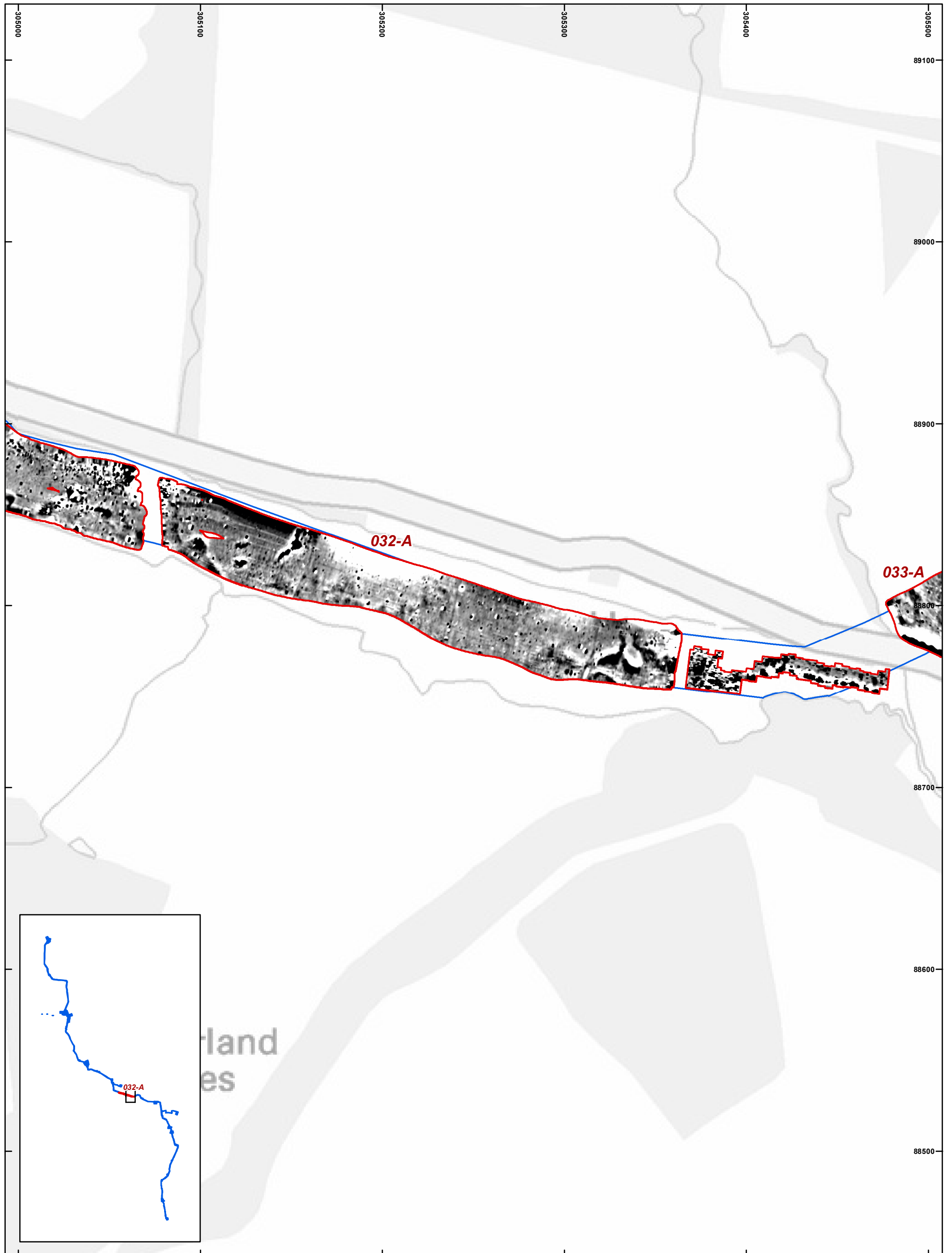
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Interpretation: 032-A

Figure 47



□ Survey Boundary
□ Survey extents

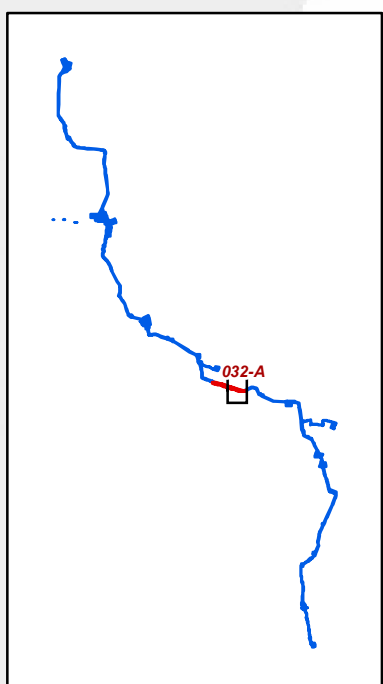
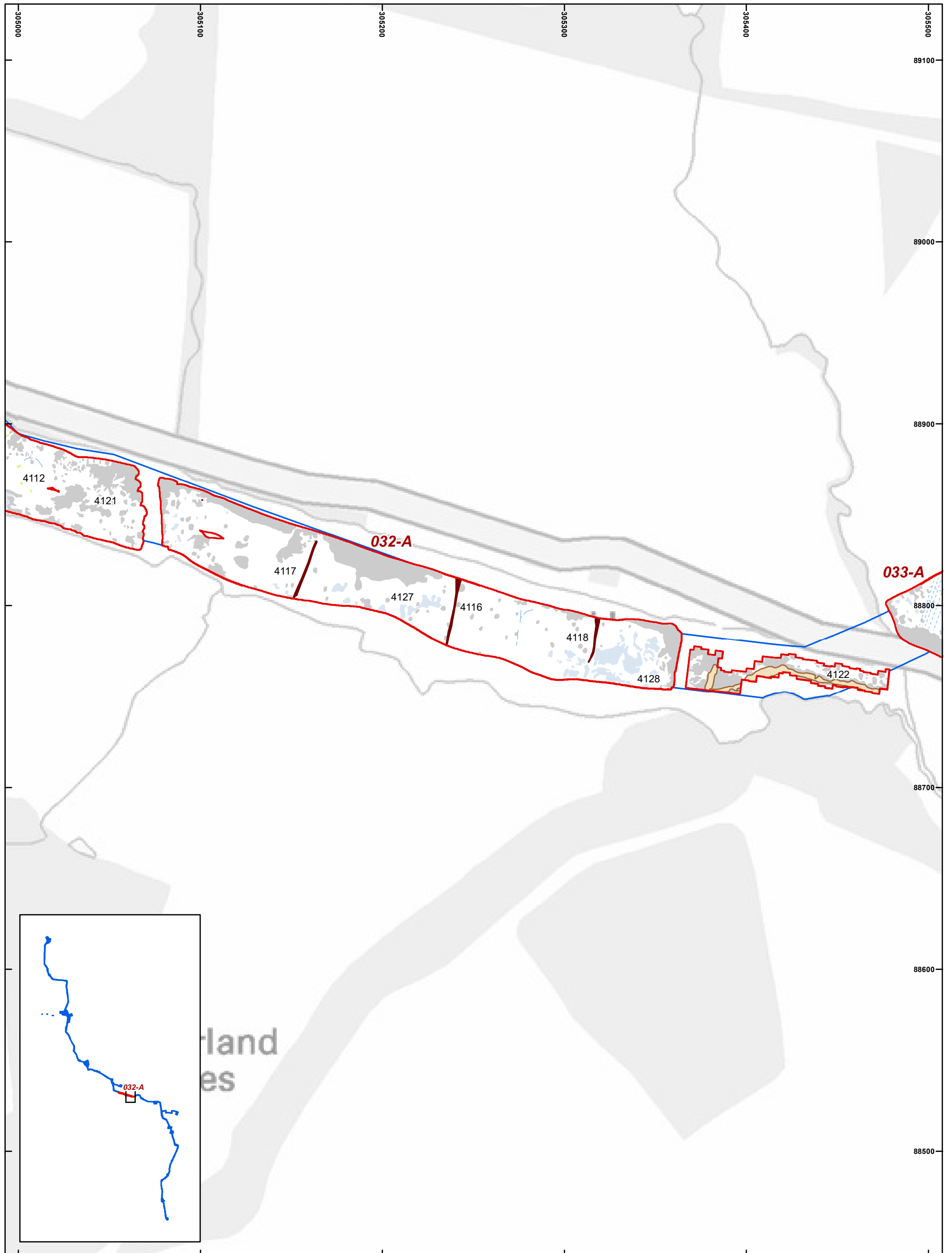


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Greyscale plot: 032-A



Survey Boundary	Possible archaeology	Trend
Survey extents	Ferrous	Ploughing
Former field boundary	Superficial geology	
Modern service		

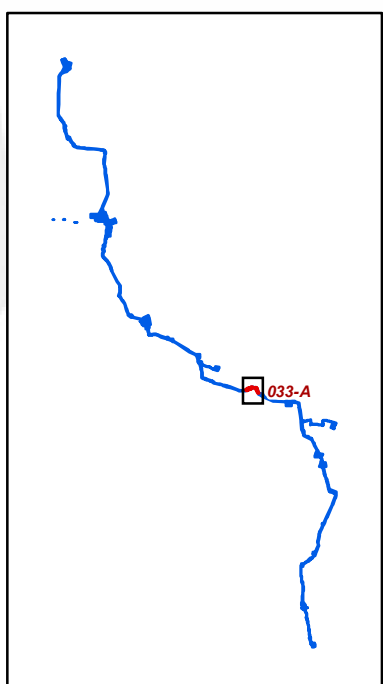
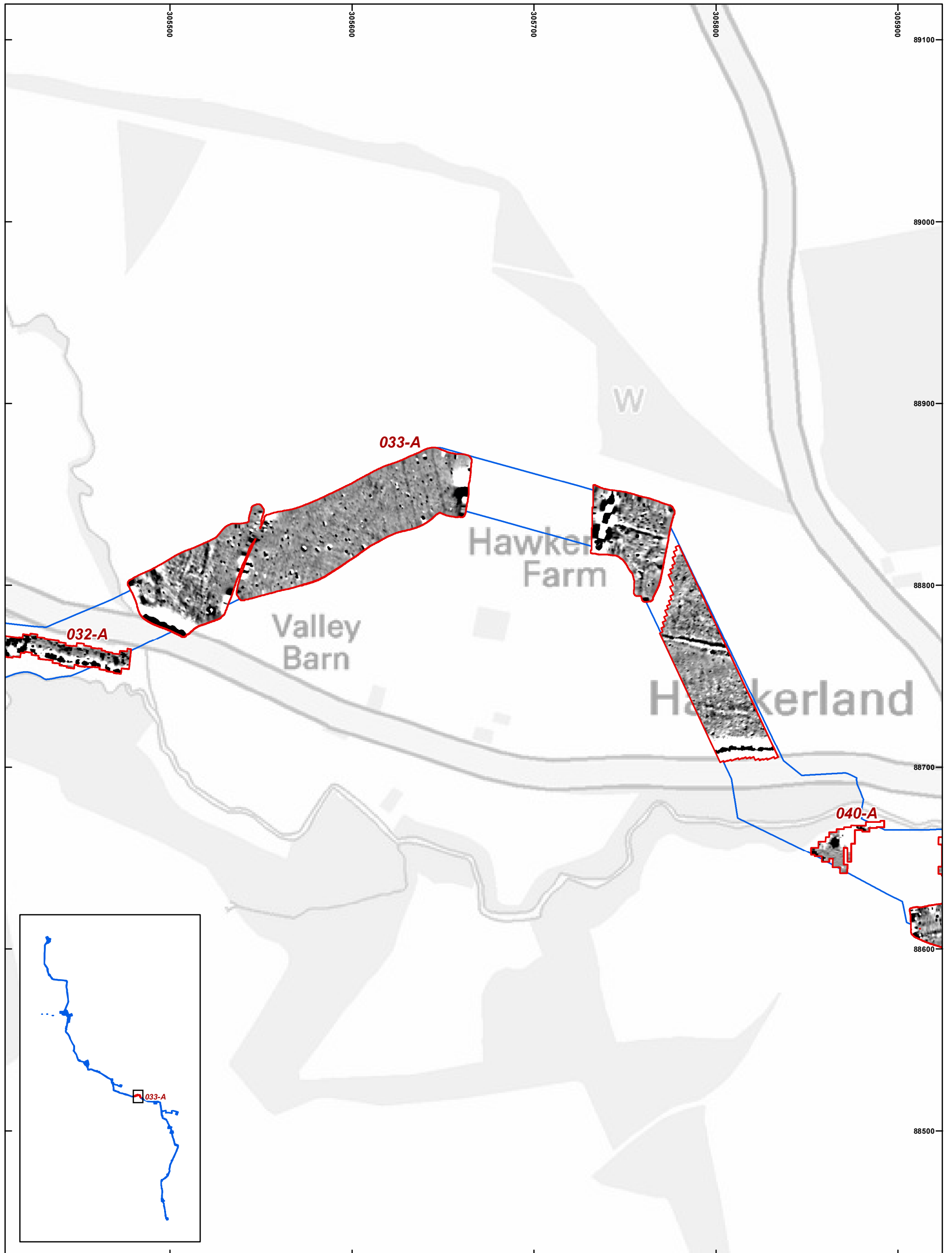
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Interpretation: 032-A

Figure 49



□ Survey Boundary
□ Survey extents



Coordinate system: OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

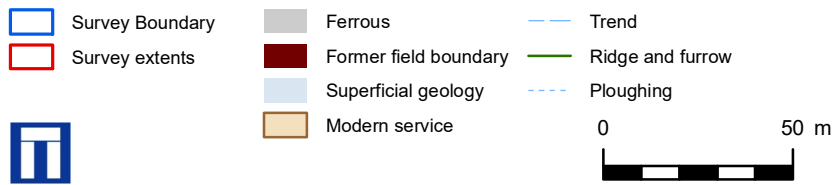
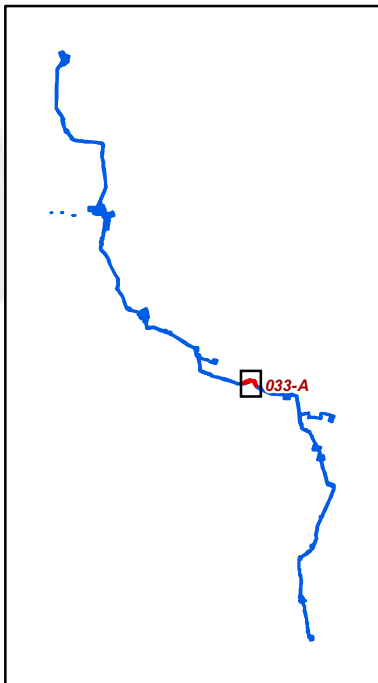
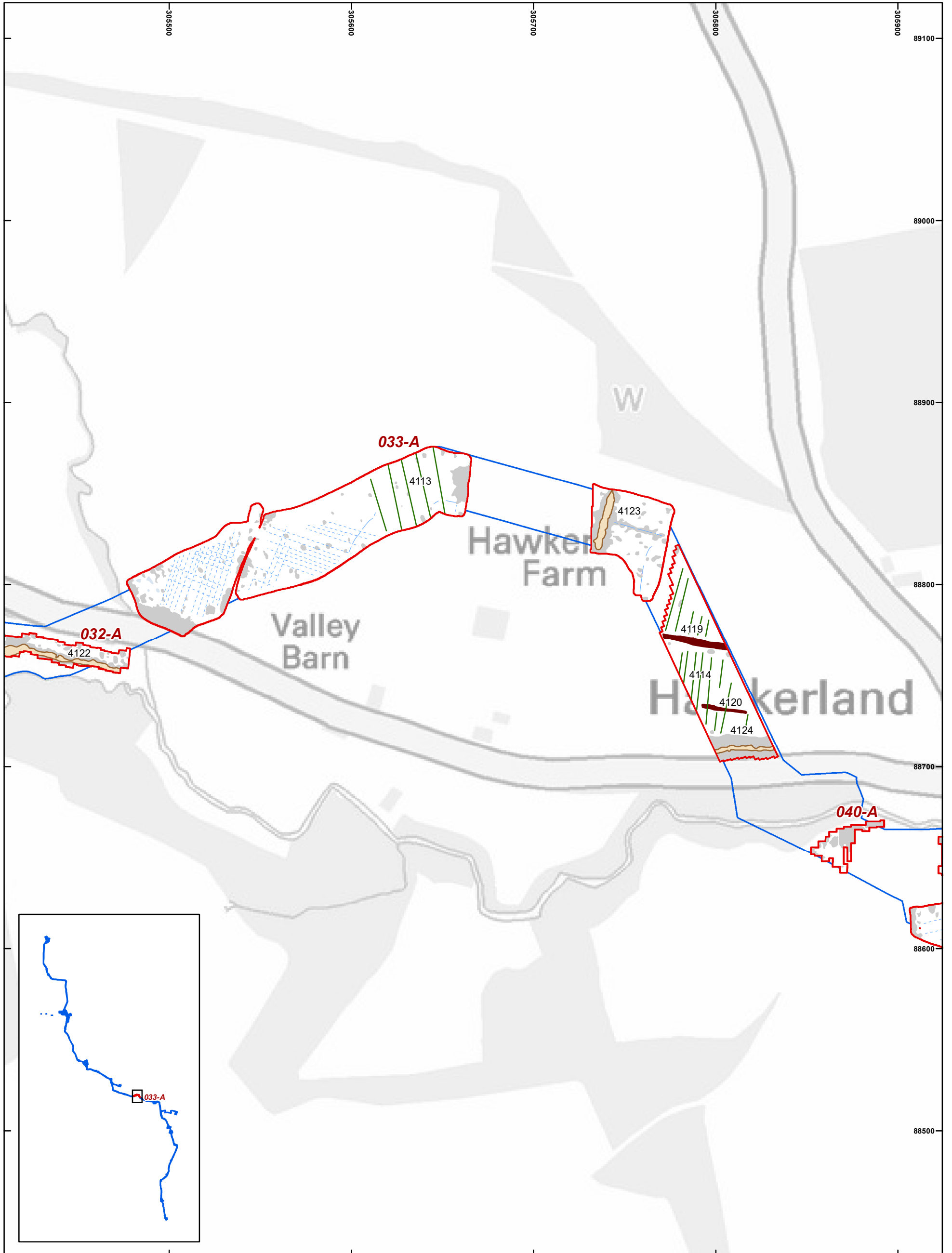
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Greyscale plot: 033-A

