

PHASE 2 OF LAND AT MOUNT SANDFORD

LANDKEY

NORTH DEVON

DEVON

Results of a Geophysical Survey



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 180219



www.swarch.net

Tel. 01769 573555

Phase 2 of Land at Mount Sandford, Landkey, North Devon, Devon

Results of a Geophysical Survey

By P. Bonvoisin
Report Version: FINAL
19th February 2018

Work undertaken by SWARCH for
G. Loosemore and Son Ltd. Builders

Summary

This report presents the results of a geophysical survey carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) for Phase 2 of land at Mount Sandford, Landkey, North Devon. The site is located immediately north of Landkey Road and south-east of Barnstaple. The site appears to have been part of two large agricultural fields since at least the start of the 19th century.

The geophysical survey identified twenty-two groups of anomalies within the site, the majority of which are probably or possible related to archaeological activity. The most significant being the rectilinear feature within Field 1, which may relate to a previous structure within the site. Multiple anomalies within Field 3 appear to relate to historical agricultural activity, there are also a number of discrete features of unknown archaeological origin or date across the three surveyed fields.

The fenced off areas along the southern edge of the site and south of Field 3 means that the archaeological potential of a portion site is unproven; however, for the majority of the site, has been covered by the geophysical survey, and taking into consideration the recorded heritage assets in the wider area, the archaeological potential of the site is medium. Based on the results of the walkover and geophysical surveys, further archaeological works, such as archaeological evaluation trenching on this site are likely to add additional detail to the archaeological record and therefore recommended.



February 2018

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

NICK LOOSEMORE OF LOOSEMORE BUILDERS (THE CLIENT)
MATT STEART OF WOODWARD SMITH ARCHITECTS (THE AGENT)
THE STAFF OF THE DEVON RECORD OFFICE

PROJECT CREDITS

DIRECTOR: DR. BRYN MORRIS
FIELDWORK: PETER BONVOISIN
REPORT: PETER BONVOISIN
EDITING: DR. SAMUEL WALLS
GRAPHICS: PETER BONVOISIN

1.0 INTRODUCTION

LOCATION:	LAND AT MOUNT SANDFORD (PHASE 2)
PARISH:	LANDKEY
DISTRICT:	NORTH DEVON
COUNTY:	DEVON
NGR:	SS 57468 31659
SWARCH REF:	LMS17
OASIS REF:	SOUTHWES1-295167

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Nick Loosemore of Loosemore Builders (the Client) to undertake a geophysical (gradiometer) survey in advance of the second phase of proposed development on Land at Mount Sandford, Landkey, North Devon. This work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Boyd 2017) drawn up as part of a staged programme of archaeological works.

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site comprises three fields at Landkey is located off Landkey/Mount Sandford Road, c.2km southeast of Barnstaple, on a north-facing slope at an altitude of c.60m to c.45m AOD (**Error! Reference source not found.**). The soils of the site are the slowly permeable, seasonally waterlogged clayey, fine loamy and fine silty soils of the Hallsworth 2 Association (SSEW 1983), surrounded by well-drained fine loamy and fine silty soils of the Denbigh 1 Association, with some bare rock locally visible (*ibid*). These soils are overlying mudstone (shale): Carboniferous/Devonian sedimentary bedrock of the Pilton Mudstone Formation (BGS 2017).

1.3 HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Landekey is recorded in the Domesday Book as a subdivision of the holdings of Bishops Tawton. The placename has medieval origins, *Lann*, meaning church or holy enclosure, and *Cai (Kea)*, a Saint's name. Whiddon also has a known medieval origin as a place, and *Whitton* is described in lay subsidiary roles of 1333 (Gover *et al* 1932).

The historic landscape in this area is characterised by the Devon Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) as *post-medieval enclosures with modern 20th century settlement: Fields laid out in the 18th and 19th century, commonly have many surveyed dead-straight field boundaries* (HLC). The land covering and south of the site is characterised as *medieval enclosures based on strip fields, again, with modern settlement developing during the 20th century: This area was probably first enclosed with hedge-banks during the later middle ages. The curving form of the hedge-banks suggests that earlier it may have been farmed as open strip-fields* (*ibid*). The land to the east of the site (beyond the phase 1 area), is now of recreational use as Portmore Golf Course, is also described to have been medieval enclosures, with a small part of said land being used for orchards (*ibid*).

The proposed development area and immediate surroundings has undergone very little archaeological investigation other than the works undertaken for Phase 1 (Bampton and Scard 2017). The Devon HER lists a number of sites, including three reputed prehistoric barrows to the south-east of the site and to the east of the site the Grade II East Whiddon farmhouse, dating to the 16th century.

1.4 METHODOLOGY

This work was undertaken in accordance with best practice. The gradiometer survey follows the general guidance as outlined in: *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* (English Heritage 2008) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey* (ClfA 2014b).

