LAND AT DERRILL WATER
PYWORTHY
TORRIDGE
DEVON

Results of a Geophysical Survey

South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 210825

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES &
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LAND AT DERRILL WATER, PYWORTHY, TORRIDGE, DEVON

RESULTS OF A GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

By P. Webb

Report Version: FINAL
Draft Issued: 25th August 2021
Report Finalised: 17th December 2021

Work undertaken by SWARCH for a Private Client

SUMMARY

South West Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned to undertake a geophysical survey on land at Derrill Water, Pyworthy, Torridge, Devon. The site is located to the south-west of Pyworthy, across fields surrounding Monks Farm and Trelana, a 19th century farmstead, on south-east and east facing slopes to the west of Derrill Water. The Devon Historic Landscape Character (HLC) describes the site as a mix of 'medieval enclosures based on strip fields', 'post-medieval enclosures', and 'modern enclosures'. Prehistoric activity in the landscape is suggested by earthwork mounds interpreted as possible Bronze Age barrows; though much of the evidence reflects historic medieval and post-medieval field-systems.

The geophysical survey (to date) identified 95 groups of anomalies. These were predominantly linear anomalies likely associated with phases of historic boundaries, land drainage, and agricultural activity, but also included features indicative of prehistoric and possible medieval settlement. The identified anomaly groups include: historic field boundaries; ditch features; ring-ditch/drip-gullies; ceramic or stone drains; and agricultural activity. Evidence of ploughing and metallic debris and ground disturbance was also identified.

The majority of the features represent undated phases of field-system and land underdrainage, tentatively suggested as being largely medieval and post-medieval in date with possible Prehistoric elements. The ring-ditch/drip-gully features are likely to be prehistoric in date and it could be inferred that some of the surrounding ditch features may have formed part of a contemporary field-system. The sub-rectangular enclosures identified within Field 38 may be medieval in date and demonstrate the position of a medieval settlement.

The results of the geophysical survey would suggest that the archaeological potential for most of the site is medium to low, with many of the identified features relating to existing field boundaries and those depicted on historic maps, as well as earlier phases of the same medieval to post-medieval field-system.

The results for Fields 34, 38 and 39, however, suggest that the archaeological potential in these parts of the site is high with features relating to prehistoric and medieval settlements being identified.

In the first instance, targeted evaluation trenching would form the first stage of archaeological mitigation, in order to validate the results of the geophysical survey.

December 2021

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

THE LANDOWNERS (FOR ACCESS)

PROJECT CREDITS

PROJECT DIRECTOR: DR. SAMUEL WALLS, MCIFA
PROJECT OFFICER: PETER WEBB
FIELDWORK: JOE BAMPTON, MCIFA; SEAN STEVENS; PETER WEBB
REPORT: PETER WEBB
EDITING: DR. SAMUEL WALLS, MCIFA
GRAPHICS: PETER WEBB

1.0 INTRODUCTION

LOCATION: LAND AT DERRILL WATER
PARISH: PYWORTHY
DISTRICT: TORRIDGE
COUNTY: DEVON
CENTROID NGR: SS 29660 01870
PLANNING REF: N/A
SWARCH REF: PWO21
OASIS REF: SOUTHWES1-424475

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Neo Environmental (the Client) to undertake a geophysical survey on land at Derrill Water, Pyworthy, Torridge, Devon as part of a planning submission for the development of a proposed solar farm. This work was undertaken in accordance with best practice and CIfA guidelines.

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located across *c.*55ha surrounding Monk's and Trelana Farms, *c.*1km south-west of Pyworthy and *c.*1.8km south-east of Bridgerule. It is across agricultural fields on slopes to Derrill Water, at a height of between *c.*100m and *c.*125m AOD (Figure 1).