Figure 50



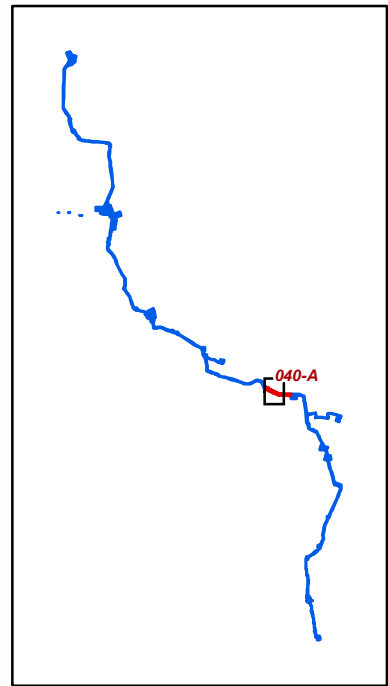
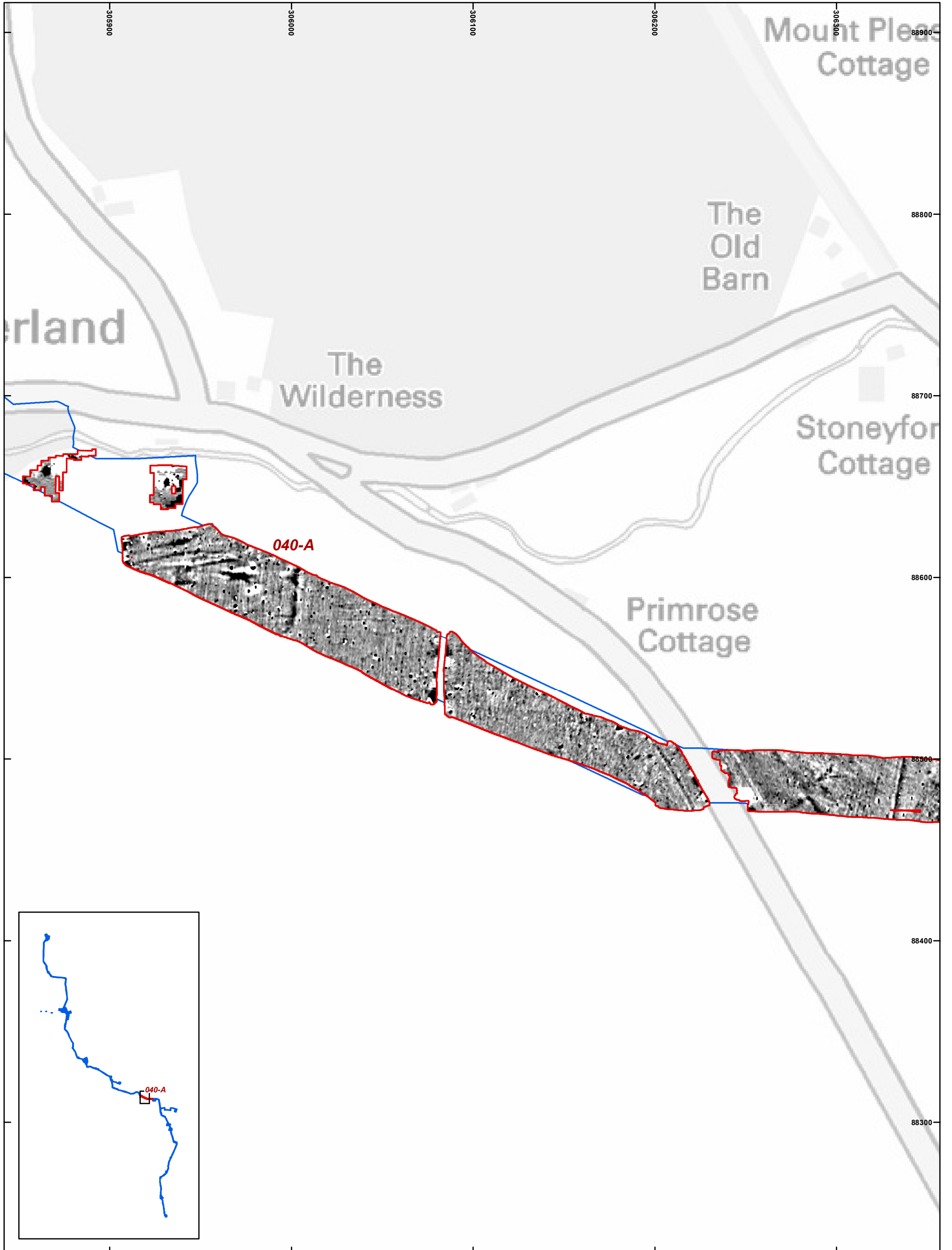
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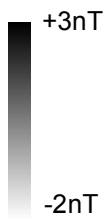
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Path:	X:\Tenders\T23193\GIS\Figs\MXD\Geophys-report\2017_10_13		

Interpretation: 033-A

Figure 51



□ Survey Boundary
□ Survey extents



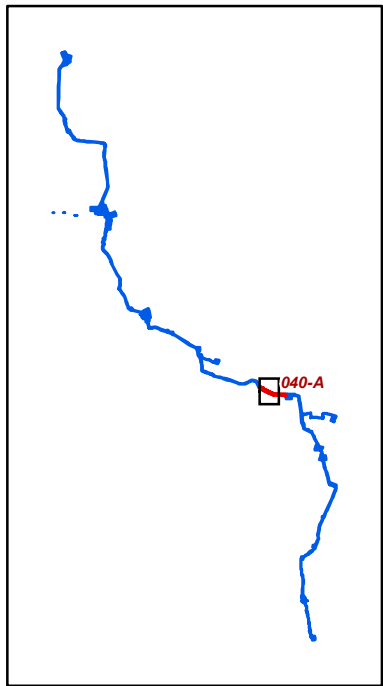
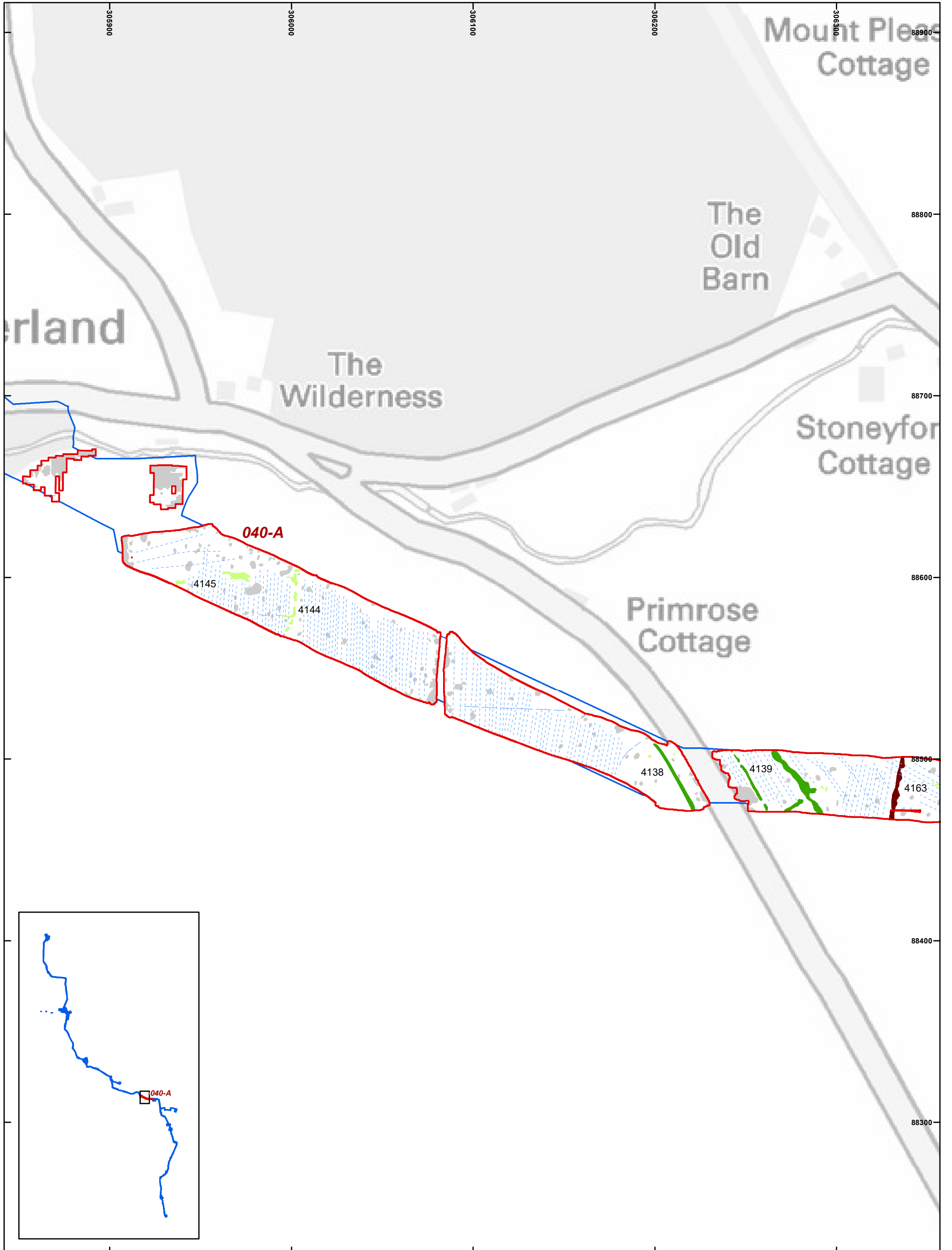
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Greyscale plot: 040-A

Figure 52



- Survey Boundary
- Survey extents
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Ferrous
- Former field boundary
- Trend
- Ploughing

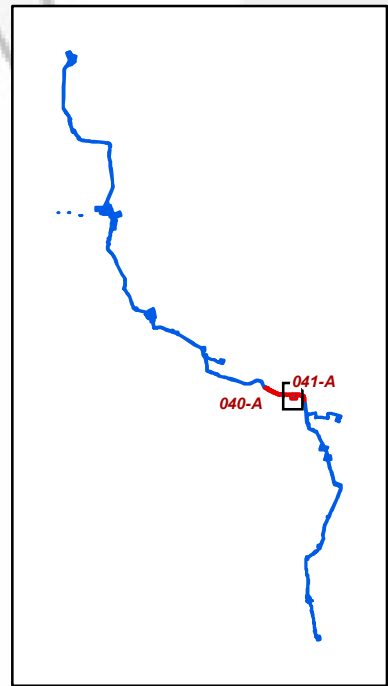
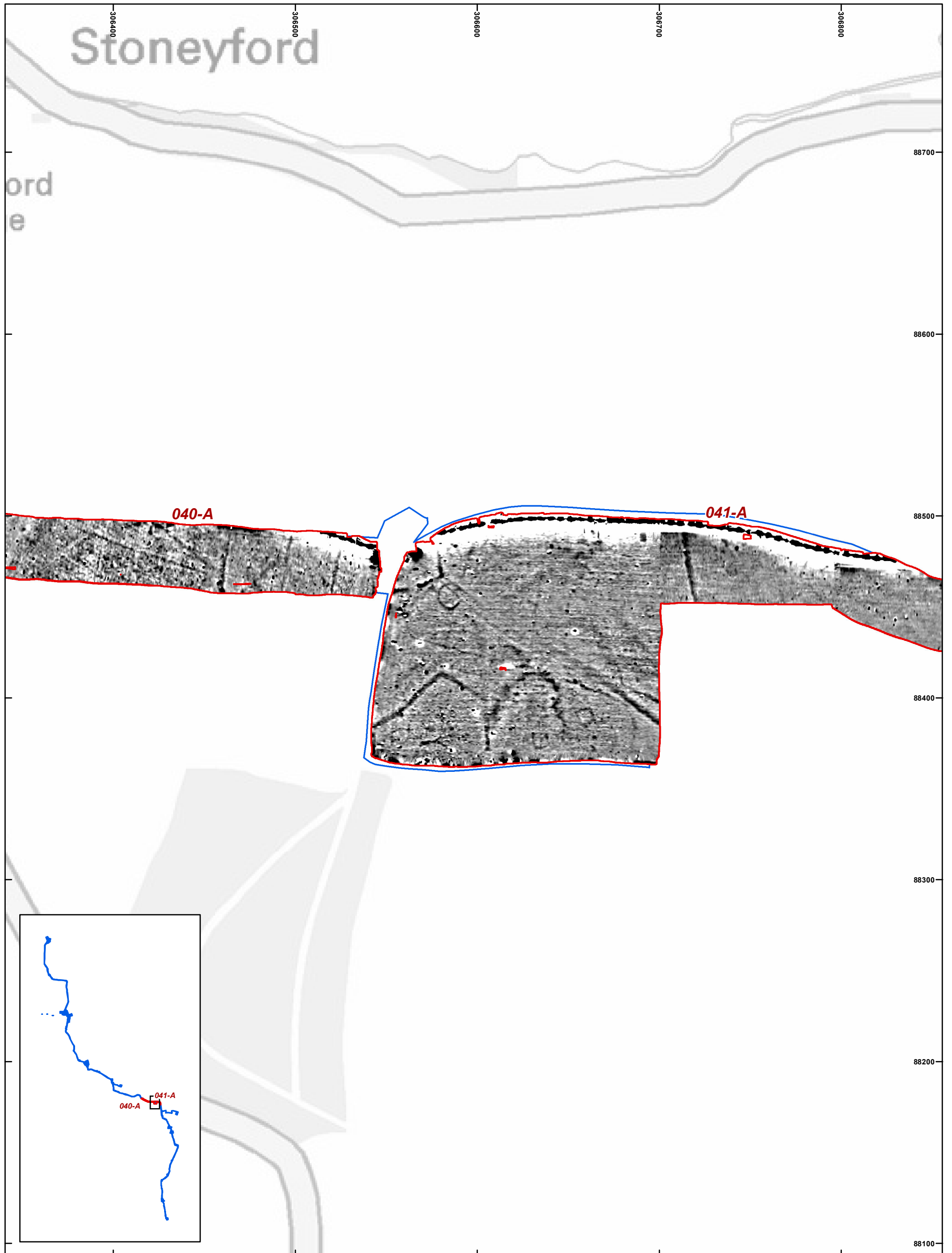


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Interpretation: 040-A

Figure 53



□ Survey Boundary
□ Survey extents



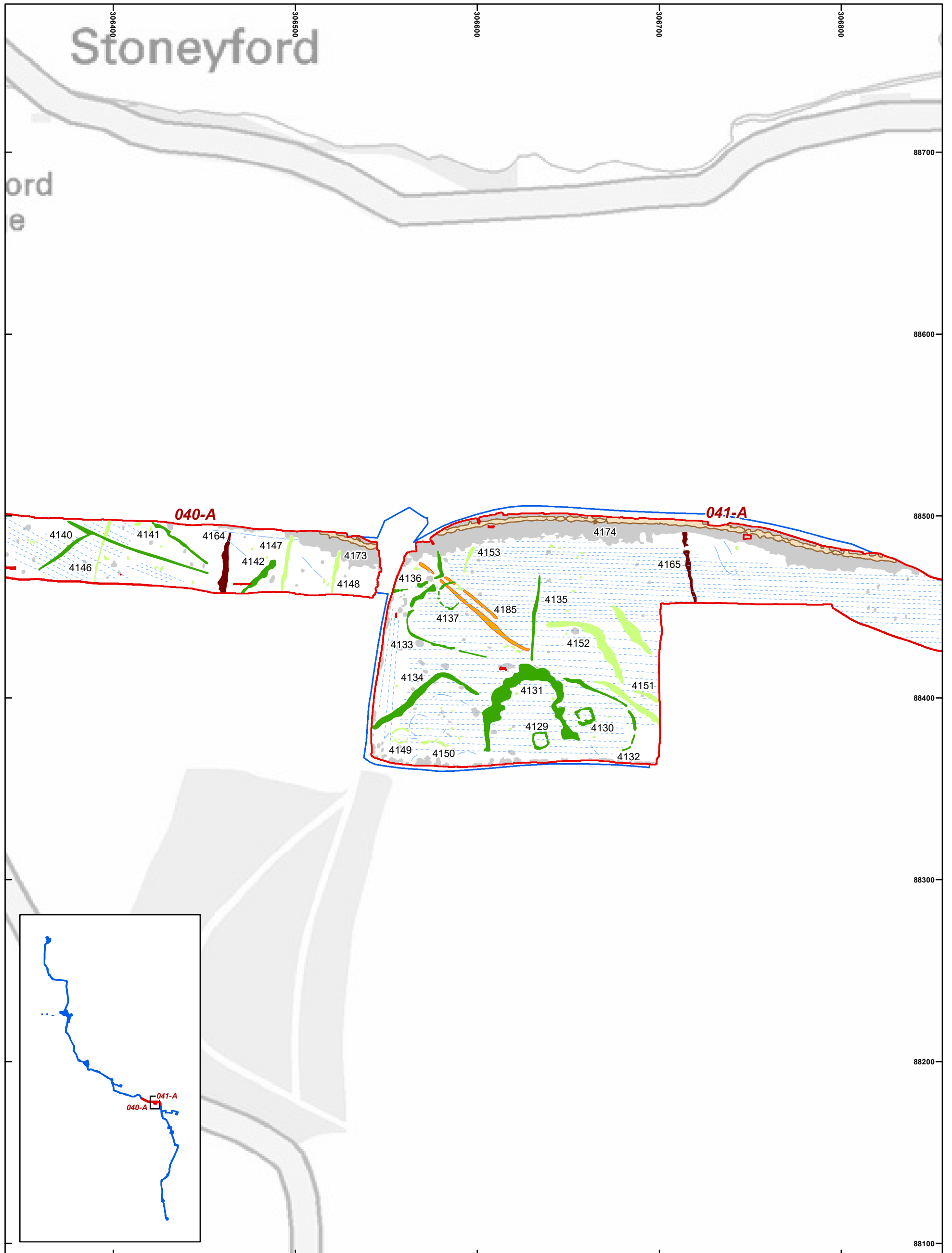
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Greyscale plot: 040-A, 041-A

Figure 54



Survey Boundary	Archaeology	Trend
Survey extents	Possible archaeology	Ploughing
	Trackway	
	Former field boundary	
	Modern service	

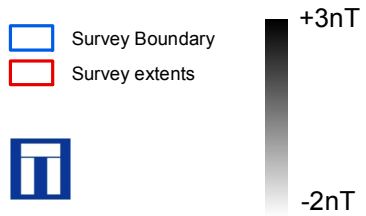
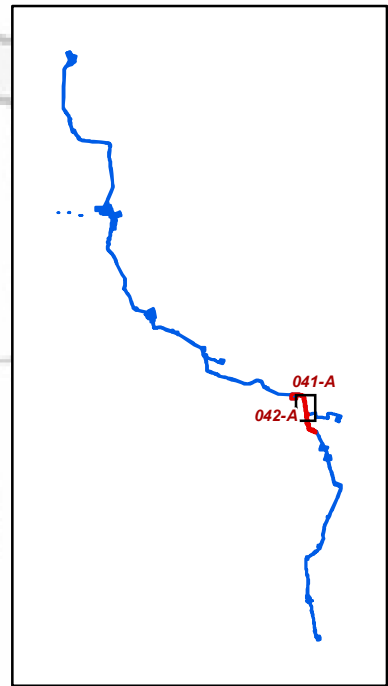
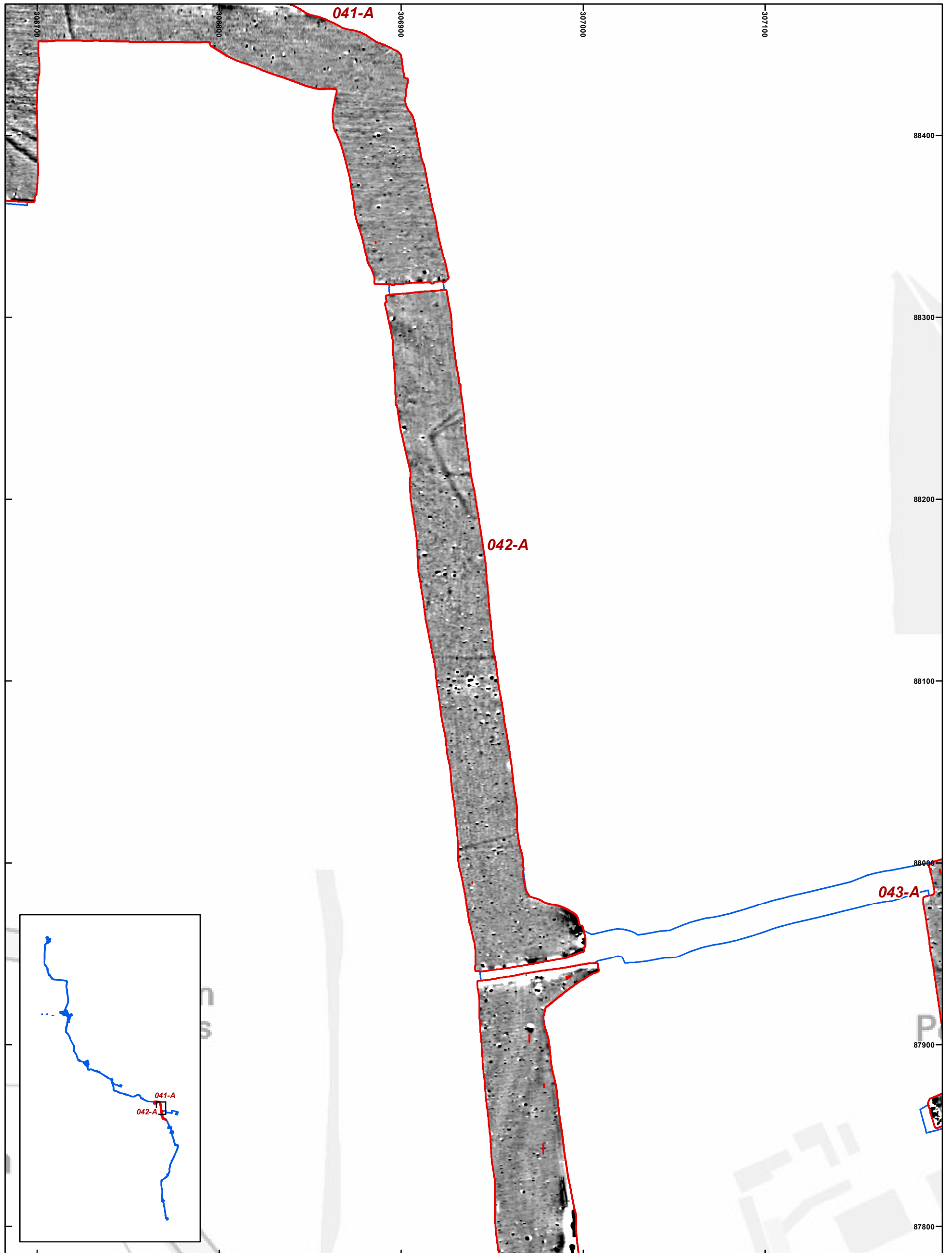
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Interpretation: 040-A, 041-A