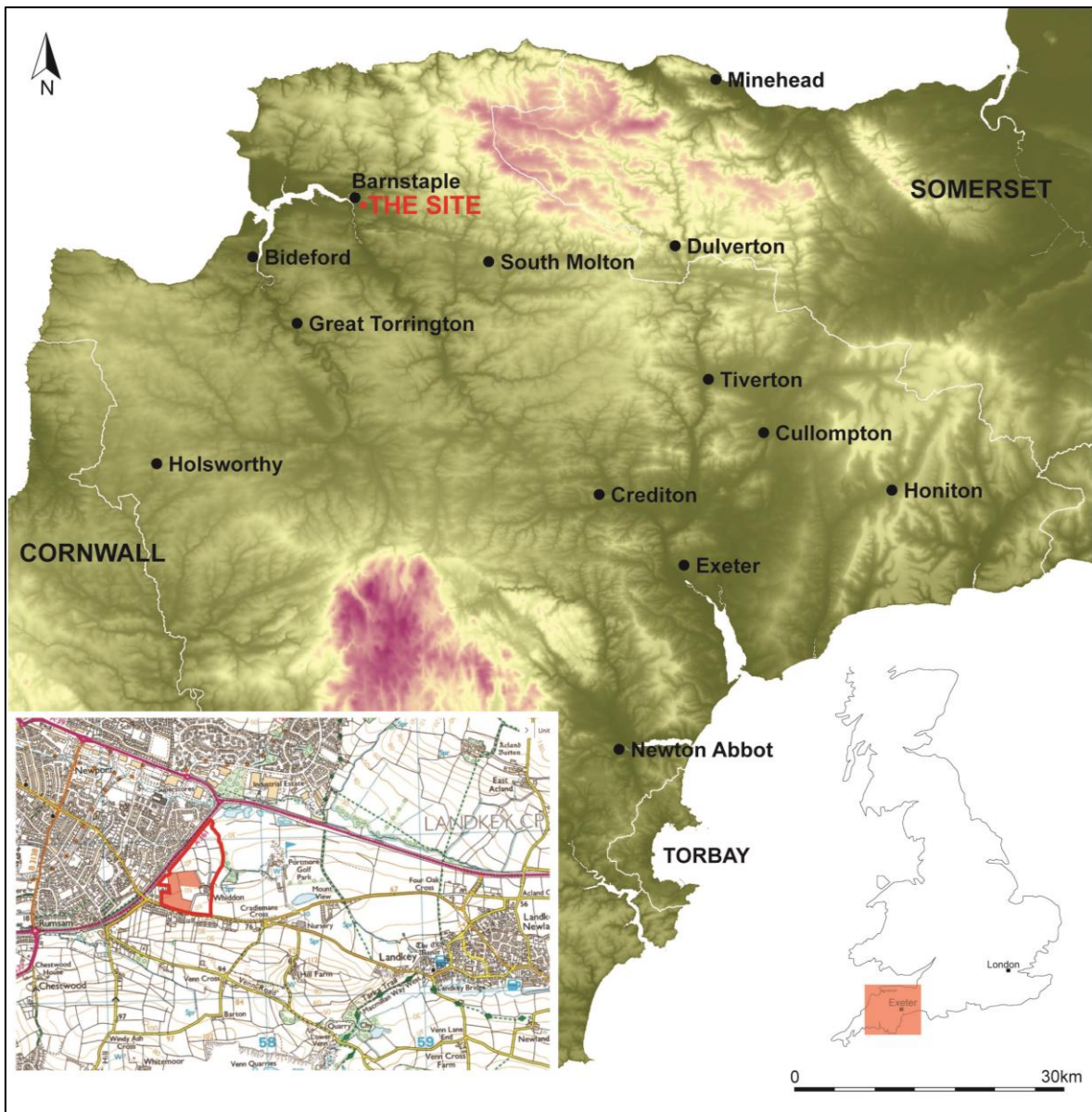


FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION (THE SITE IS INDICATED).

2.0 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

An area of c.3.3ha was subject of a magnetometry (gradiometer) survey. The purpose of this survey was to identify and record magnetic anomalies within the proposed site. While identified anomalies may relate to archaeological deposits and structures the dimensions of recorded anomalies may not correspond directly with any associated features. The following discussion attempts to clarify and characterise the identified anomalies. The survey was undertaken on the 12th and 13th of February 2018 by P. Bonvoisin; the survey data was processed by P. Bonvoisin.

2.2 METHODOLOGY

The gradiometer survey follows the general guidance as outlined in: *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* (English Heritage 2008) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey* (ClfA 2014b).