The soils of this area are the well-drained fine loamy soils over slate or slate rubble of the Denbigh 2 Association (SSEW 1983), which overlie the mudstone, siltstone and sandstones of the Bude Formation, with superficial sand and gravel river terrace deposits in the valley bottom (BGS 2021)

1.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The manor of Pyworthy, in the deanery of Holsworthy and hundred of Black Torrington, predates Domesday, when it was known as *Paorde* and was held by Alfred, and subsequently by Iudichael (Williams & Martin 2002). Later the manor has belonged to several families, including those of Fitzjohn, Boniface and Arscot (Lysons 1822). The farms at Trelana (historically *Lana*) and Monks both appear to be 19th century in origin.

Historic mapping shows a relative continuity in the field-system surrounding the site since *c.*1840, with only a relatively few boundary removals in the following period. The accompanying apportionment indicates that parts of the site formed land associated with Hole Moor (owned by Thomas Hancock; occupied by himself), Lana (Elizabeth Coham; Robert Wickett), Monks (Richard Oliver; John Piper), North Moor (Reverend Thomas Hockin Kingdon; Richard Rogers), South Moor (Eliza Usherwood; William Rundle) and Westlakes (Thomas Carwithen; himself); and as parts of Smales Agistment (Sir William Pratt Call & Elizabeth Coham; Robert Wickett). Supporting cartographic sources can be seen in Appendix 1.

1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site lies within land recorded on the Devon Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) as 'Medieval Enclosures based on Strip Fields': *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;* 'Rough Ground': *rough grazing ground, heathland or moorland*; and 'Modern Enclosures': *created out of earlier rough grazing ground, heathland or moorland in the 20th century*.

The Devon Historic Environment Record (HER) identifies the site as being within a prehistoric funerary landscape, with numerous barrows situated on high ground to the north and east, though only a small number of assets are recorded in the immediate vicinity, including: a possible Bronze Age barrow (MDV129680) to the west; medieval field boundaries to the east (MDV103619) and north (MDV129718); and surrounding the 19th century farmstead of Trelana and pre-1900 Methodist Chapel (MDV36254). Within the site itself are recorded field boundaries (MDV129682) and orchards (MDV129717).

1.5 METHODOLOGY

This work was undertaken in accordance with best practice and CIfA guidelines. Any desk-based assessment aspect of this report follows the guidance as outlined in: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (CIfA 2014a) and *Understanding Place: Historic Area Assessments in a Planning and Development Context* (English Heritage 2012). The geophysical (gradiometer) survey follows the guidance outlined in *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* (English Heritage 2008a); *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey* (CIfA 2014b); *EAC Guidelines for the use of geophysics in Archaeology: Questions to Ask and Points to Consider* (Europae Archaeologiae Consilium/European Archaeological Council 2016) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey* (CIfA 2014b).

'Archaeological geophysical survey uses non-intrusive and non-destructive techniques to determine the presence or absence of anomalies likely to be caused by archaeological features, structures or deposits, as far as reasonably possible, within a specified area or site on land, in the inter-tidal zone or underwater. Geophysical survey determines the presence of anomalies of archaeological potential through measurement of one or more physical properties of the subsurface.' (Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey 2014).

The results of the survey will as far as possible inform on the presence or absence, character, extent and in some cases, apparent relative phasing of buried archaeology to inform a strategy to mitigate any threat to the archaeological resource.