Figure 55

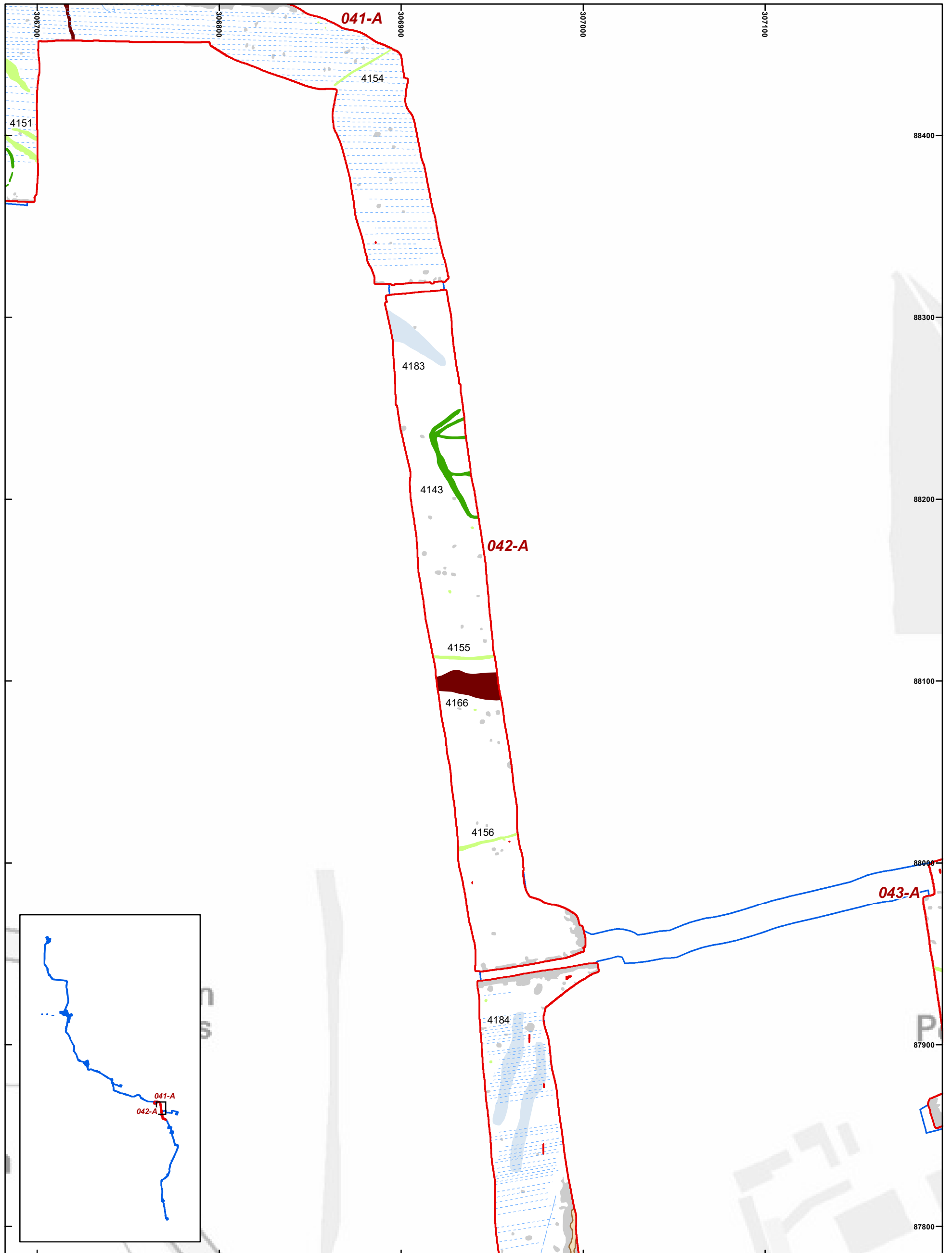


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Greyscale plot: 041-A, 042-A

Figure 56



Survey Boundary	Archaeology	Trend
Survey extents	Possible archaeology	Ploughing
Ferrous	Former field boundary	
Superficial geology	Modern service	

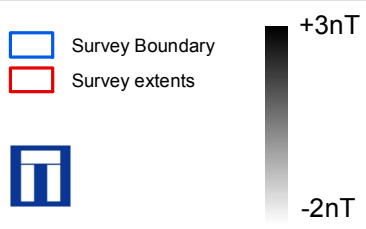
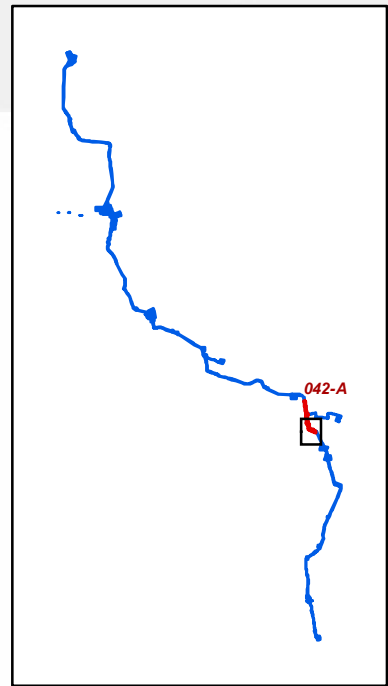
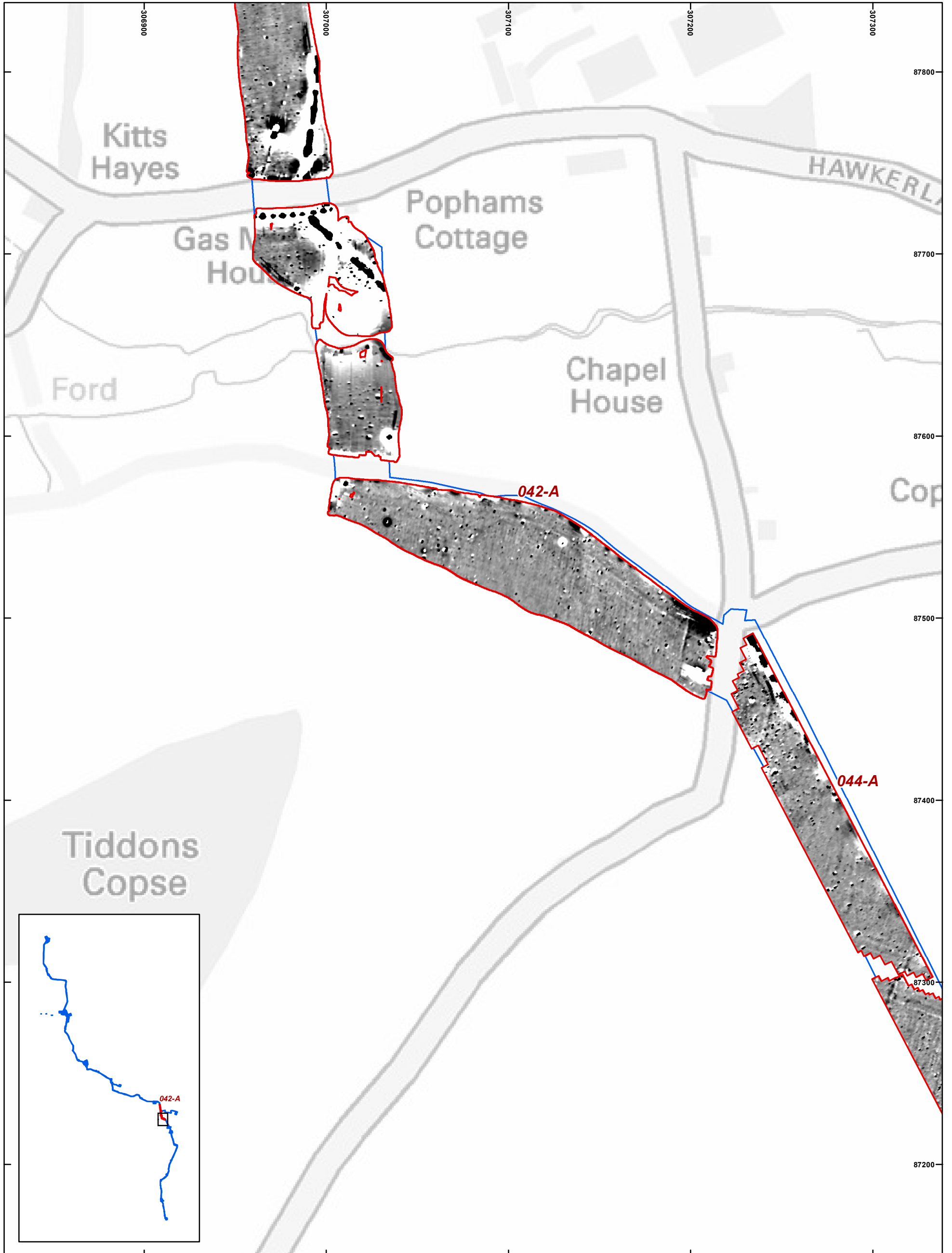
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Interpretation: 041-A, 042-A

Figure 57

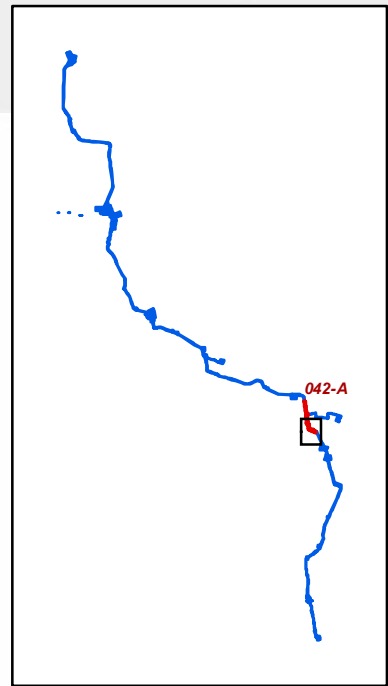
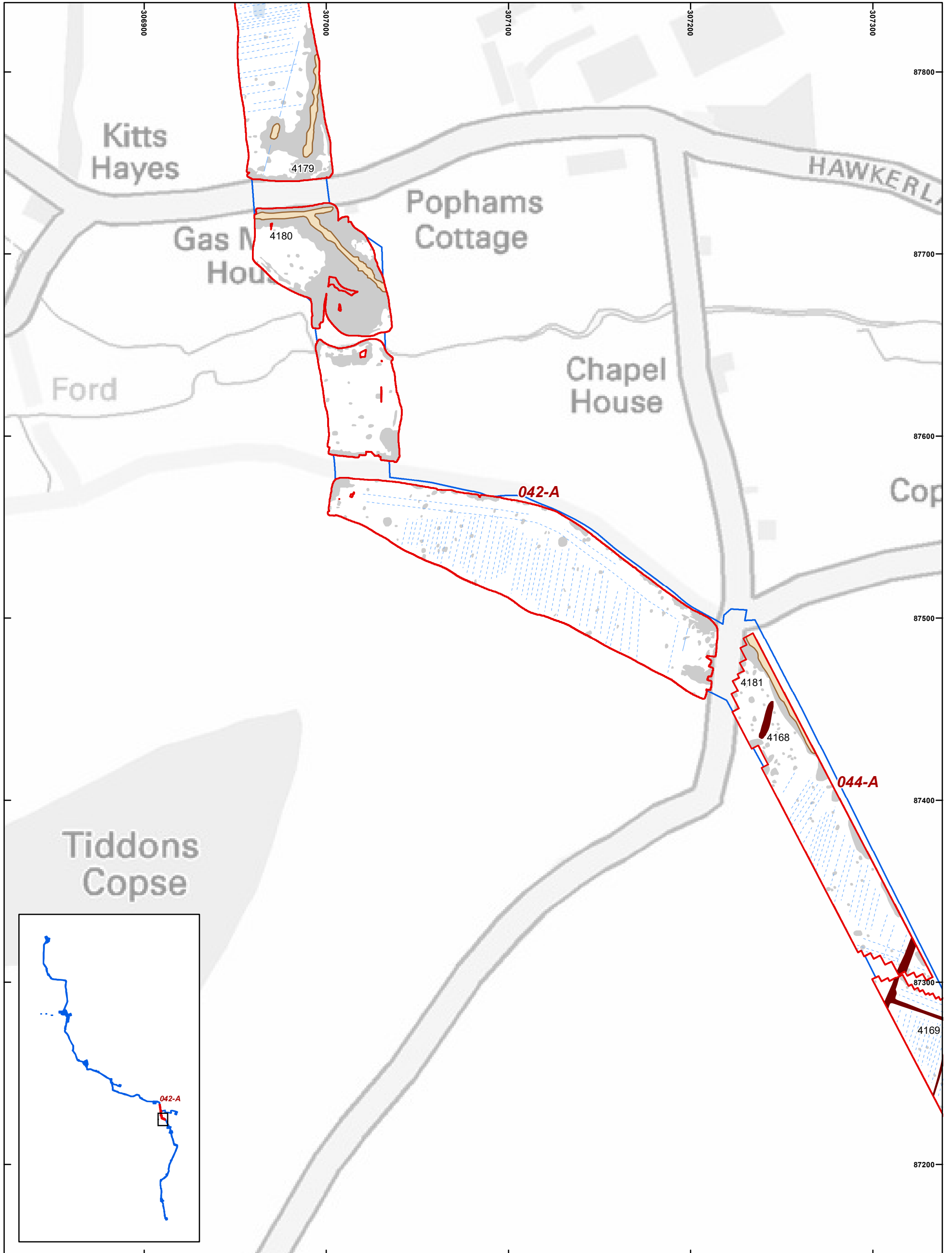


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Greyscale plot: 042-A

Figure 58



Survey Boundary	Ferrous	Trend
Survey extents	Former field boundary	Ploughing
Superficial geology	Modern service	

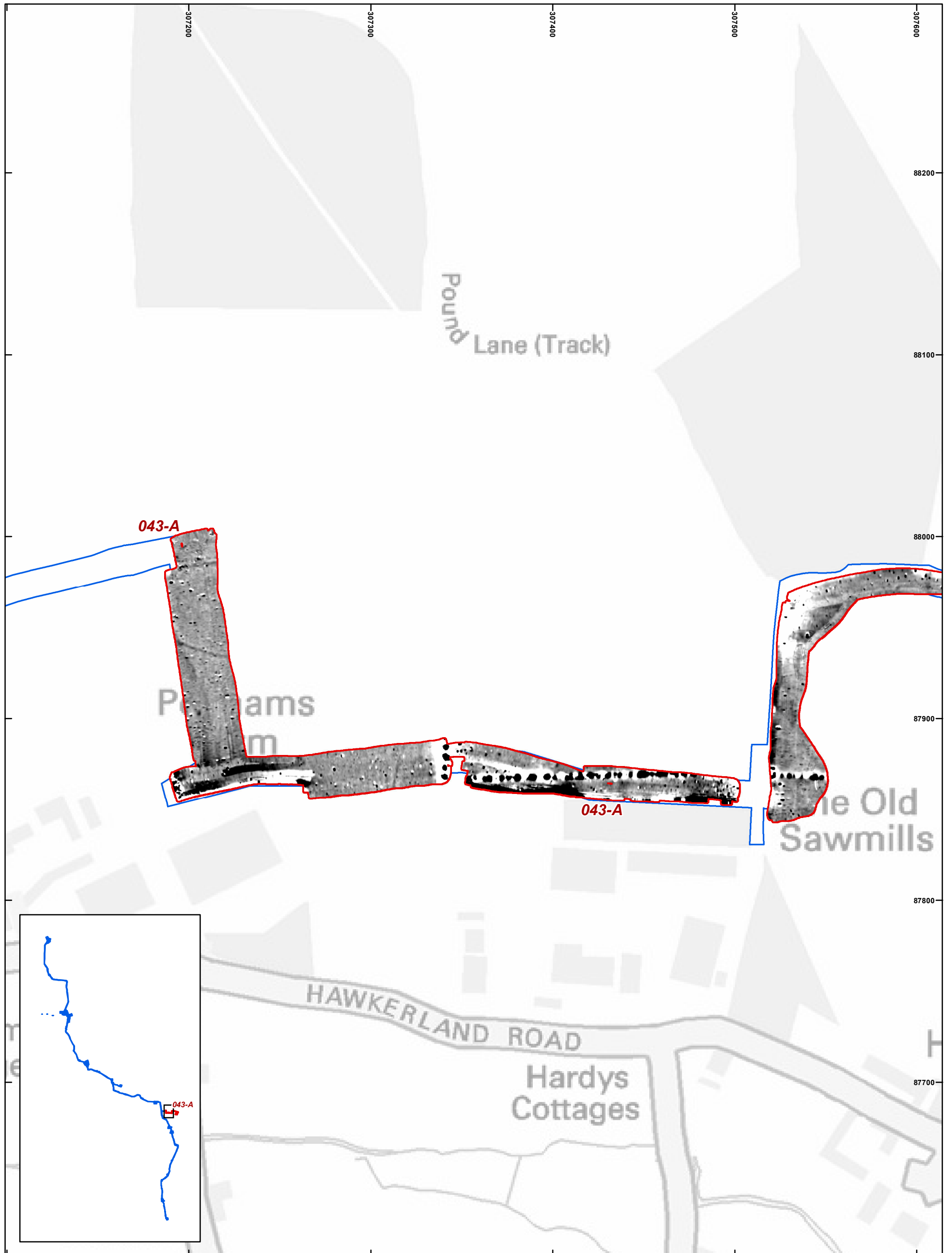
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Interpretation: 042-A