The survey was carried out using a twin-sensor fluxgate gradiometer (Bartington Grad601). These machines are sensitive to depths of up to 1.50m. The survey parameters were: sample intervals of 0.25m, traverse intervals of 1m, a zigzag traverse pattern, traverse orientation was circumstantial, grid squares of 30×30m. The gradiometer was adjusted ('zeroed') every 0.5-1ha. The survey grid was tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The data was downloaded onto *Grad601 Version 3.16* and processed using *TerraSurveyor Version 3.0.25.0*. The primary data plots and analytical tools used in this analysis were *Shade* and *Metadata*. The details of the data processing are as follows:

Processes: Clip +/- 3SD; DeStripe all traverses, median. DeStagger of particular grids.

Field 1 Details: 1.5487ha surveyed; Max. 100.41nT, Min. -139.16nT; Standard Deviation 11.14nT, mean -0.76nT, median 0.00nT.

Field 2 Details: 0.3626ha surveyed; Max. 95.46nT, Min. -101.07nT; Standard Deviation 12.17nT, mean -1.68nT, median -0.01nT.

Field 3 Details: 1.005ha surveyed; Max. 98.42nT, Min. -100.00nT; Standard Deviation 13.58nT, mean -0.24nT, median 1.55nT.

2.3 SITE INSPECTION

The surveyed area comprises three fields, with the boundary separating Fields 1 and 2 being modern agricultural fencing. The southern boundary for Field 3 is also made up of modern agricultural fencing. The area immediately south of Field 3 and north-east of Field 1 is a fenced off area relating to the Phase 1 development, and currently contains large soil dumps.

The southern and south-eastern borders of Field 1 have been recently re-structured as part of the development process, partially restricting the survey area. Immediately to the south of the site lies Landkey Road, with residential areas to the south of that. To the west of the site lies the A361 with Barnstaple beyond that. Immediately to the north of the site lies pasture, some of which are due for development in later phases of the development plan. Portmore Golf Park lies to the east of the site.

Towards the eastern extent of Field 3 some possible ridge and furrow can be seen on a roughly north to south axis. Some thinner ridges were also visible along the eastern boundary and may

correspond to anomaly group 10. No other visible earthworks or archaeological features and no finds were recovered. A full complement of site photographs can be found in Appendix 2.



FIGURE 2: VIEW ACROSS SITE, FROM FIELD 1 TOWARDS FIELD 2; VIEW FACING NORTH.



FIGURE 3: VIEW ALONG THE SOUTHERN BOUNDARY OF THE SITE; VIEW FACING EAST.

2.4 RESULTS

Table 1 with the accompanying Figures 4 and 5 show the analyses and interpretation of the geophysical survey data. Additional graphic images of the survey data and numbered grid locations can be found in Appendix 1.

Anomaly Group	Class and Certainty	Form	Archaeological Characterisation	Comments
1	Moderate positive, probable	Fragmented rectilinear	Possible previous structure	Indicative of a discrete cut features, a possible previous structure or enclosure. No feature is present on historic mapping. Responses of c.+13.5nT to +2.2nT.
2	Weak positive, probable	Fragmented linear	Possible ditch	Indicative of a discrete cut feature, possible ditch. Responses of c.+8.2nT to +1.7nT.
3	Moderate positive, probable	Fragmented linear	Possible ditch or pit	Indicative of a discrete cut feature, possible ditch or linear pit. Responses of c.+12.5nT to +6.7nT.
4	Weak positive, probable	Fragmented amorphous linear	Possible ditch	Indicative of a discrete cut feature, possible ditch. Responses of c.+5.9nT to +2.1nT.
5	Weak positive, probable	Linear	Possible ditch	Indicative of a discrete cut feature, possible ditch. Responses of c.+6.9nT to +2.0nT.
6	Weak positive, probable	Fragmented linear	Possible ditch	Indicative of a discrete cut feature, possible ditch. Responses of c.+8.4nT to +3.6nT.
7	Weak positive, probable	Fragmented linear	Possible ditch	Indicative of a discrete cut feature, possible ditch. Responses of c.+9.8nT to +1.7nT.
8	Weak positive, probable	Thin linear	Possible results of agricultural activity	Indicative of a discrete cut feature, runs parallel to possible agricultural linears within the same field, likely related. Responses of c.+7.1nT to +2.5nT.
9	Weak positive, probable	Fragmented thin linear	Possible ditch or geological response	Indicative of a discrete cut feature, possible ditch or geological response. Possibly related to anomaly group 18 Responses of c.+5.9nT to +3.0nT.
10	Weak positive, probable	Parallel thin linears	Possible results of agricultural activity	Indicative of a discrete cut feature, runs parallel to anomaly group 18 and is possibly related .Responses of c.+7.0nT to +1.7nT.
11	Weak positive, possible	Parallel linears	Possible previous trackway or geological response	Indicative of discrete cut features, with no hard edge, possible previous trackway. Responses of c.+7.2nT to +1.2nT.
12	Moderate positive, possible	Amorphous linears	Possible geological response	Indicative of a geological response, or related to anomaly Group 11 and indicates possible previous trackway. Responses of c.+12.1nT to +1.5nT.
13	Very weak positive, possible	Right angled thin linear with associated linear	Possible results of agricultural activity, possible geological response	Indicative of a discrete cut feature, weakness of response and form makes origin unclear. Responses of c.+2.7nT and +0.8nT.
14	Very weak positive, possible	Parallel thin linears	Possible results of agricultural activity, possible geological response	Indicative of a discrete cut feature, weakness of response and form makes origin unclear. Responses of c.+4.1nT to +2.2nT.
15	Strong positive	Fragmented	Possible boundary	Indicative of a cut feature, a possible