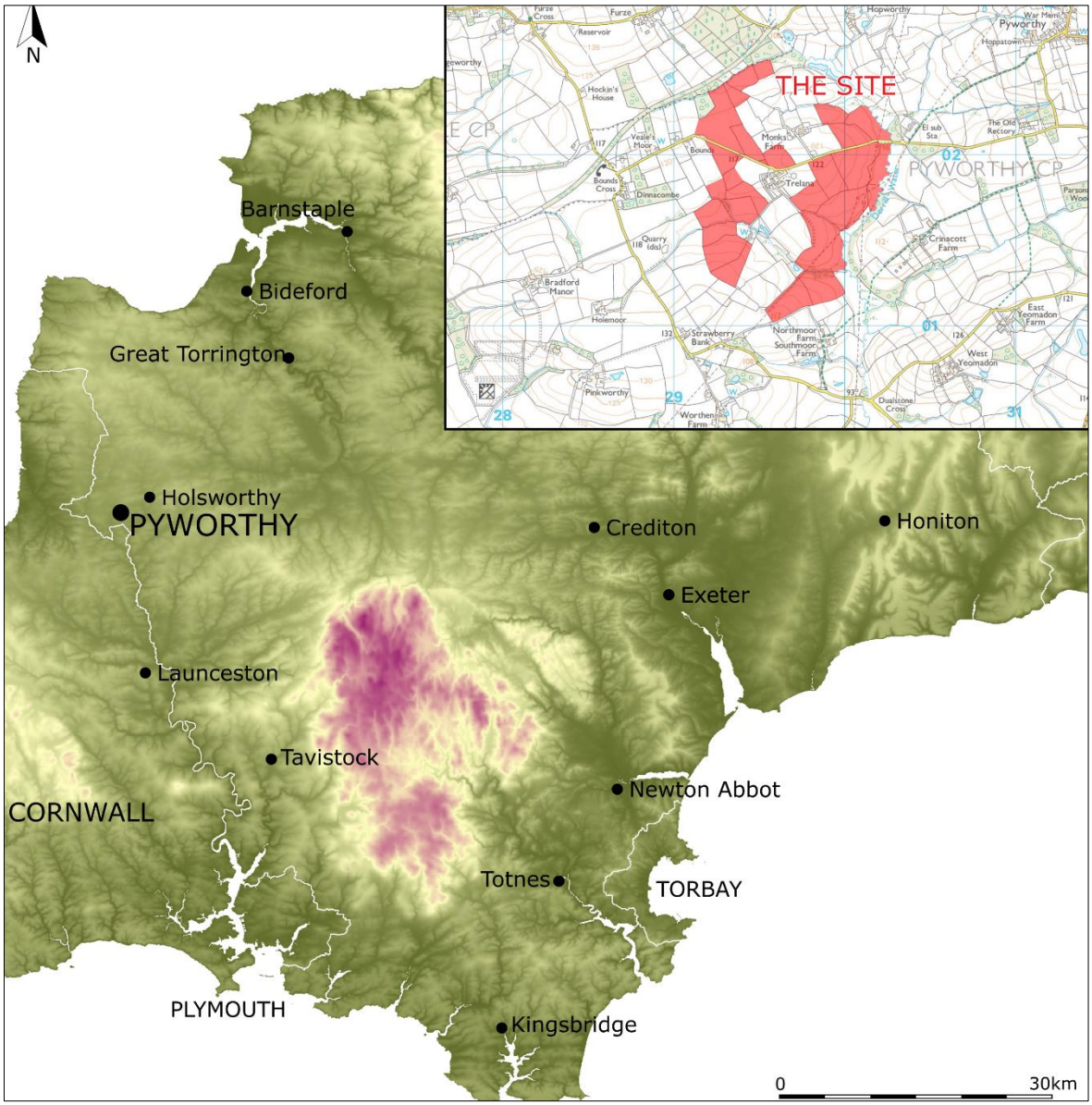

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION (THE SITE IS INDICATED).

2.0 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

An area of *c.*55ha was the subject of a magnetometry (gradiometer) survey. The purpose of this survey was to identify and record magnetic anomalies within the proposed site. Identified anomalies may relate to archaeological deposits and structures but the dimensions of recorded anomalies may not correspond directly with associated features. The following discussion attempts to clarify and characterize the identified anomalies. The survey was undertaken between May and August 2021 by J. Bampton, S. Stevens, and P. Webb; the survey data was processed, and the report written by P. Webb.

2.2 SITE INSPECTION

The survey area comprises 27 rectangular to sub-rectangular and irregular fields or parts of fields forming part of Monk's Farm and Trelana, to either side of a single-track road: fields F9-F11, F14, F20-F21, F31-F32 and F46 to the north around Monk's Farm; and fields F1-F8, F33-F34, F36, F38-F41 and F45 to the south, around Trelana. A brief summary is provided here; full details of the walkover survey can be found in an earlier report (Balmond 2020).