Figure 59



Survey Boundary
 Survey extents



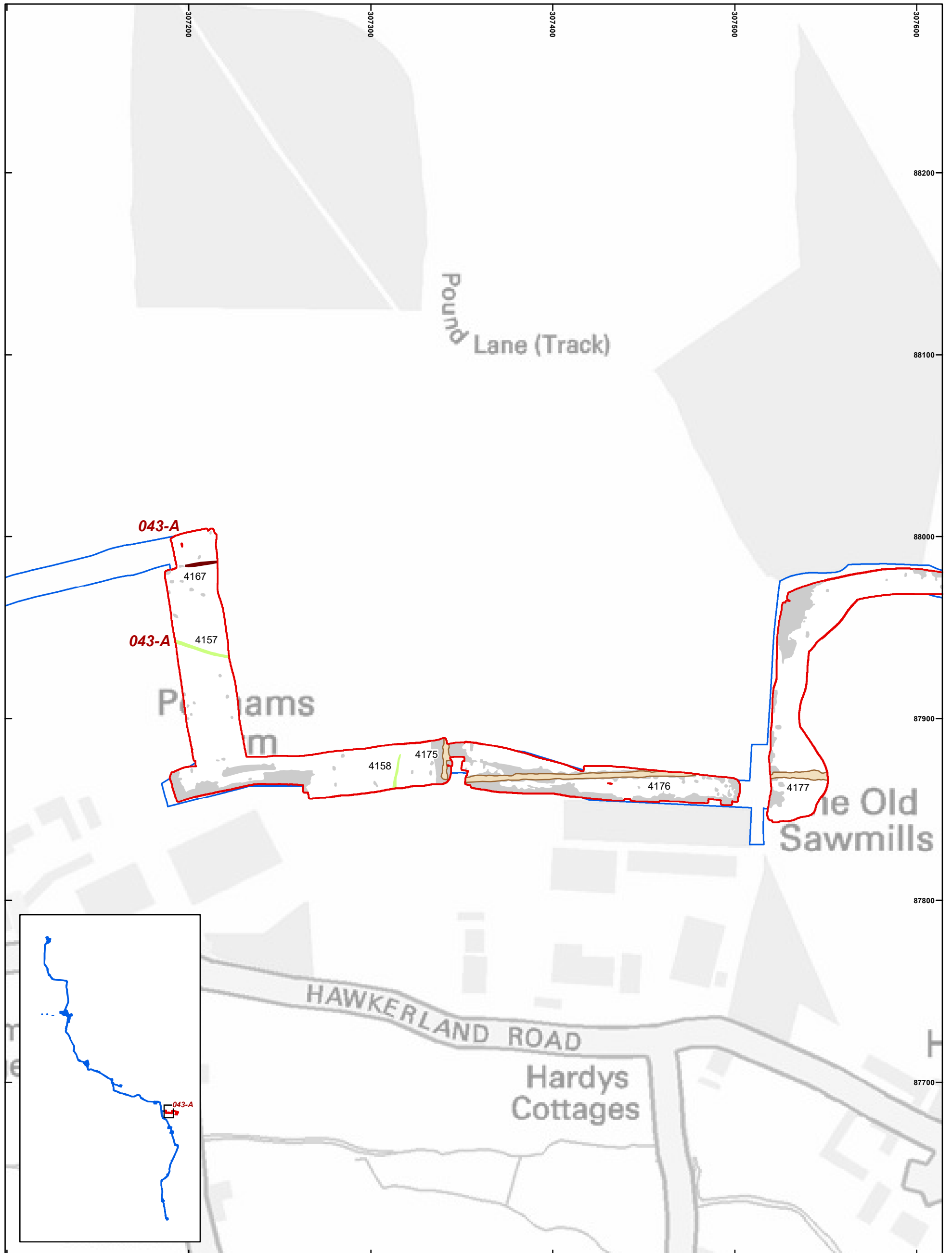
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Greyscale plot: 043-A

Figure 60

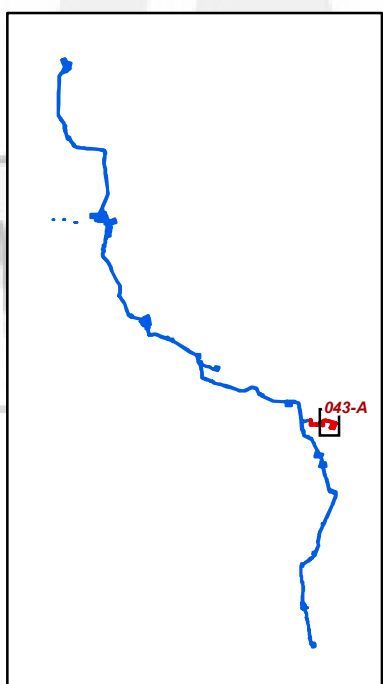
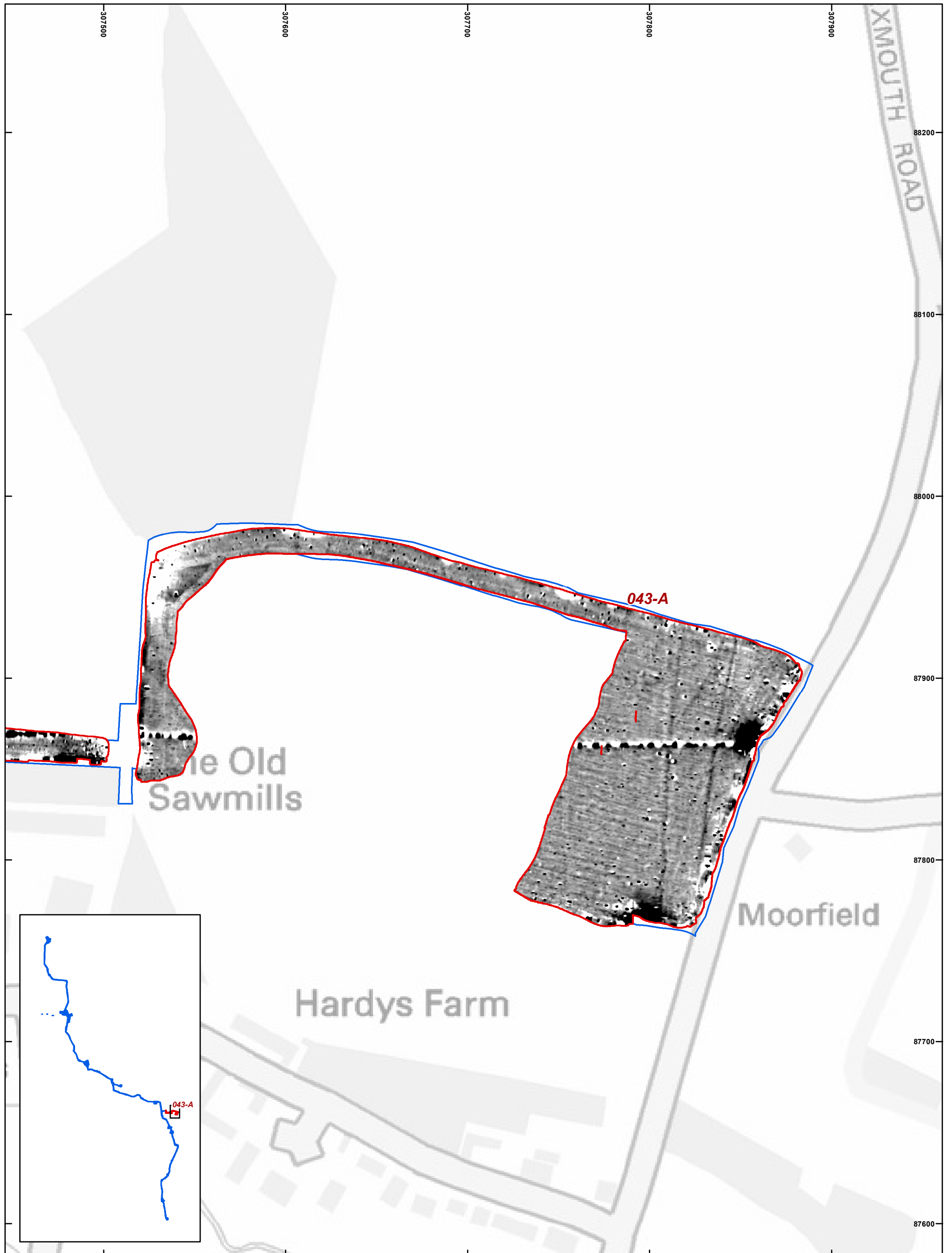


- ▭ Survey Boundary
- ▭ Survey extents
- ▬ Possible archaeology
- ▭ Ferrous
- ▬ Former field boundary
- ▭ Modern service



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□ Survey Boundary
□ Survey extents



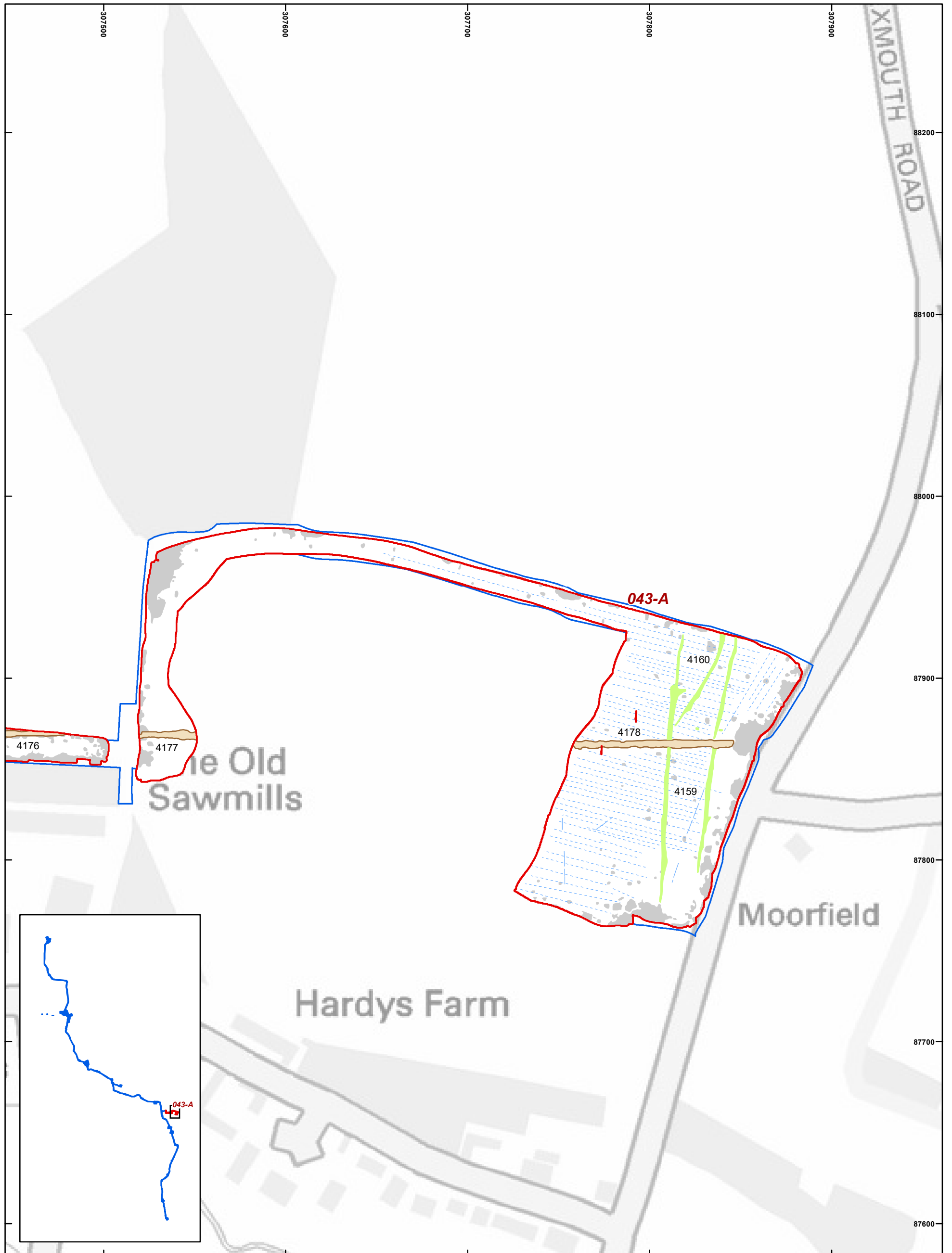
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Greyscale plot: 043-A

Figure 62



■ Survey Boundary ■ Possible archaeology --- Trend
■ Survey extents ■ Ferrous ... Ploughing
■ Modern service

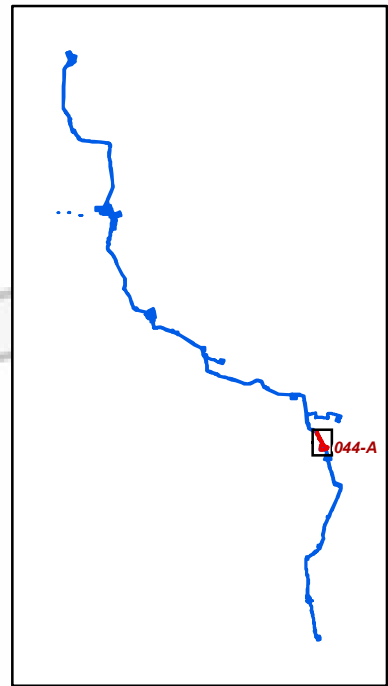
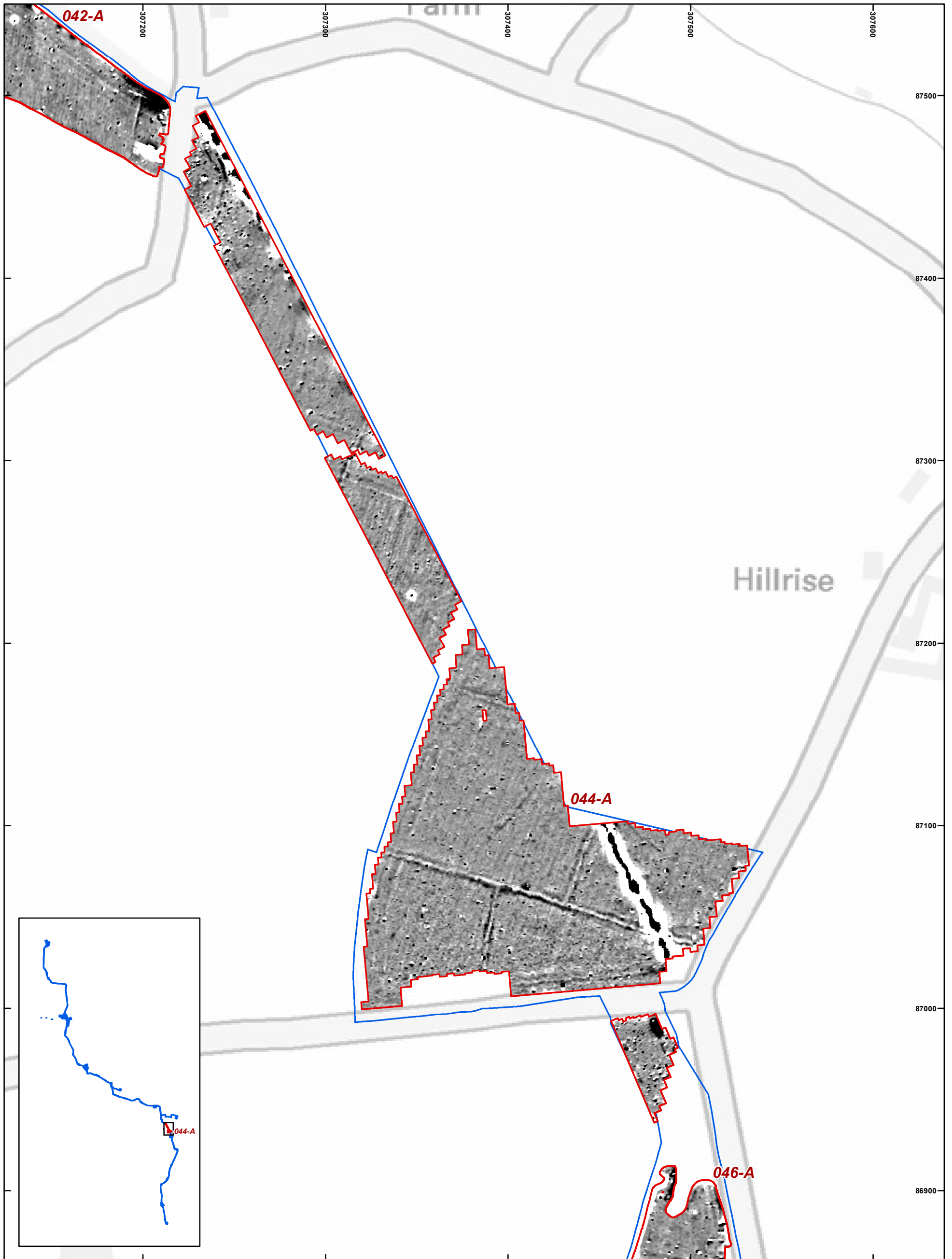
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Interpretation: 043-A

Figure 63



□ Survey Boundary
□ Survey extents



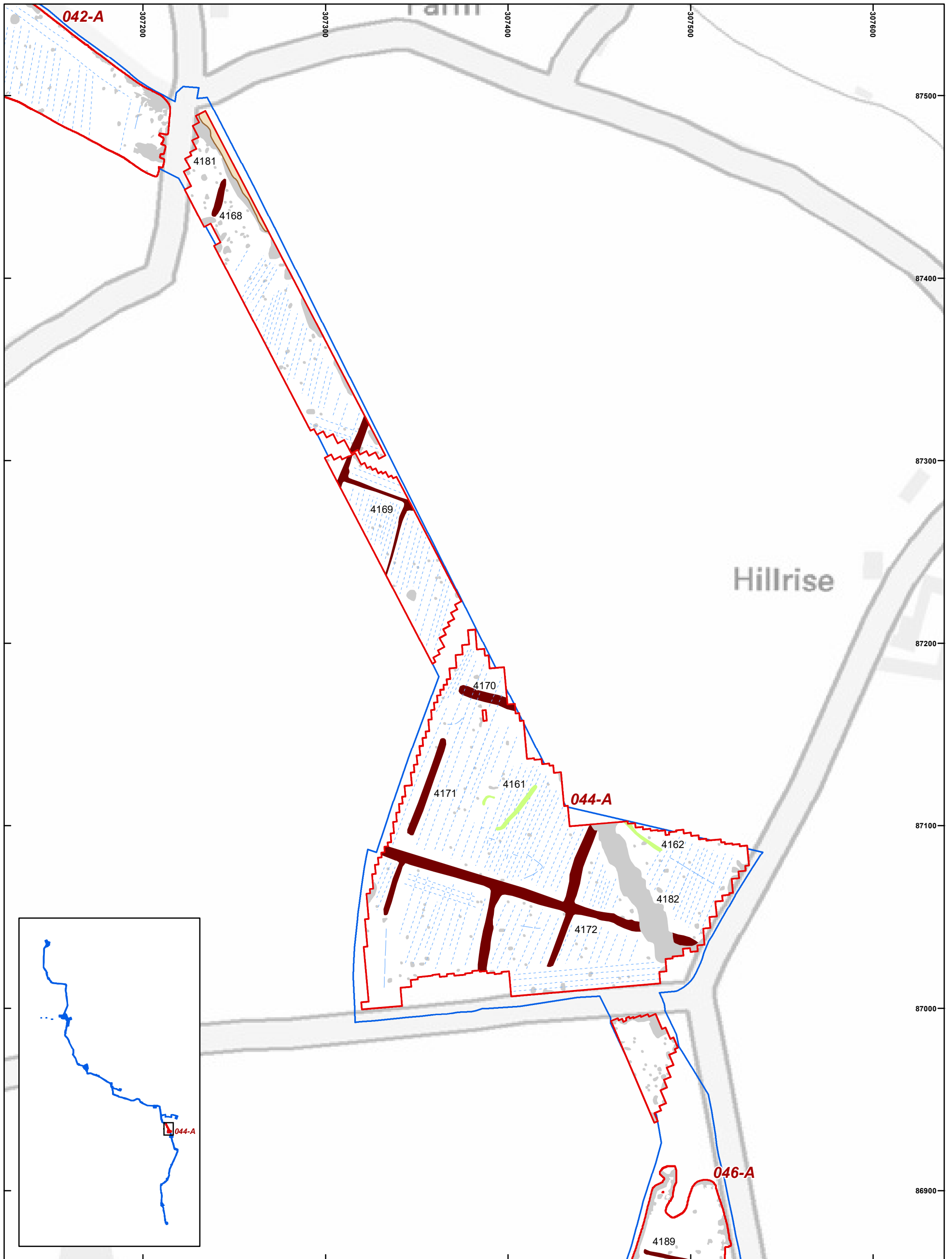
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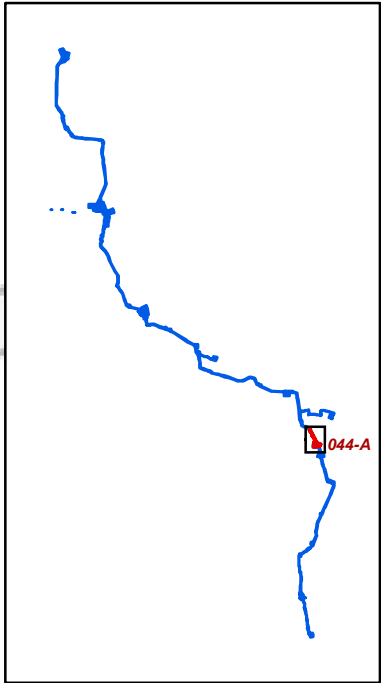
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Greyscale plot: 044-A