Anomaly Group	Class and Certainty	Form	Archaeological Characterisation	Comments
	with flanking moderate negative, probable	linears	ditch	ditch with raised earth or banks on either side. Responses of c.+36.9nT to -19.7nT.
16	Weak parallel positive and negative, probable	Linear with fragmented associated linear	Possible raised ground or bank with associated cut feature	Indicative of a raised feature with parallel cut feature to the north, due to location and orientation likely assorted with anomaly group 1. Responses of c.+4.6nT to -8.7nT.
17	Moderate parallel positive and negative, probable	Parallel amorphous linears	Possible ditch and raised ground	Indicative of a cut feature, and raised ground, due to location and orientation likely associated with anomaly group 1. Responses of c.+10.3nT to -11.5nT.
18	Weak positive with associated moderate negative area, possible	Irregular thin linears	Possible geological response	Indicative of a geological response due to irregular and amorphous form. Response of c.+6.2nT -10.7nT.
19	Strong negative, probable	Fragmented linear	Historic field boundary	Indicative of traditional Devon/Cornish hedgebanks, strong negative linear, with an associated positive area to either side. Boundaries are not present on historic mapping. It would however fit with the fieldsystem to the north. Responses of c.-0.7nT and -21.5nT.
20	Weak positive, possible	Thick linears	Possible ridge and furrow	Indicative of a shallow wide cut feature, LiDAR mapping and visible features within the site show possible ridge and furrow within this field, this anomaly group likely represents that. Responses of c.+5.3nT to +1.9nT.
21	Very strong positive with associated negative area, probable	A line of ovoid features	Pits or post holes, possible former fence	Indicative of a series of cut ovoid features, a series of pits or post holes. Strength of response indicates that these features may be modern, form suggests a previous fenceline. Responses of c.+98.4nT to -42.0nT.
22	Very strong alternate positive and negative, probable	Thick linear	Modern utility	Indicative of a modern utility. Responses of c.+86.2nT to -111.3nT.

TABLE 1: INTERPRETATION OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA.

2.5 DISCUSSION

The survey identified twenty-two groups of anomalies and some although limited evidence of modern disturbance and truncation.

Group 1 are moderate (+13.5nT to +2.2nT) positive linear anomalies which form a possible rectilinear structure, anomaly Group 1 appears to bisect anomaly Group 16, and therefore likely corresponds to a later date or part of the same feature. Due to proximity and orientation this group is likely related to anomaly Groups 16 and 17.

Group 2 is a weak (+8.2nT to +1.7nT) positive fragmented linear anomaly, it is indicative of a possible ditch.

Group 3 are moderate (+12.5nT to +6.7nT) positive linears, is bisected by anomaly Group 19 and therefore likely corresponds to an earlier date. The lower feature within this group may correspond to anomaly Group 15.

Group 4 is a weak (+5.9nT to +2.0nT) positive fragmented linear anomaly, it is indicative of a possible irregular ditch.

Groups 5 (+6.9nT to +2.0nT), 6 (+8.4nT to +3.6nT) and 7 (+9.8nT to +1.7nT) are weak positive linear anomalies, Groups 6 and 7 are fragmented. Indicative of discrete cut features, likely linear ditches.

Group 8 is a weak (+7.1nT to +2.5nT) positive parallel linear anomalies, indicative of discrete cut features. These linears have a similar form and orientation to Group 8 and are likely related; possibly represents previous agricultural activity within the site.

Group 9 is a weak (+5.9nT to +3.0nT) positive fragmented linear anomaly, indicative of a discrete cut feature; possibly a ditch or a geological response, and likely related to anomaly Group 18.

Group 10 are weak (+7.0nT to +1.7nT) positive parallel linear anomalies, indicative of discrete cut features. These linears have a similar form and orientation to Group 8 and are likely related; possibly represents previous agricultural activity within the site.