The fields were under a mixture of silage and pasture; the pasture fields predominantly being short-to-medium length grass for the grazing of cattle. The fields were relatively level or sloped to the south-east and east, with those to the south of the survey area sloping the most. Several of the fields were also waterlogged to a greater or lesser extent at the time of survey, particularly field F5.

All of the fields were bounded by overgrown hedgebanks with post-and-wire fences; flanking ditches were identified in some of the fields.

FIGURE 2: VIEW ACROSS F36 TOWARDS TRELANA; VIEWED FROM THE EAST-SOUTH-EAST (NO SCALE).

2.3 METHODOLOGY

The gradiometer survey follows the general guidance as outlined in: *EAC Guidelines for the use of geophysics in Archaeology: Questions to Ask and Points to Consider* (Europae Archaeologiae Consilium/European Archaeological Council 2016) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey* (CIfA 2014b).

The survey was carried out using two twin-sensor fluxgate gradiometers (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- and set out using a Leica CS15 GNSS Rover GPS. The data was downloaded onto *Grad601 Version 3.16* and processed using *TerraSurveyor Version 3.0.36.0.* 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 +/- 1SD; removes extreme data point values.
DeStripe all traverses, median; used to equalise underlying differences between grids (potentially caused by instrument drift or orientation, directional effects inherent in magnetic instrument, or differences in instrument set up during survey e.g. using two gradiometers).