Figure 64



Hillrise



- ▭ Survey Boundary
- ▭ Survey extents
- ▭ Possible archaeology
- ▭ Ferrous
- ▭ Former field boundary
- ▭ Modern service
- Trend
- - - Ploughing

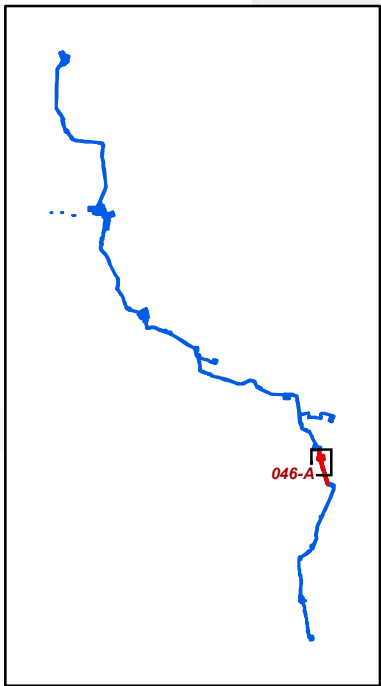
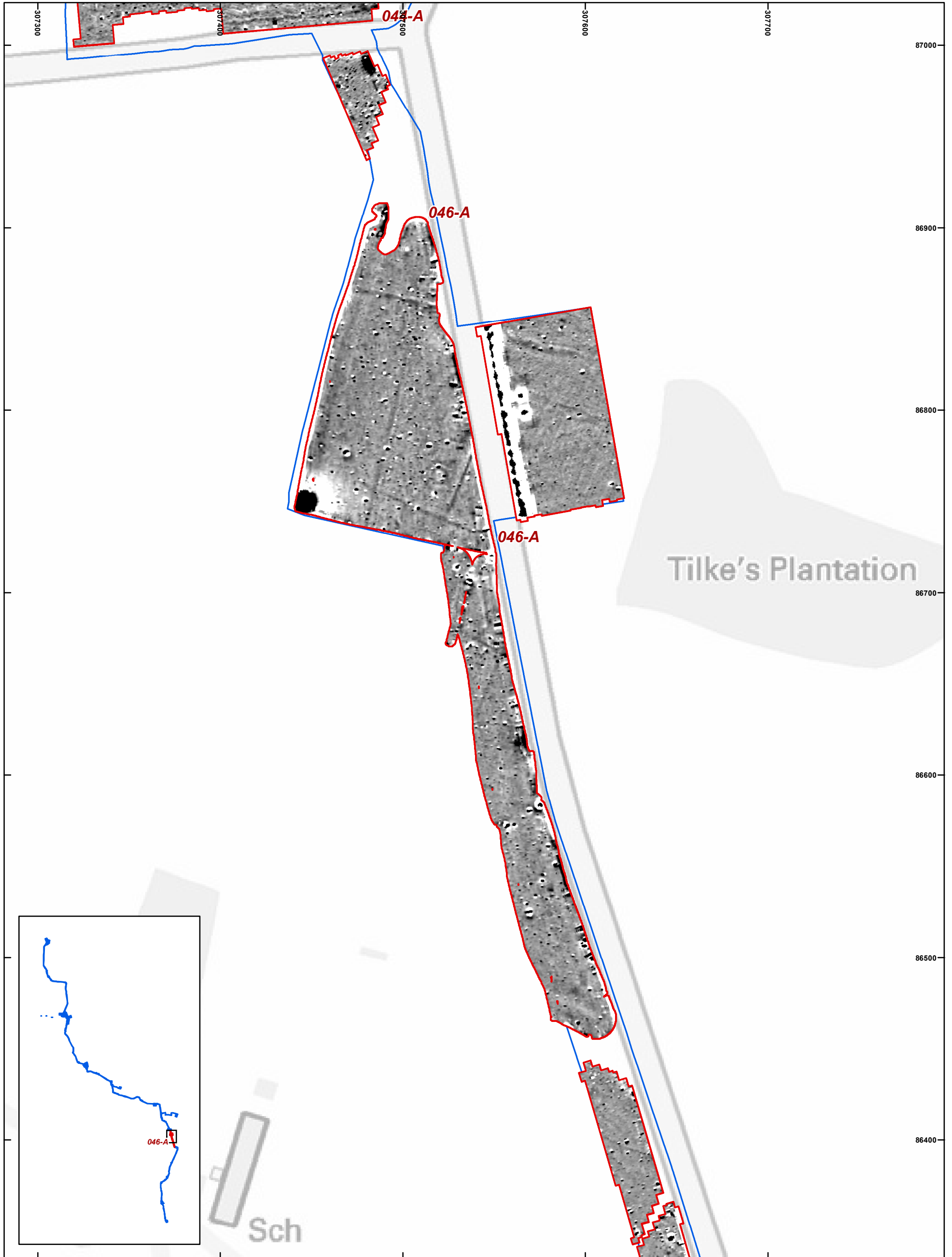


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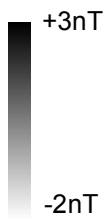
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Interpretation: 044-A

Figure 65



□ Survey Boundary
□ Survey extents



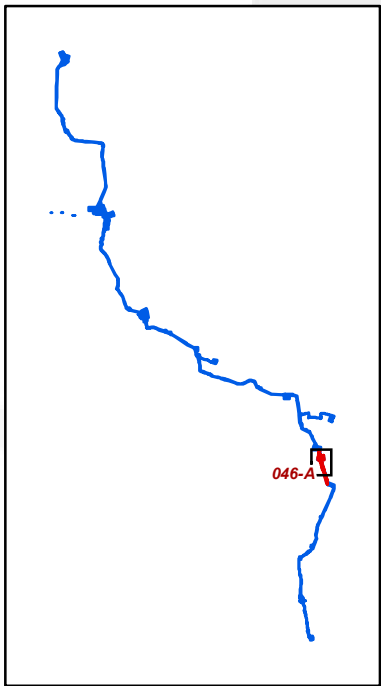
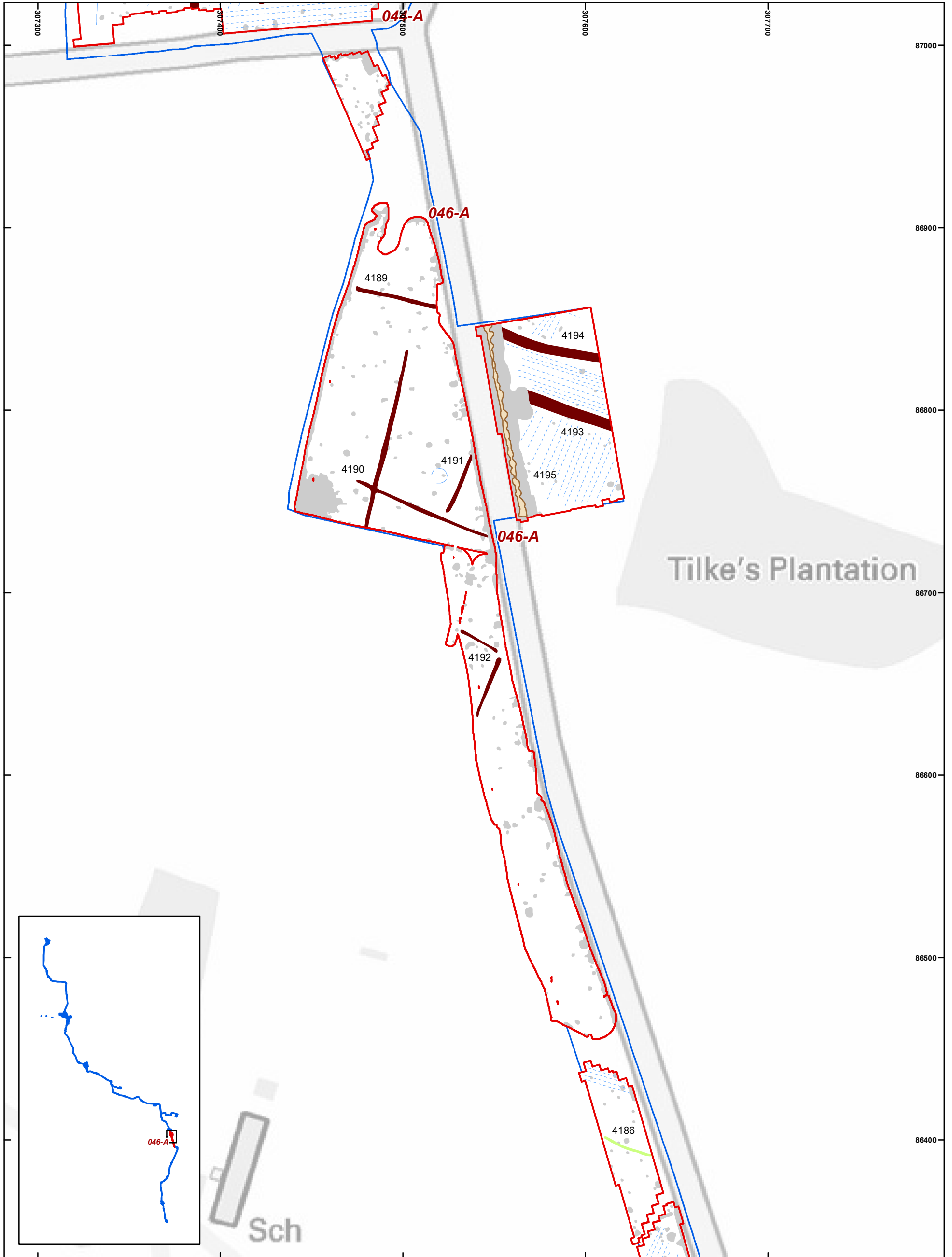
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Greyscale plot: 046-A

Figure 66



- ▭ Survey Boundary
- ▭ Survey extents
- ▭ Possible archaeology
- ▭ Ferrous
- ▭ Former field boundary
- ▭ Modern service
- Trend
- Ploughing



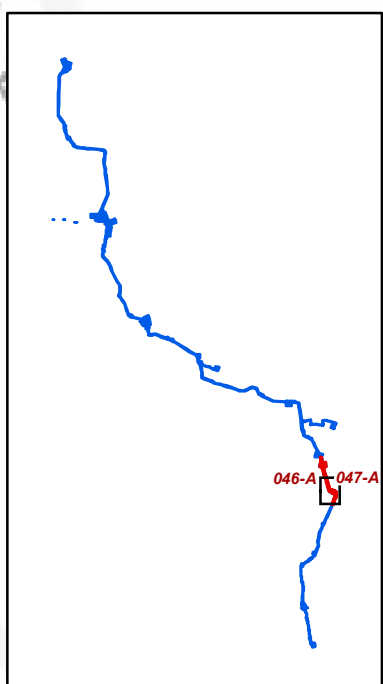
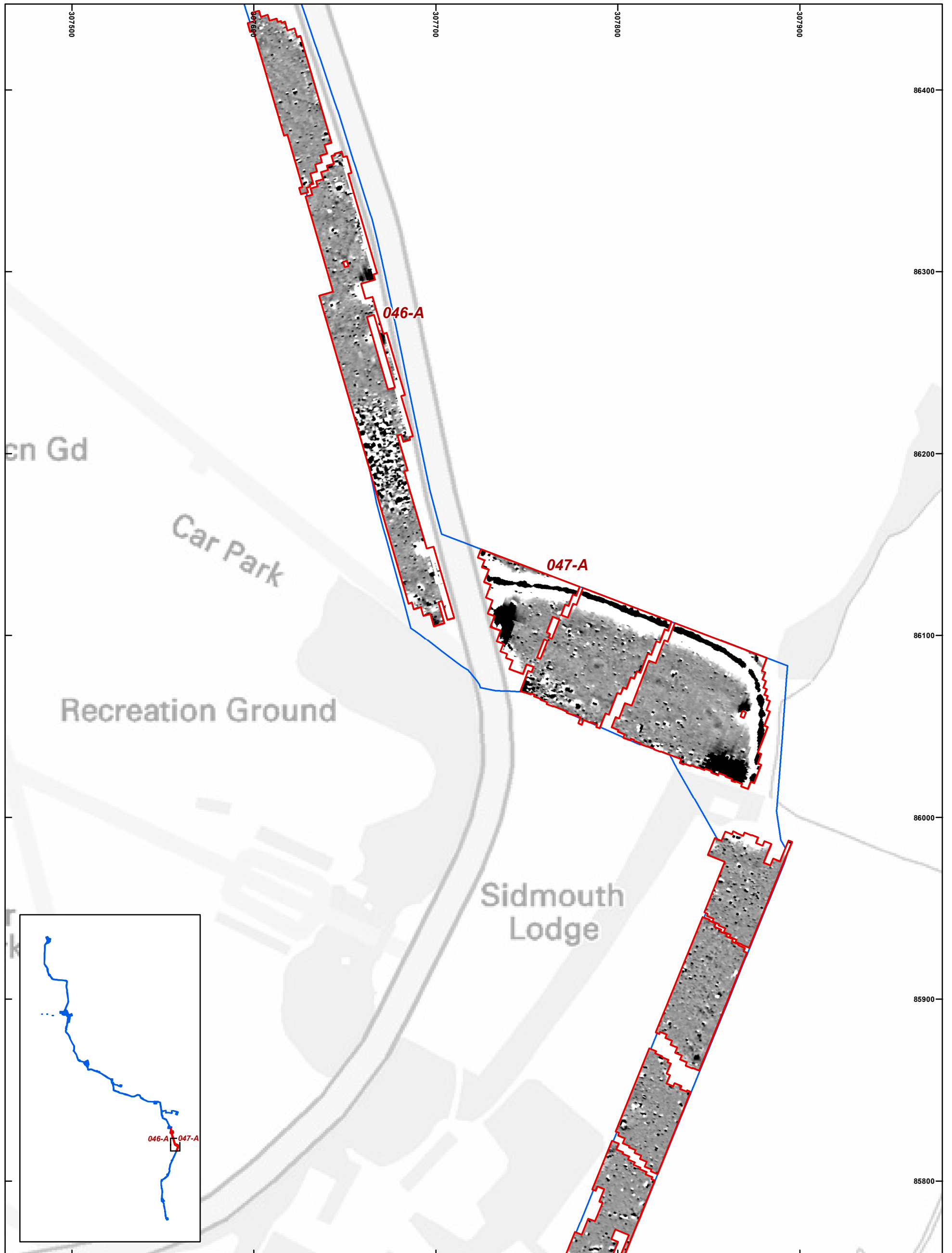
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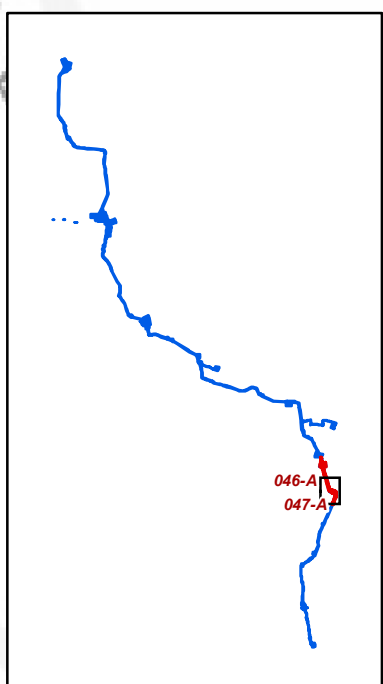
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Path:	X:\Tenders\T23193\GIS\FigsMXD\Geophys-report\2017_10_13		

Interpretation: 046-A

Figure 67



■ Survey Boundary
■ Survey extents



Survey Boundary	Possible archaeology	Trend
Survey extents	Ferrous	Ploughing
	Increased magnetic response	
	Superficial geology	
	Modern service	