Group 11 are weak (+7.2nT to +1.2nT) positive parallel linear anomalies. Indicative of discrete cut features, possible trackway or geological anomalies.

Group 12 are moderate (+12.1nT to +1.5nT) positive amorphous linears or linear pits. Indicative of discrete cut features, possibly related to anomaly Group 11, may be a continuation of the possible trackway.

Groups 13 (+2.7nT to +0.8nT) and 14 (+4.1nT to 2.2nT) are very weak positive linear anomalies, indicative of discrete cut features, their form is similar to the agricultural features evident in Field 3 and may represent similar historic ploughing.

Group 15 is a (+36.9nT to -19.7nT) strong positive curvilinear anomaly, indicative of a cut feature, possible previous boundary ditch. Likely corresponds to a boundary that predates the 19th century tithe map of the site. Appears similar in form to anomaly Group 3 from the Phase 1 survey, and may be related.

Group 16 is a (+4.6nT to -8.7nT) weak negative linear bordered by weak positive readings, indicative of a cut feature. It is bisected by anomaly Group 1 and therefore likely corresponds to an earlier date, or part of the same feature or structure.

Group 17 is a (+10.3nT to -11.5nT) moderate parallel positive and negative short linear, indicative of cut feature with raised earth to one side. The orientation and form suggest that this feature may be related to anomaly Group 1.

Group 18 are (+6.2nT to -10.7nT) weak positive linears within a negative area. The features have an irregular and amorphous form, suggesting that this anomaly group may not be archaeological in origin and may indicate a geological response. Possibly related to anomaly Group 9.

Group 19 is a (-0.7nT to -21.5nT) moderate negative fragmented linear, with partial associated positive response. Indicative of a traditional hedgebank, the style of which is common across Devon and Cornwall. This boundary is not present on historic mapping but joins a boundary line directly to the north and follows a similar orientation to other field systems within the immediate area.

Group 20 are (+5.3nT to +1.9nT) weak positive wide linear anomalies. The feature running on a rough east to west axis likely corresponds to the ridge and furrow seen on the LiDAR mapping of the site (Brampton 2017); the feature running on a rough north to south axis likely corresponds to features visible during the site visit.

Group 21 are (+98.4nT to -42.0nT) very strong positive ovoid anomalies with associated negative borders, indicative of pits or post holes. The linear arrangement and high response of this anomaly group may represent a previous fenceline; the high response indicates that this feature may be relatively modern.

Group 22 is a (+86.nT to -111.3nT) very strong alternate positive and negative thick linear, indicative of a modern utility

Linear features indicative of previous agricultural activity show as possible ploughmarks across the site, the majority of these are focused within Field 3 and run on an east-north-east to west-south-west axis. Some linears also run on a roughly north to south axis, parallel to anomaly Groups 8 and 10, these also likely represent historical agricultural activity within the site.

Magnetic disturbance and Di-Polar anomalies are located across the site. The magnetic disturbances mostly correspond to the boundaries of the survey, and indicate metallic boundaries or fences. The magnetic disturbance along the southern border of Field 1 corresponds to metallic debris, such as bundles of un-used barbed wire. Di-Polar anomalies are spread across the site in no particular pattern.

PHASE 2 OF LAND AT MOUNT SANDFORD, LANDKEY, DEVON



FIGURE 4: SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; MINIMAL PROCESSING.

PHASE 2 OF LAND AT MOUNT SANDFORD, LANDKEY, DEVON



FIGURE 5: INTERPRETATION OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA.

3.0 CONCLUSION

The site is located north of Landkey Road and comprises three fields which form Phase 2 of development at Mount Sandford, Landkey. The desk based assessment from the survey for Phase 1 of this development suggested that the current field boundaries and usage have changed little since the early 19th century, with the exception of the modern fencing between Fields 1 and 2, and along the southern edge of Field 3.

The geophysical survey identified numerous potentially archaeologically significant features, with a possible previous structure or rectilinear enclosure present along the western boundary of Field 1. A significant ditch, possibly representing a previous post-medieval field boundary runs across much of Field 1, this feature has a similar form to anomaly Group 3 in the Phase 1 geophysical survey (Bampton 2017) and may be related. A likely previous Devon hedgebank also runs on a north to south axis within Field 1. Features indicating previous agricultural activity are also present within the site, concentrated within Field 3. Some discrete features of unknown archaeological origin or date are also present within the site. The results of the site inspection and geophysical survey would suggest that the archaeological potential of the site is *medium*. It is recommended that a series of evaluation trenches should be excavated to ascertain the date, form, survival and significance of the identified anomalies.