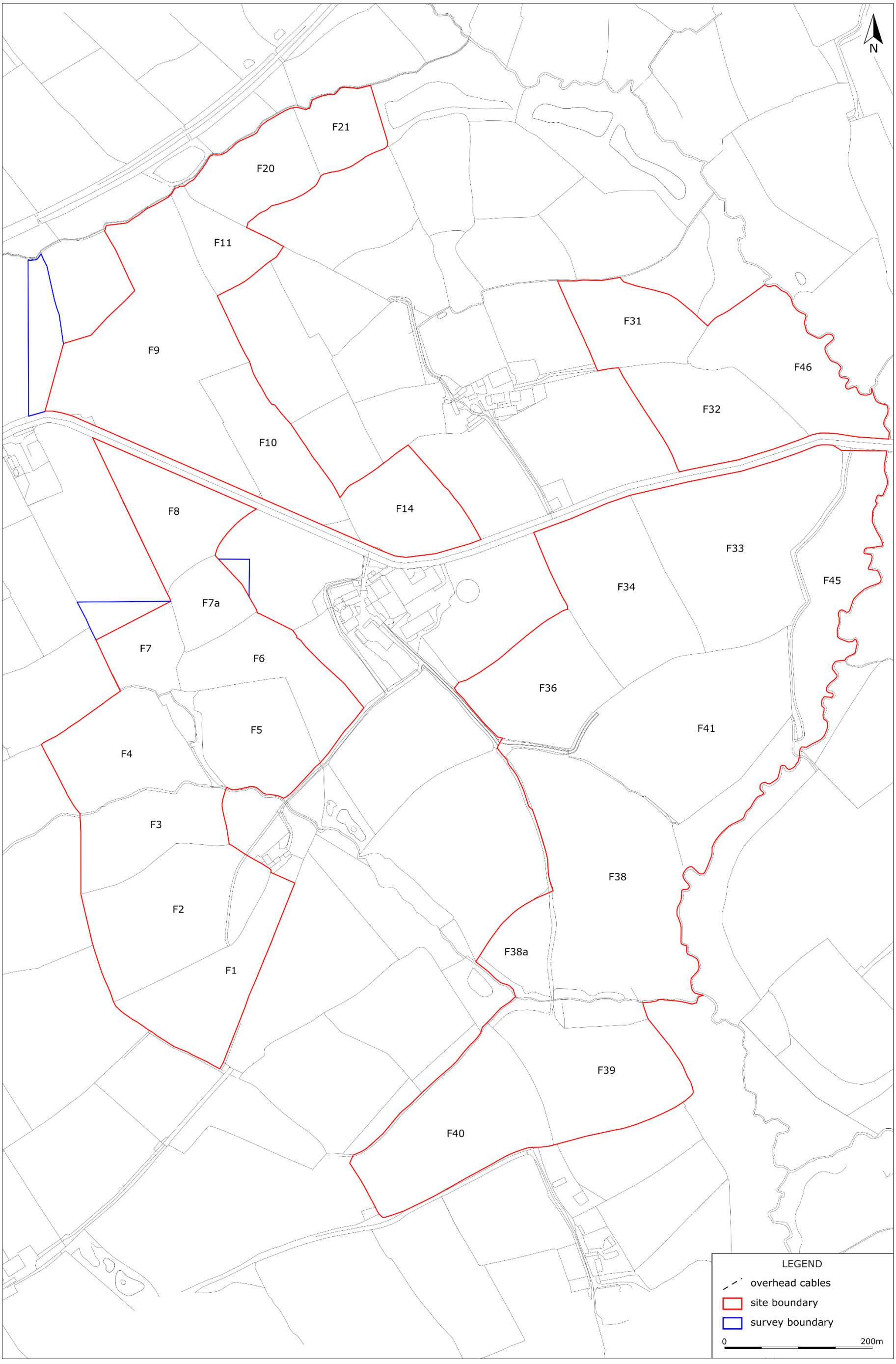

FIGURE 3: SITE PLAN SHOWING FIELD LAYOUT (NUMBERING BASED ON ORIGINAL BALMOND 2020 WALKOVER SURVEY; NOTE THE SITE LAYOUT HAS CHANGED SLIGHTLY SINCE 2020).

TABLE 1: SURVEY DETAILS (UNADJUSTED).

Field	Area Surveyed (ha)	Max (nT)	Min (nT)	Standard Deviation (nT)	Mean (nT)	Median (nT)
F1	1.8484	100.00	-100.00	3.88	-1.38	-1.25
F2	3.029	100.00	-100.00	4.53	-1.83	-1.88
F3	1.4628	98.58	-100.00	5.42	2.09	0.38
F4	2.0166	98.02	-100.00	5.14	-0.42	-0.35
F5	1.8243	98.37	-100.00	6.34	1.71	1.97
F6	1.5278	98.04	-100.00	7.29	2.21	2.35
F7	1.1	98.18	-100.00	16.91	-1.52	-0.22
F7a	0.8847	98.48	-100.00	5.04	-0.09	-0.04
F8	1.6385	98.47	-100.00	6.25	-0.73	-0.19
F9	5.8755	98.47	-100.00	5.69	0.06	0.10
F10	1.5765	98.04	-100.00	4.75	0.15	0.30
F11	0.7051	64.47	-100.00	3.42	0.32	0.43
F14	1.5282	98.63	-100.00	4.80	-0.10	-0.01
F20	1.3411	98.46	-100.00	4.74	0.55	0.37
F21	0.7725	85.38	-100.00	3.60	0.10	0.28
F31	1.4146	100.00	-100.00	8.21	2.04	1.90
F32	2.0789	98.90	-100.00	7.40	-1.39	-1.55
F33	4.1237	100.00	-100.00	6.34	0.59	0.52
F34	2.9055	98.67	-100.00	5.69	-0.43	-0.59
F36	2.1541	98.45	-100.00	4.17	0.06	0.11
F38	4.5694	100.00	-100.00	6.33	1.00	0.81
F38a	0.7298	100.00	-100.00	11.43	0.02	0.06
F39	2.6367	100.00	-100.00	6.56	0.44	0.39
F40	2.8486	98.47	-100.00	5.30	-0.68	-0.83
F41	3.6368	100.00	-100.00	7.71	0.85	0.49
F45	2.1444	100.00	-100.00	12.32	-0.29	0.57
F46	2.1164	100.00	-100.00	5.28	1.98	1.55