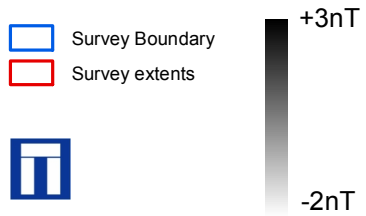
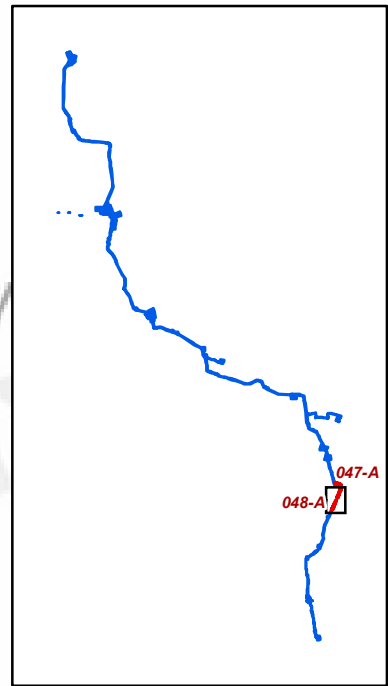
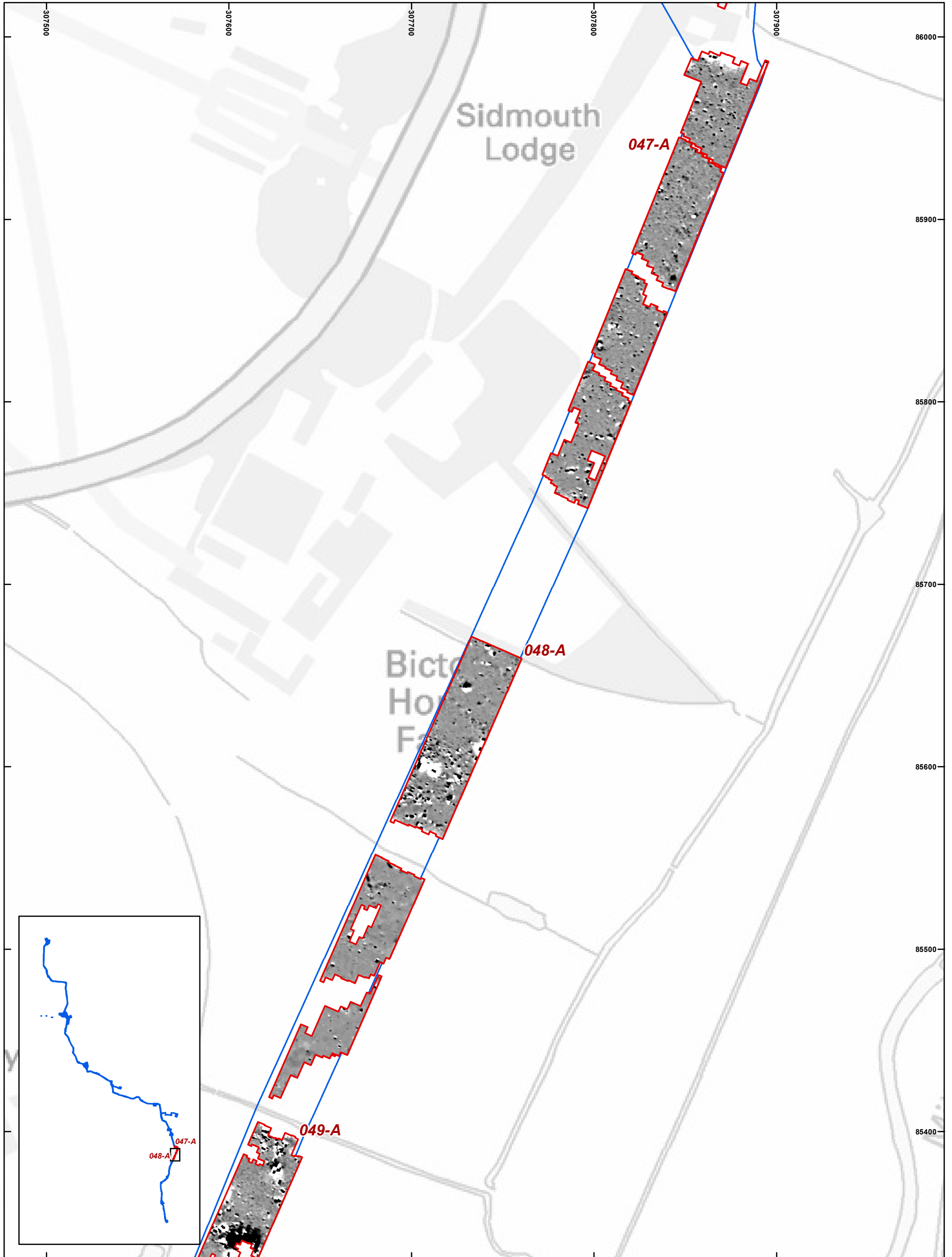
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Interpretation: 046-A, 047-A

Figure 69

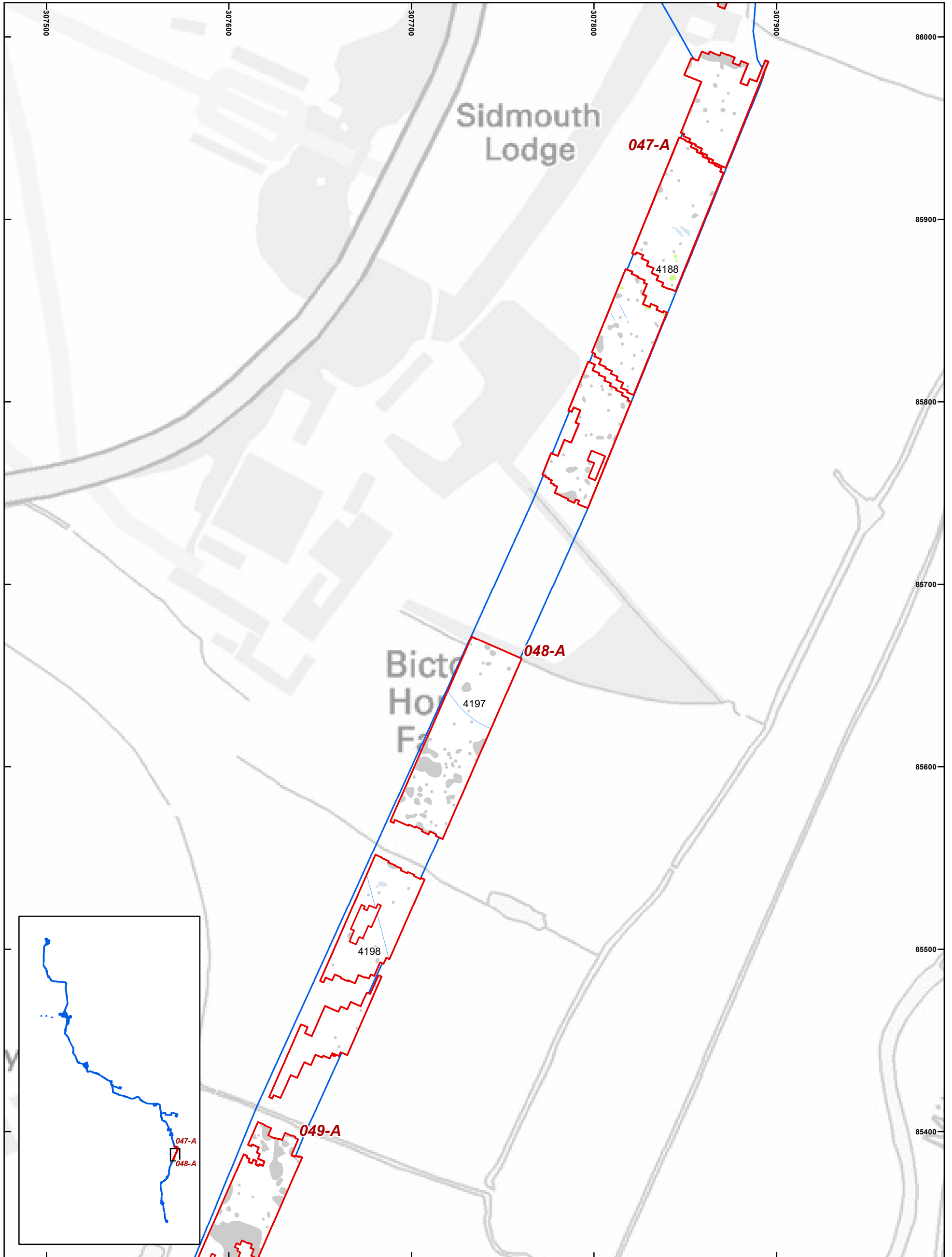











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Greyscale plot: 047-A, 048-A

Figure 70



 Survey Boundary	 Possible archaeology	 Trend
 Survey extents	 Ferrous	 Drainage
	 Superficial geology	
	 Modern service	

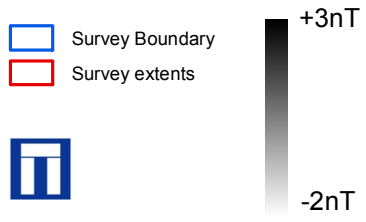
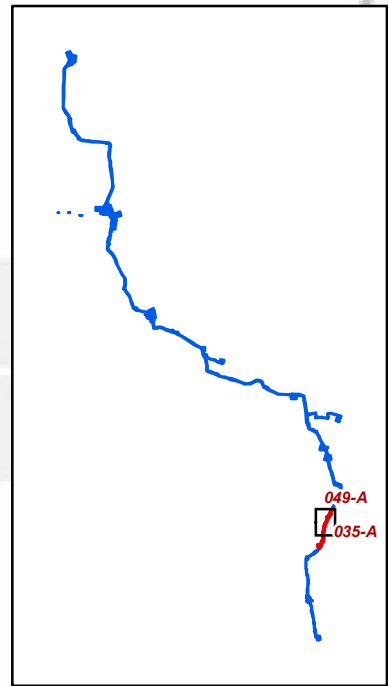
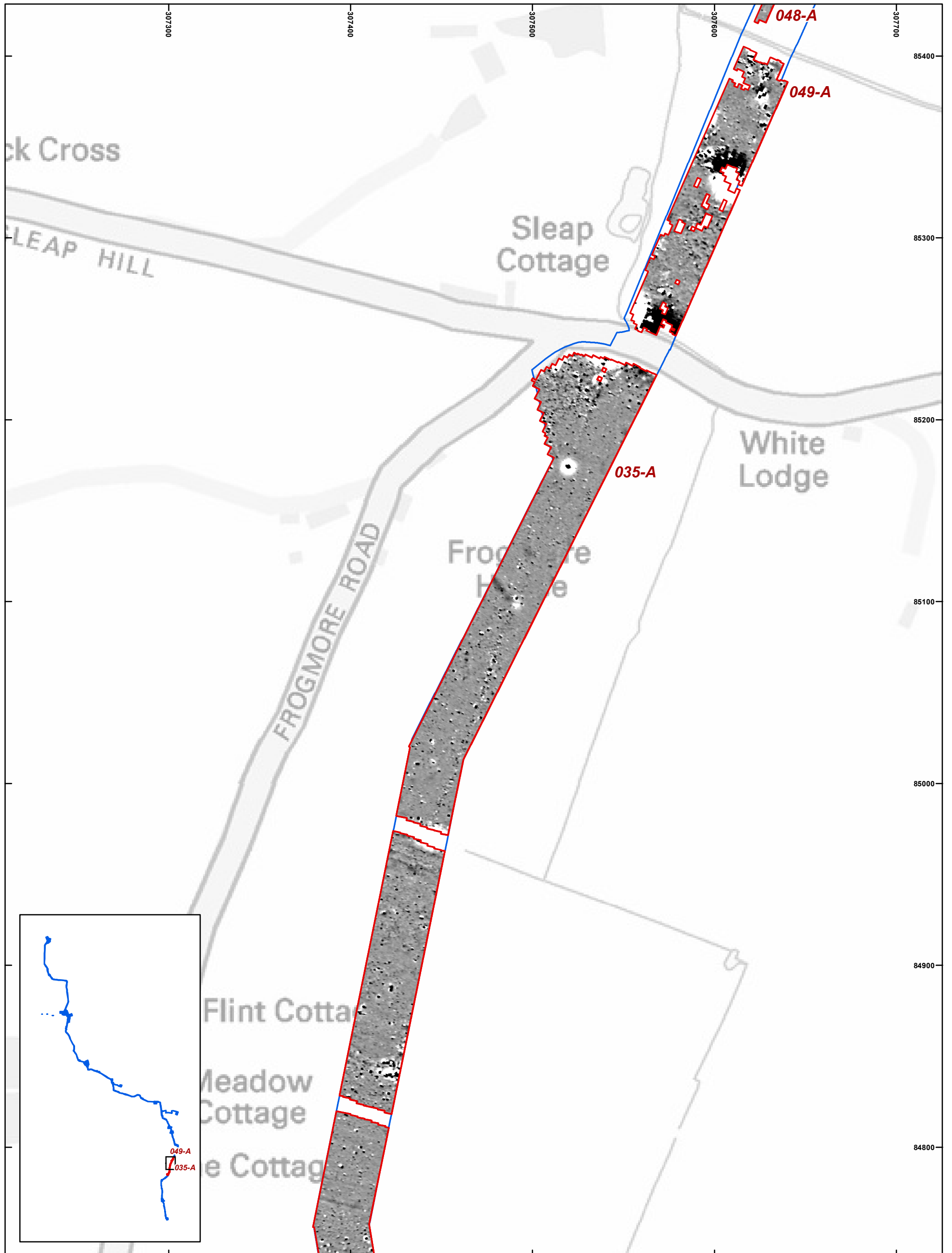
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Interpretation: 047-A, 048-A

Figure 71

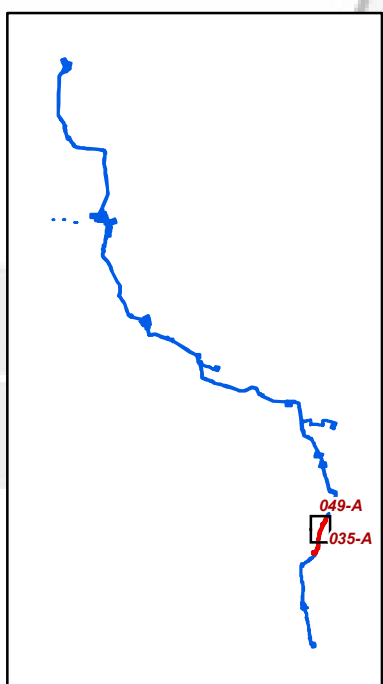
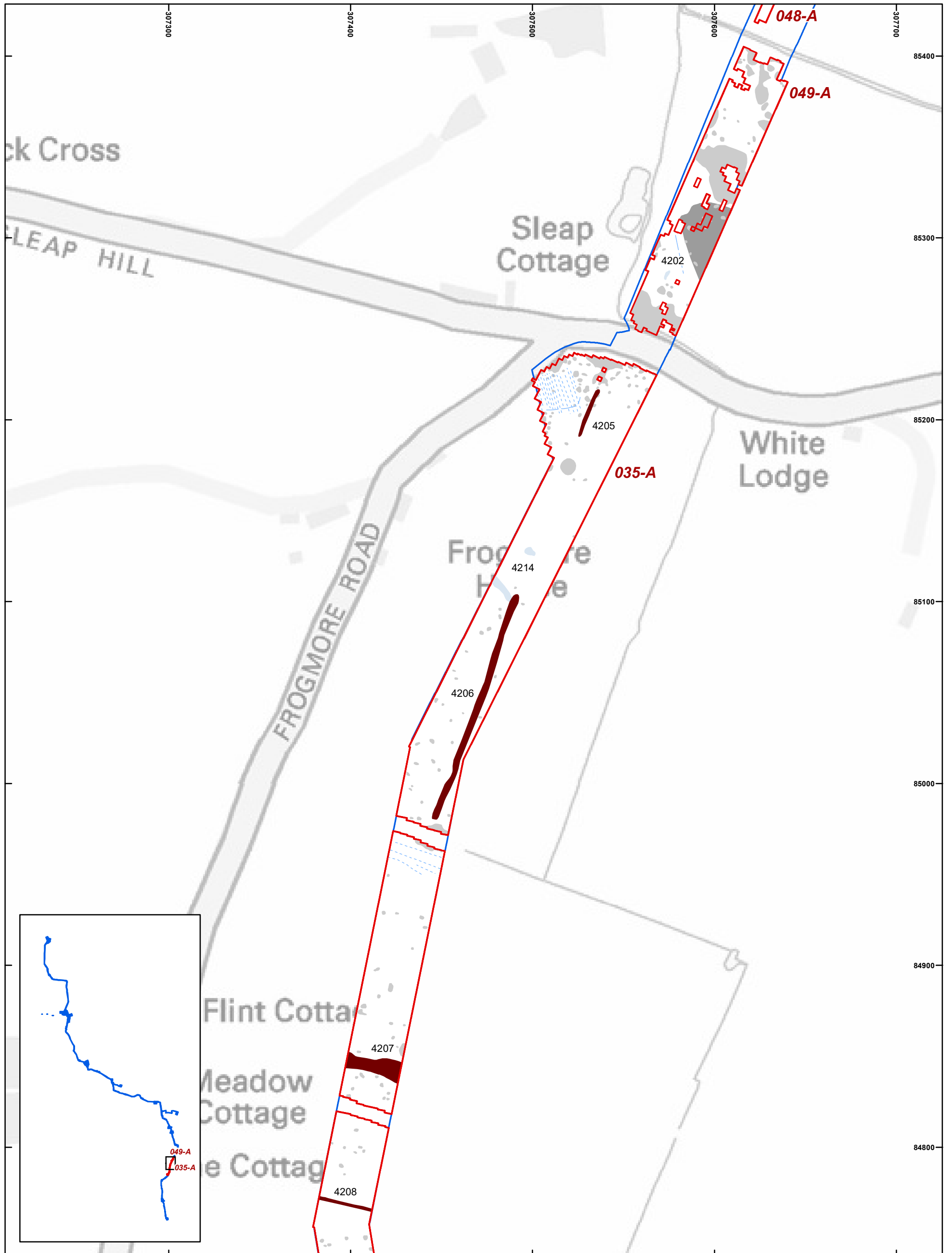


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Greyscale plot: 049-A, 035-A

Figure 72



Survey Boundary	Ferrous	Trend
Survey extents	Increased magnetic response	Ploughing
	Former field boundary	
	Superficial geology	

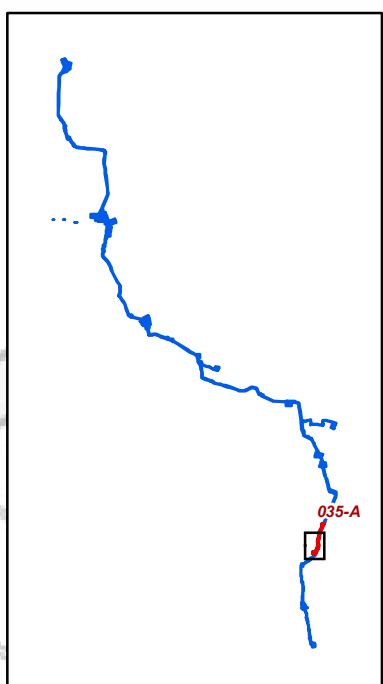
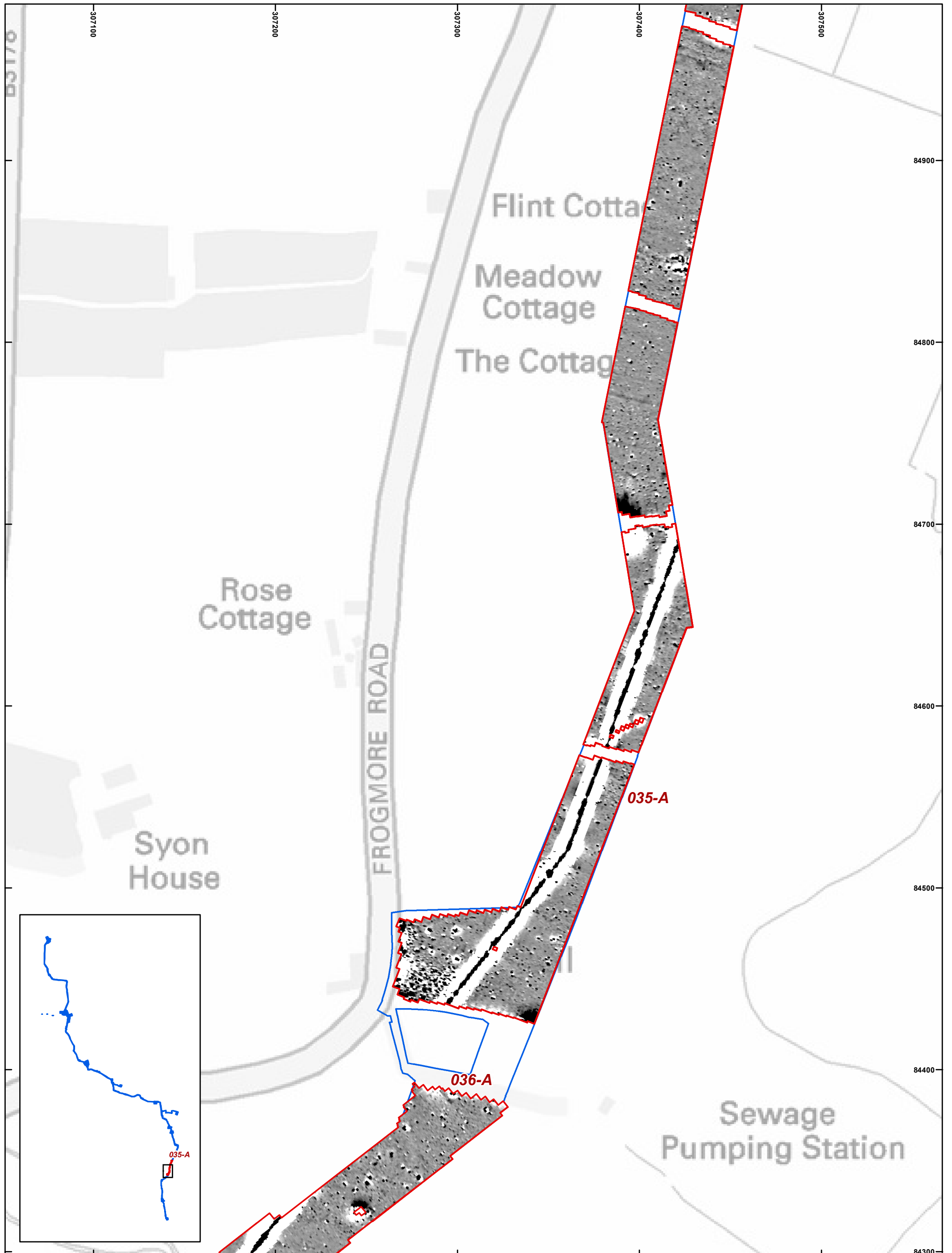
0 50 m