4.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY & REFERENCES

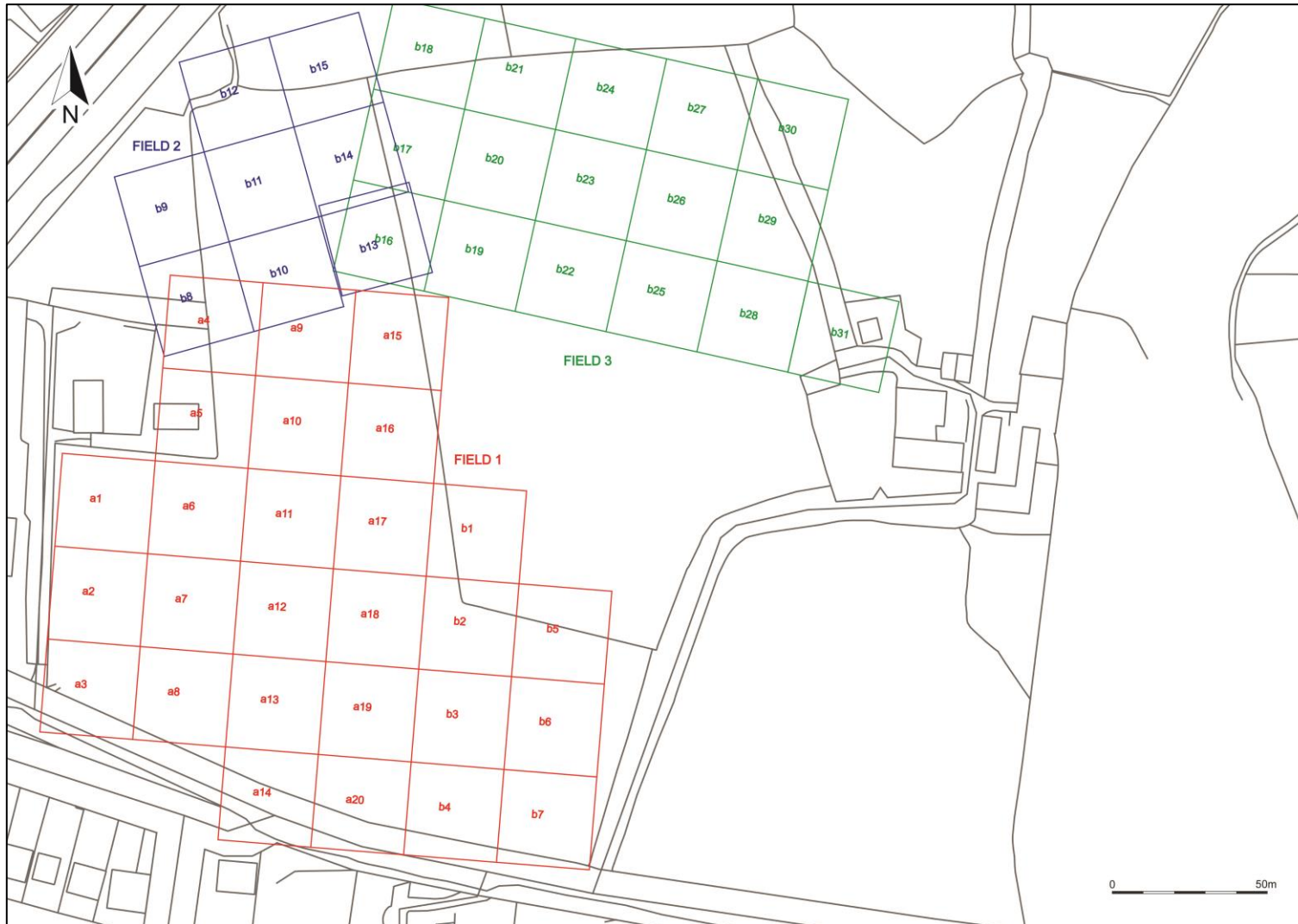
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<http://environment.data.gov.uk/ds/survey#>

APPENDIX 1: ADDITIONAL GRAPHICAL IMAGES OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY



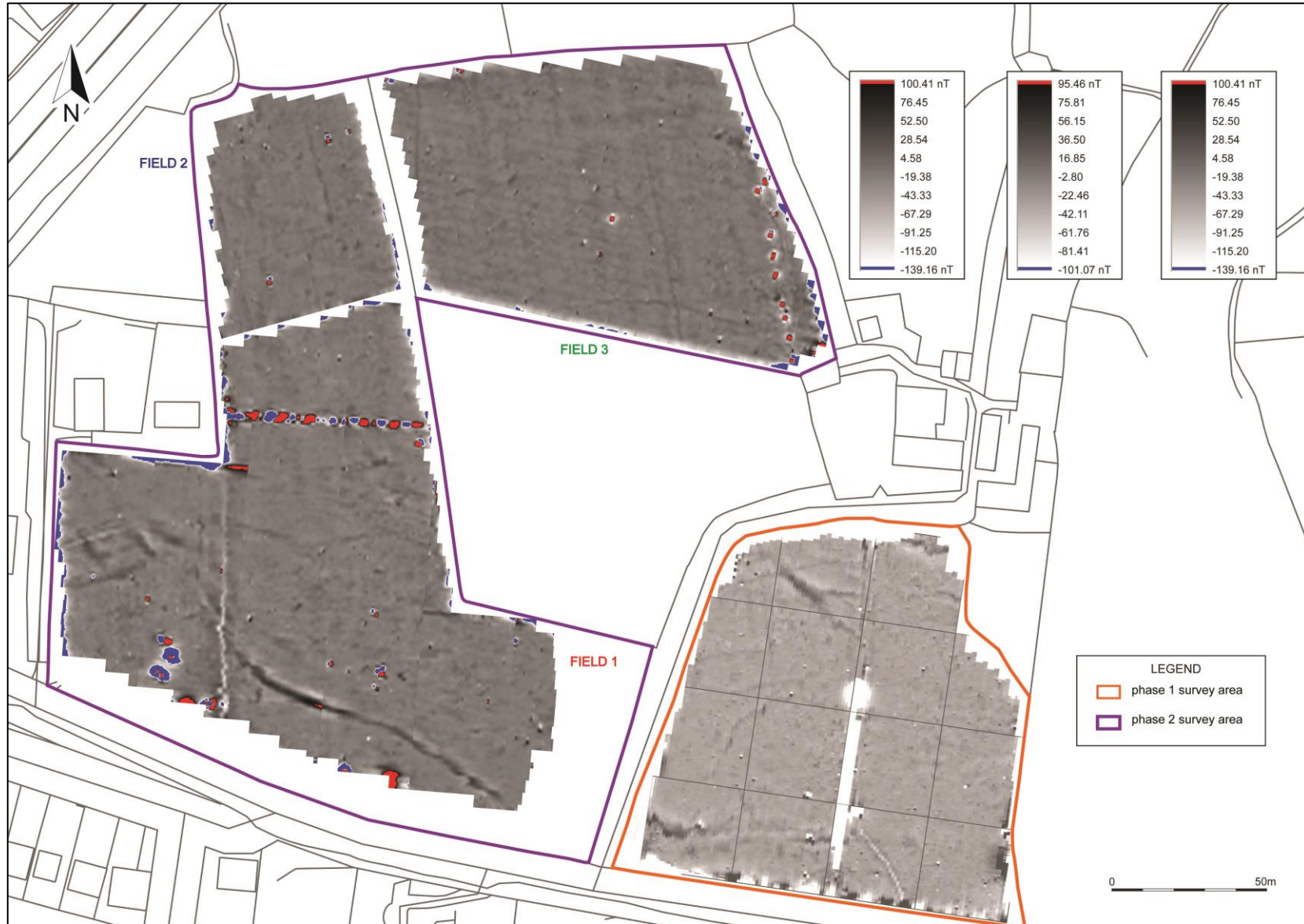
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY GRID LOCATION AND NUMBERING.

PHASE 2 OF LAND AT MOUNT SANDFORD, LANDKEY, DEVON



SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; GRADIATED SHADING.

PHASE 2 OF LAND AT MOUNT SANDFORD, LANDKEY, DEVON



RED GREYSCALE BLUE SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; GRADIATED SHADING.