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Interpretation: 049-A, 035-A

Figure 73



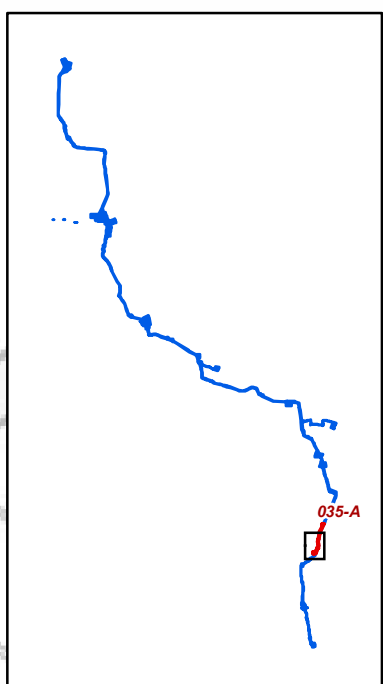
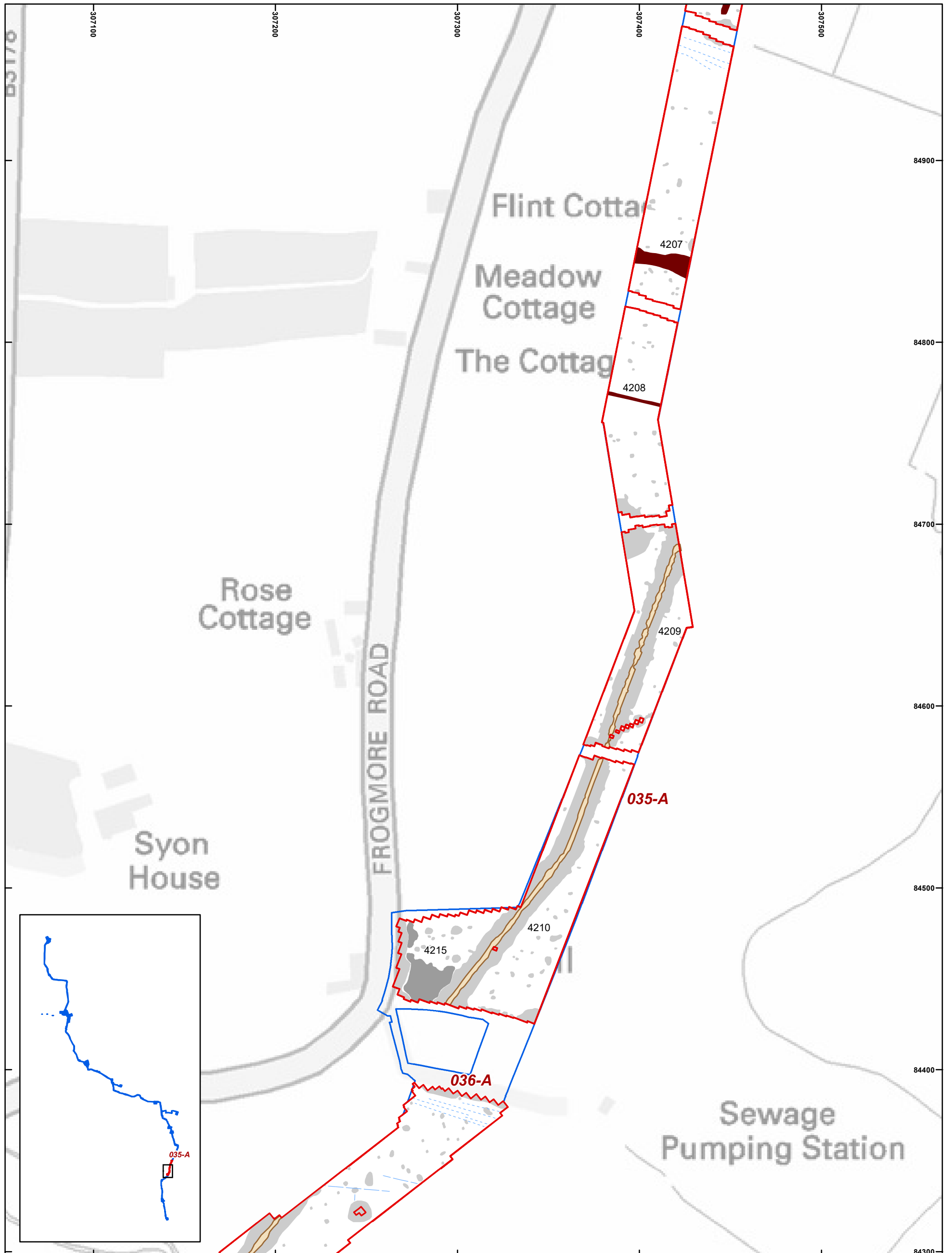
Survey Boundary
 Survey extents

+3nT
 -2nT

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Greyscale plot: 035-A



Survey Boundary	Ferrous	Trend
Survey extents	Increased magnetic response	Ploughing
	Former field boundary	
	Modern service	

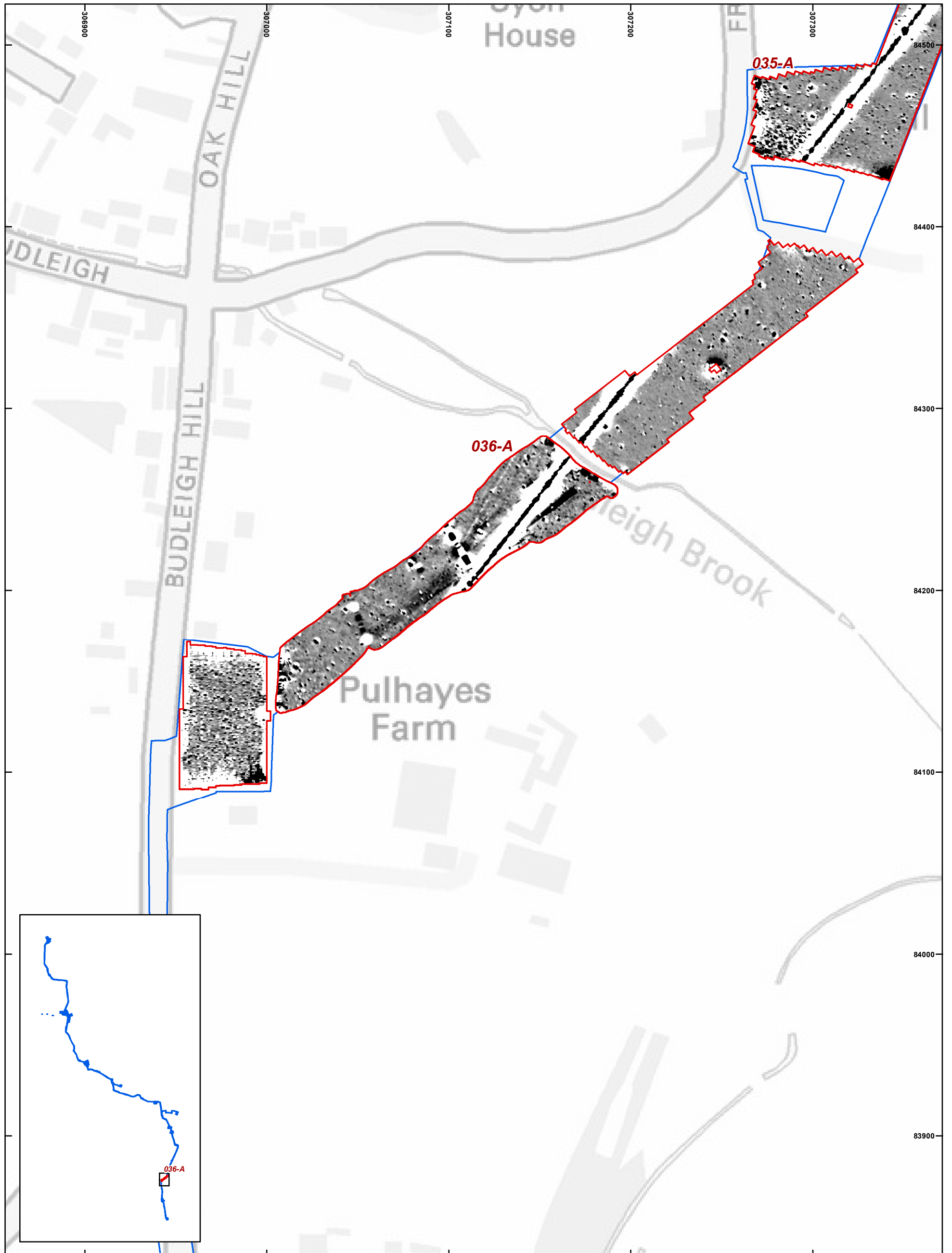
0 50 m

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Interpretation: 035-A

Figure 75



□ Survey Boundary
□ Survey extents



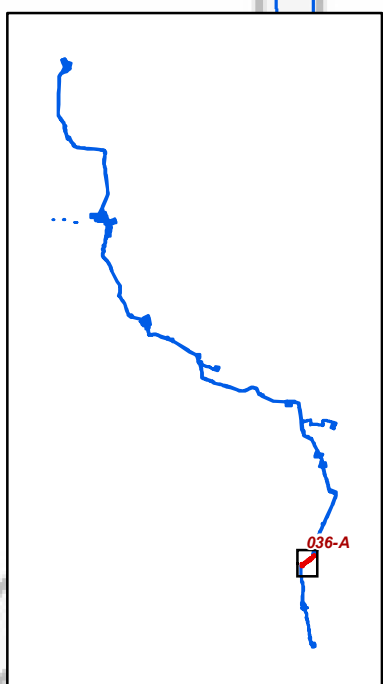
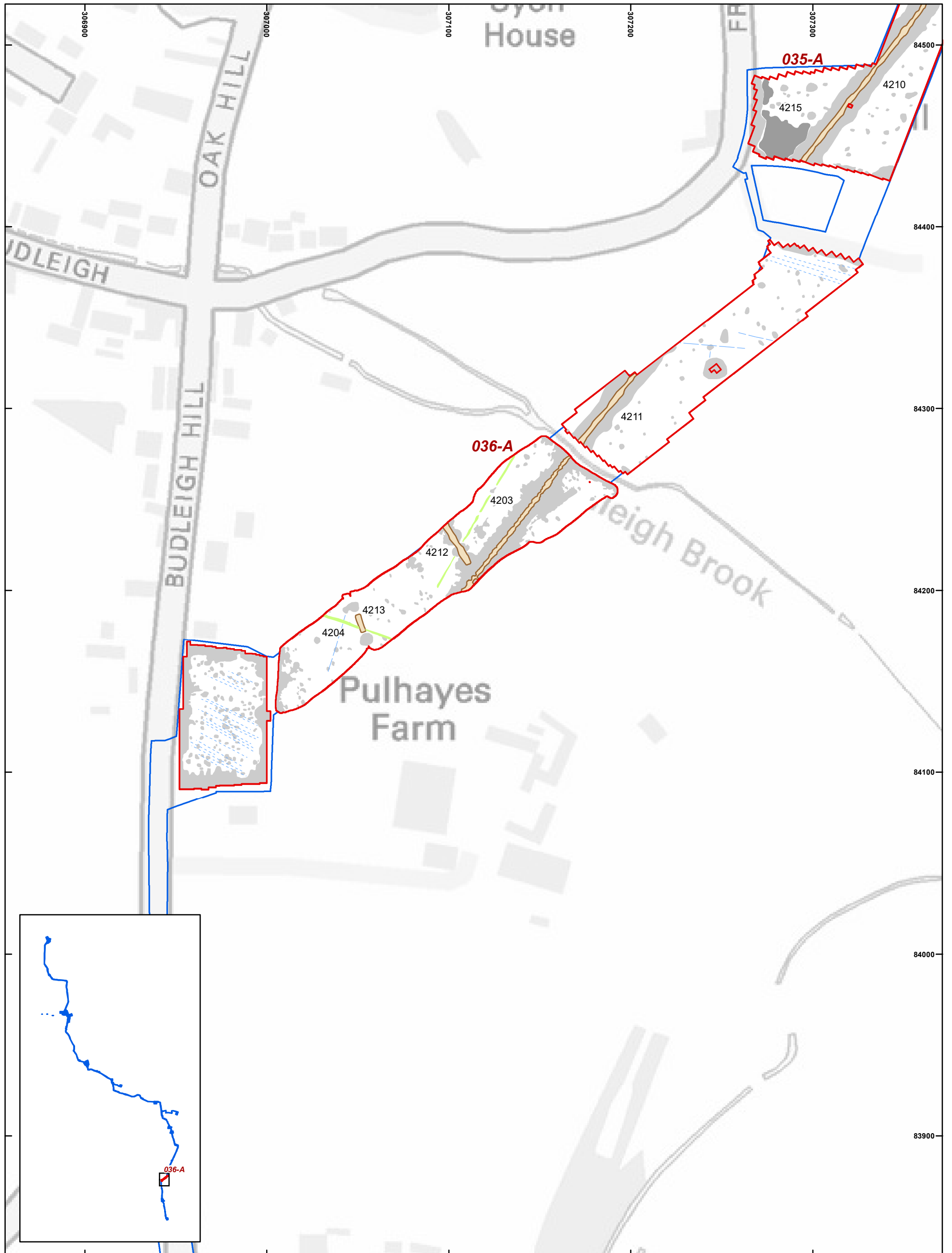
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Greyscale plot: 036-A

Figure 76



Survey Boundary	Possible archaeology	Trend
Survey extents	Ferrous	Ploughing
	Increased magnetic response	
	Modern service	

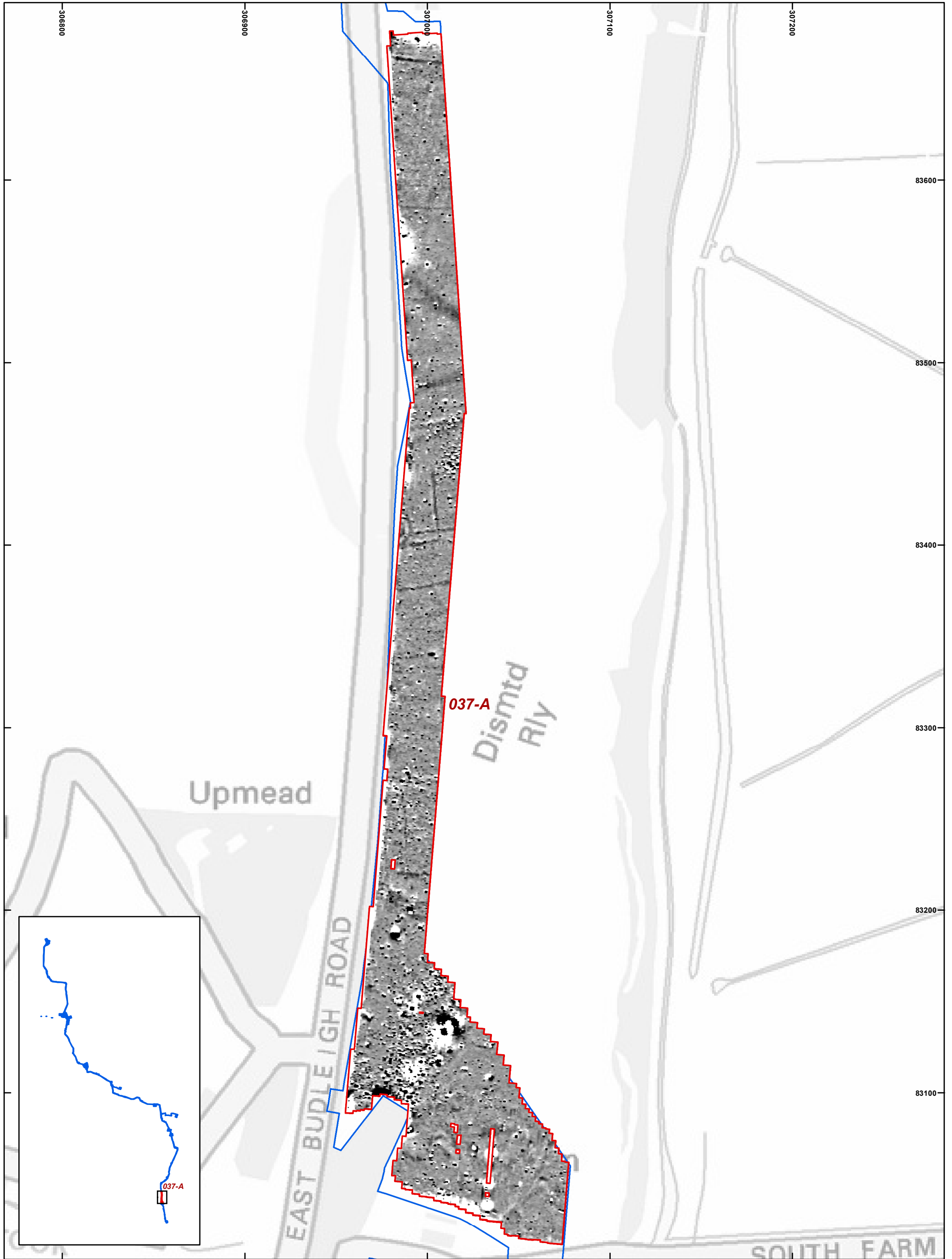
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Interpretation: 036-A

Figure 77



□ Survey Boundary
□ Survey extents



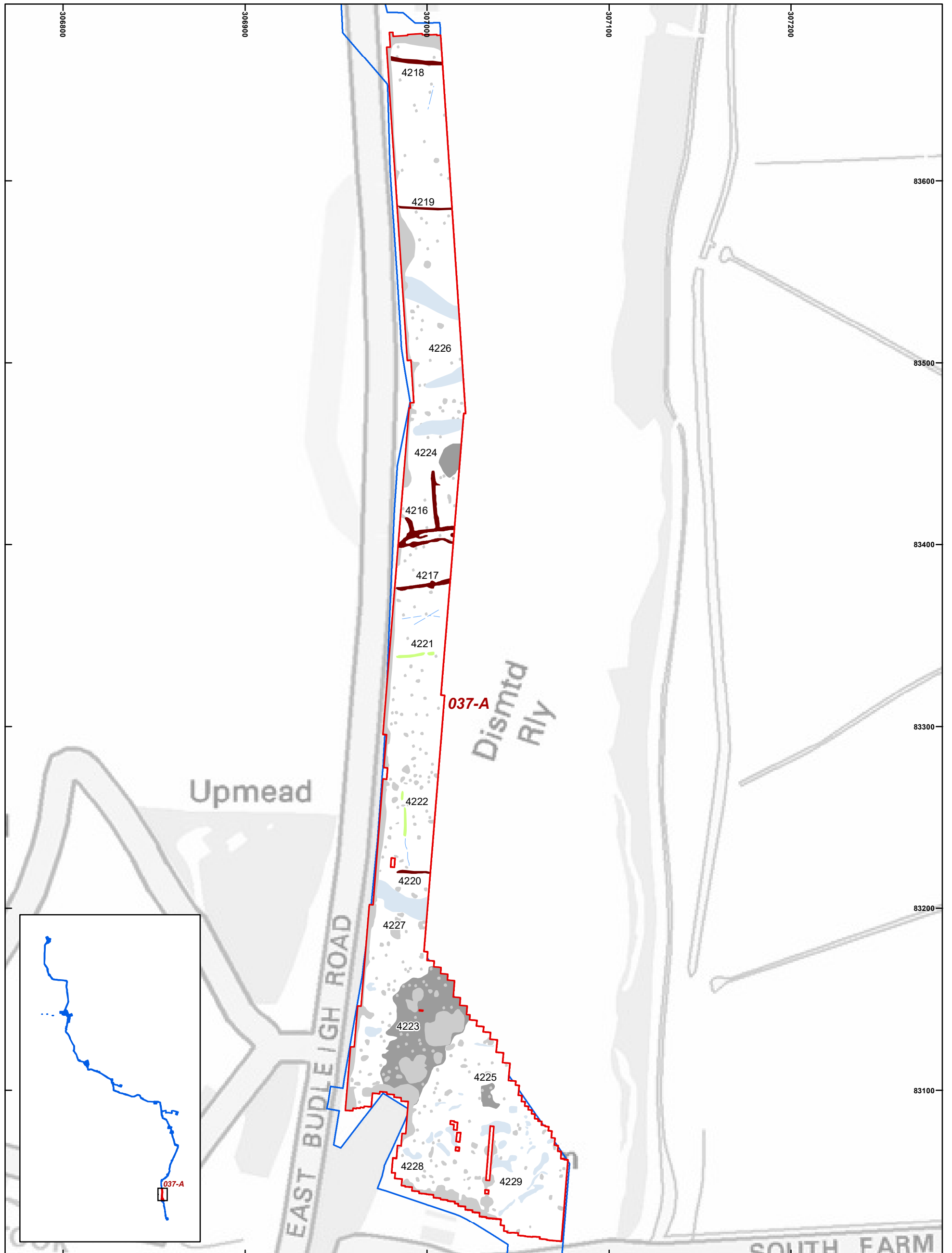
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Greyscale plot: 037-A

Figure 78



Survey Boundary	Possible archaeology	Trend
Survey extents	Ferrous	
	Increased magnetic response	
	Former field boundary	
	Superficial geology	

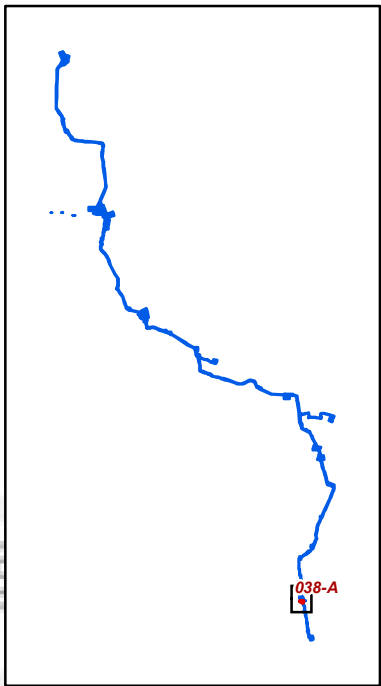
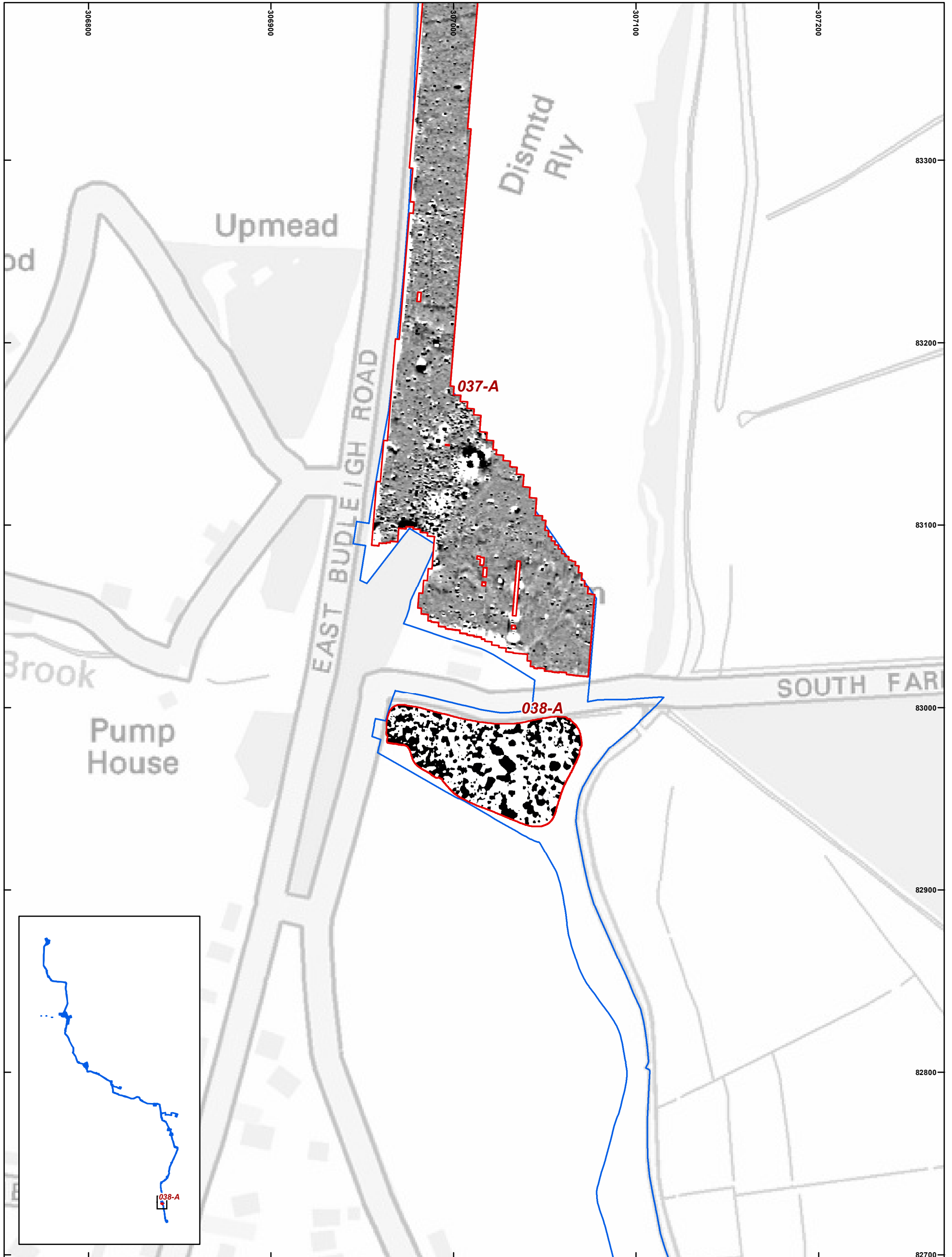
0 50 m

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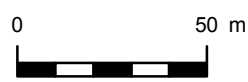
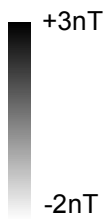
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Scale:	1:2000 at A3	Illustrator:	KJF
Path:	X:\Tenders\T23193\GIS\Figs\MXD\Geophys-report\2017_10_13		

Interpretation: 037-A

Figure 79



□ Survey Boundary
□ Survey extents



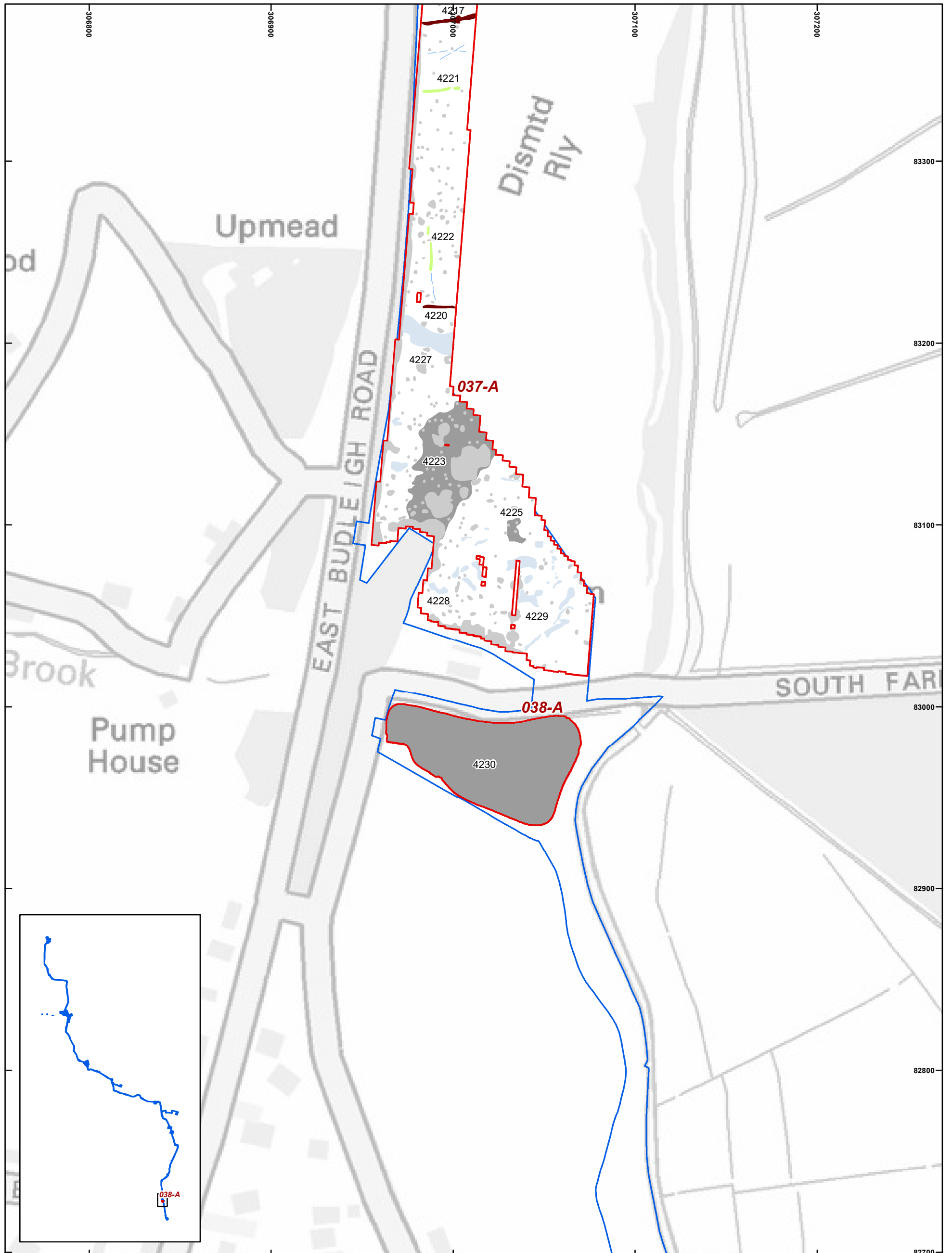
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Greyscale plot: 038-A

Figure 80



Survey Boundary	Possible archaeology	Trend
Survey extents	Ferrous	
Former field boundary	Increased magnetic response	
Superficial geology	Former field boundary	

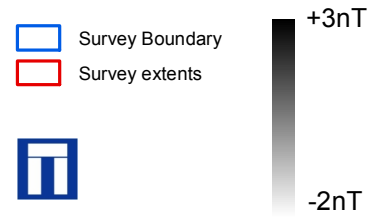
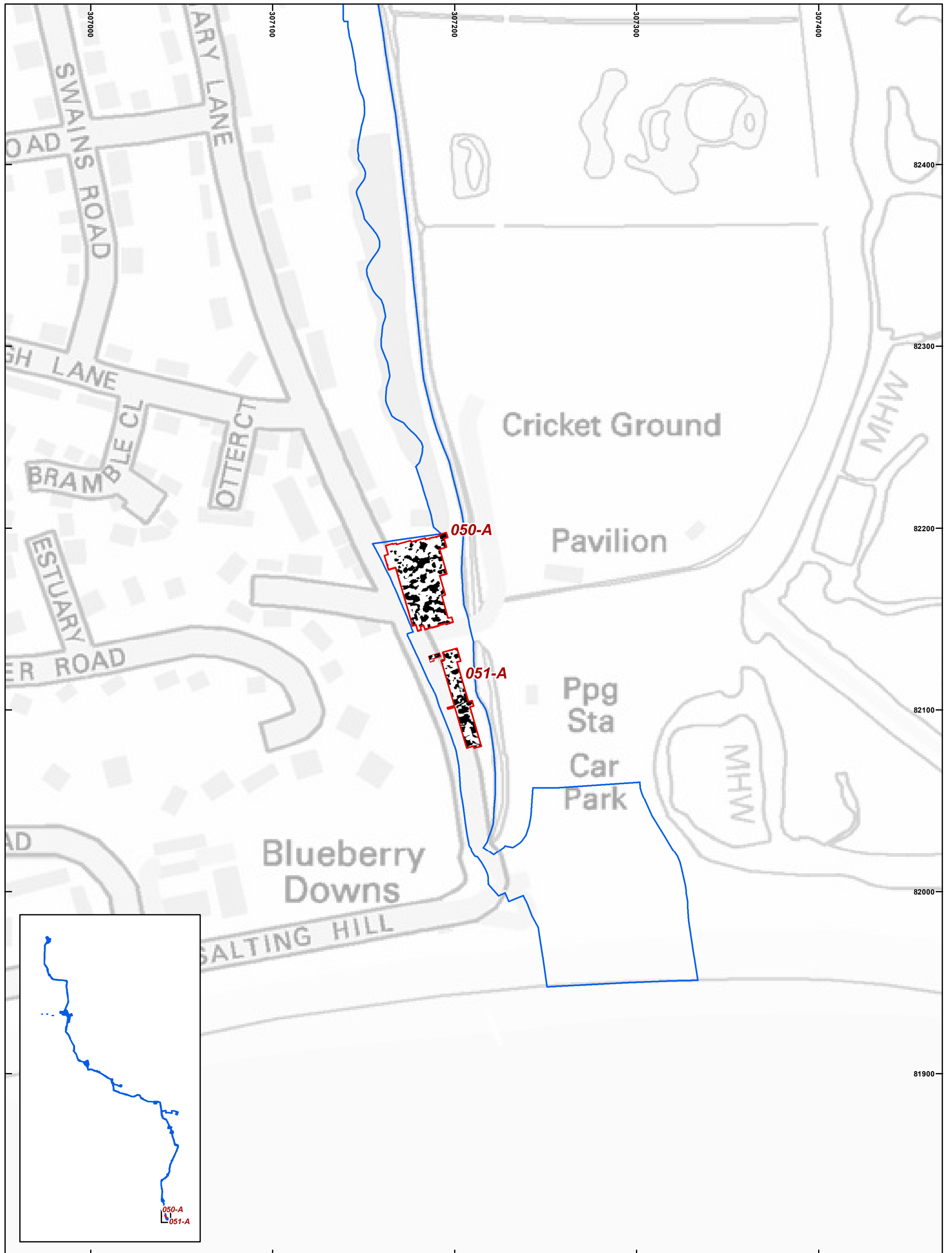
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Interpretation: 038-A

Figure 81

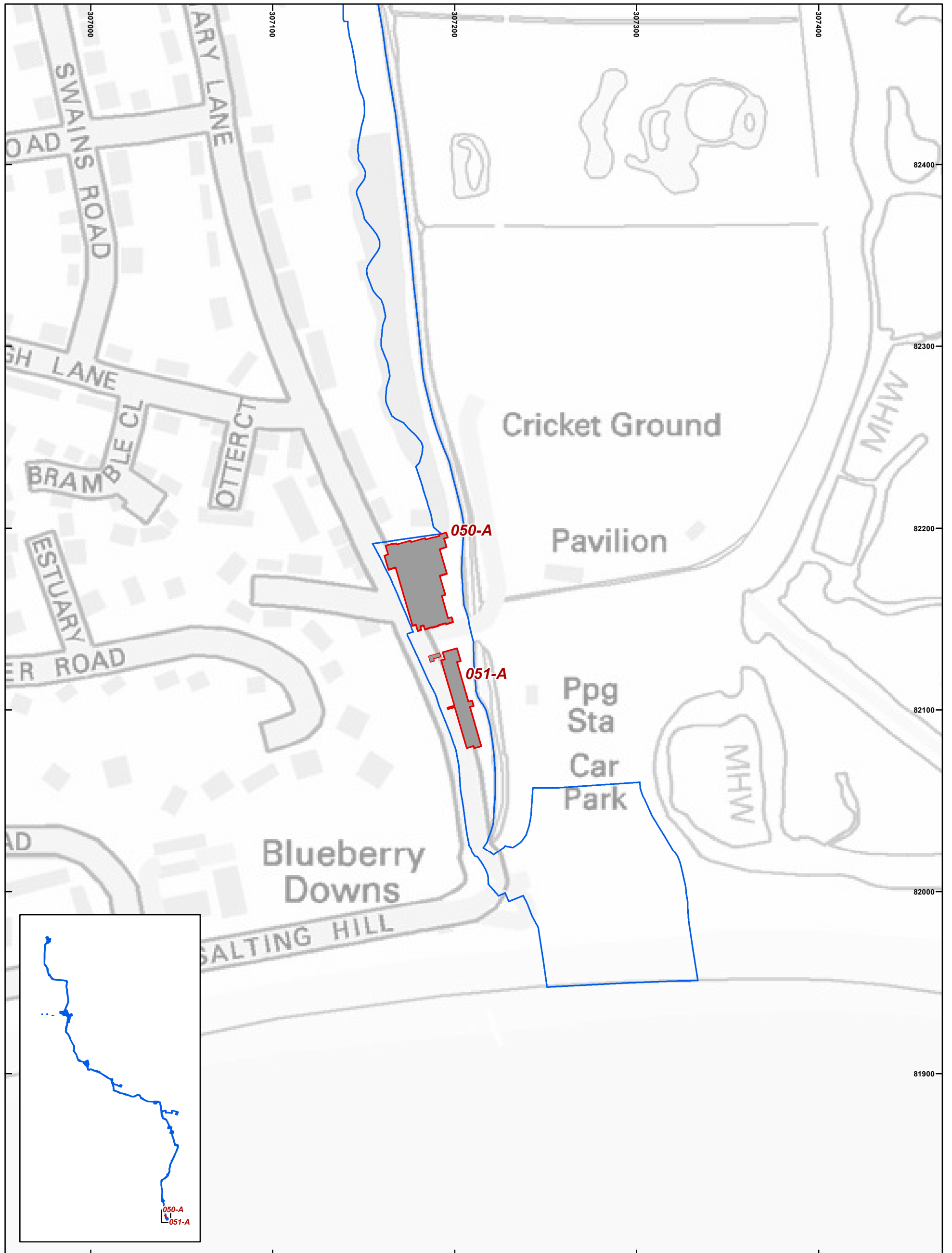


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Greyscale plot: 050-A, 051-A

Figure 82



□ Survey Boundary Increased magnetic response
 Survey extents



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Interpretation: 050-A, 051-A

Figure 83



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