PHASE 2 OF LAND AT MOUNT SANDFORD, LANDKEY, DEVON



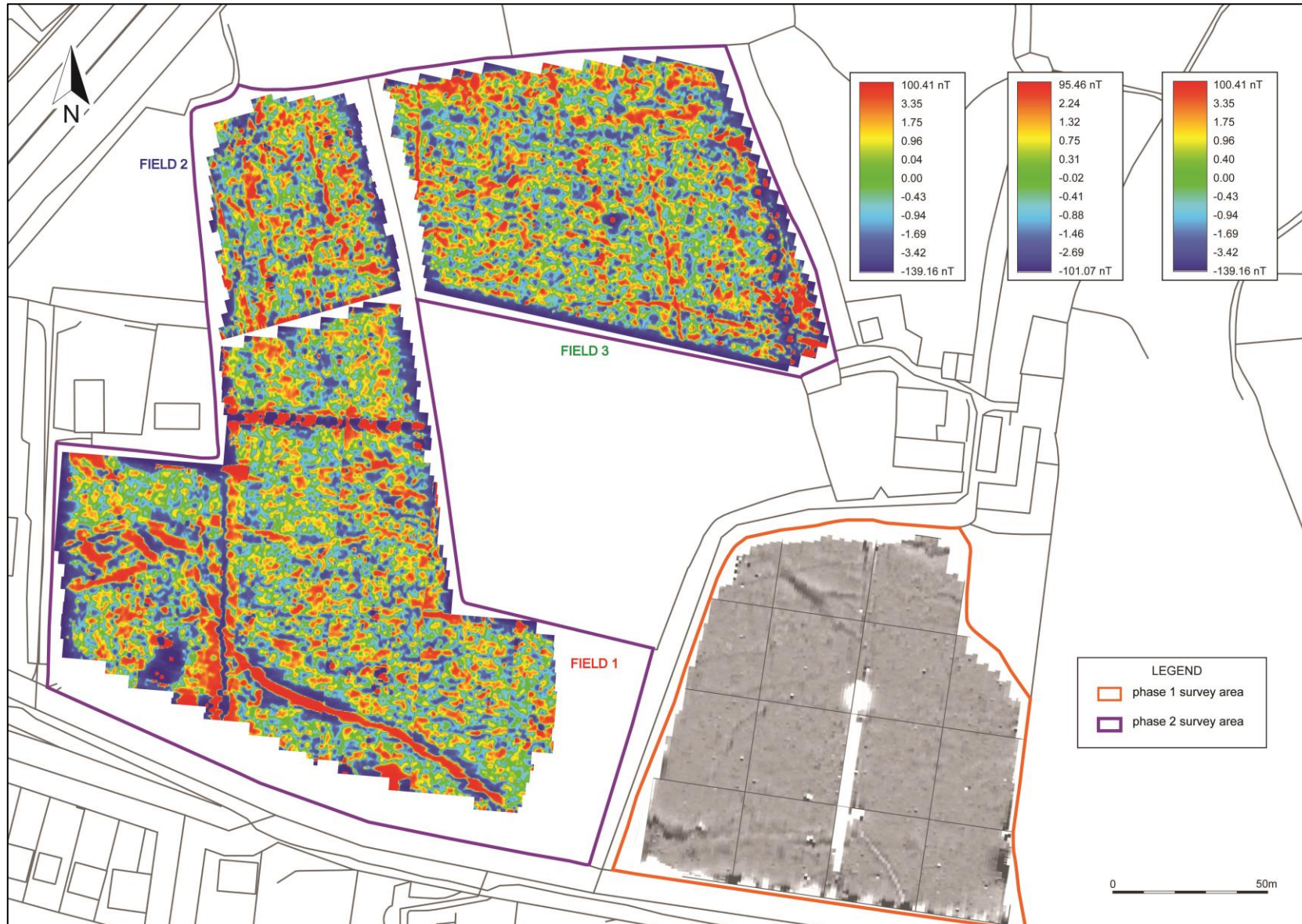
SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; BAND WEIGHT EQUALISED; GRADIATED SHADING.

PHASE 2 OF LAND AT MOUNT SANDFORD, LANDKEY, DEVON



RED GREYSCALE BLUE SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; BADN WEIGHT EQUALISED; GRADIATED SHADING.

PHASE 2 OF LAND AT MOUNT SANDFORD, LANDKEY, DEVON



RED-BLUE-GREEN(2) SHADE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; BAND WEIGHT EQUALISED; GRADIATED SHADING.

APPENDIX 2: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS: SITE INSPECTION



VIEW ALONG THE EASTERN BORDER OF FIELD 3, FAINT REMNANTS OF POSSIBLE RIDGE AND FURROW CAN BE SEEN ON A ROUGH NORTH TO SOUTH AXIS; TAKEN FACING NORTH.



VIEW ALONG THE SOUTHERN BORDER OF FIELD 3, SHOWING MODERN FENCING AND PART OF THE SPOIL HEAP IN AREA SOUTH OF FIELD 3; TAKEN FACING WEST.

PHASE 2 OF LAND AT MOUNT SANDFORD, LANDKEY, DEVON



VIEW ALONG BORDER BETWEEN FIELDS 1 AND 2; TAKEN FACING WEST.



VIEW ALONG SOUTHERN BORDER OF FIELD 1, SHOWING RE-STRUCTURED AREA ADJACENT TO THE ROAD; TAKEN FACING EAST.



VIEW ACROSS FIELD 1 TOWARDS FENCED OFF AREA NORTH-EAST OF FIELD 1; TAKEN FACING NORTH-NORTH-EAST.



VIEW OF EASTRN BORDER OF FIELD 1, SHOWING RECENT TRACK AND RESTRUCTURED GROUND; TAKEN FACING NORTH-EAST.



VIEW OF NORTHERN SEGMENT OF FENCED OFF AREA SOUTH OF FIELD 3; TAKEN FACING WEST.



THE OLD DAIRY
HACCHE LANE BUSINESS PARK
PATHFIELDS BUSINESS PARK
SOUTH MOLTON
DEVON
EX36 3LH

TEL: 01769 573555
EMAIL: MAIL@SWARCH.NET