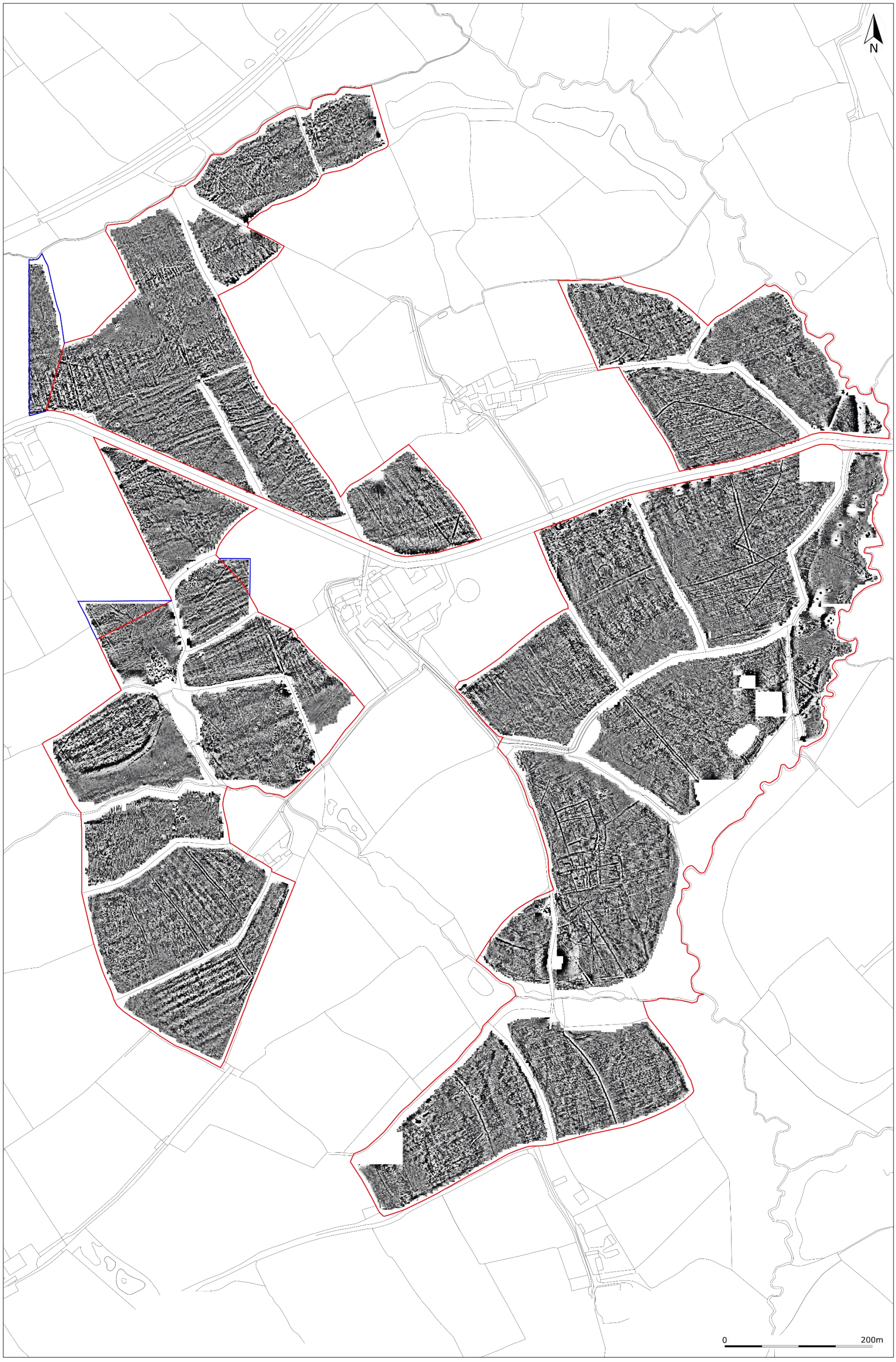

FIGURE 4: SHADE PLOT OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; BAND WEIGHT EQUALIZED, GRADIATED SHADING.

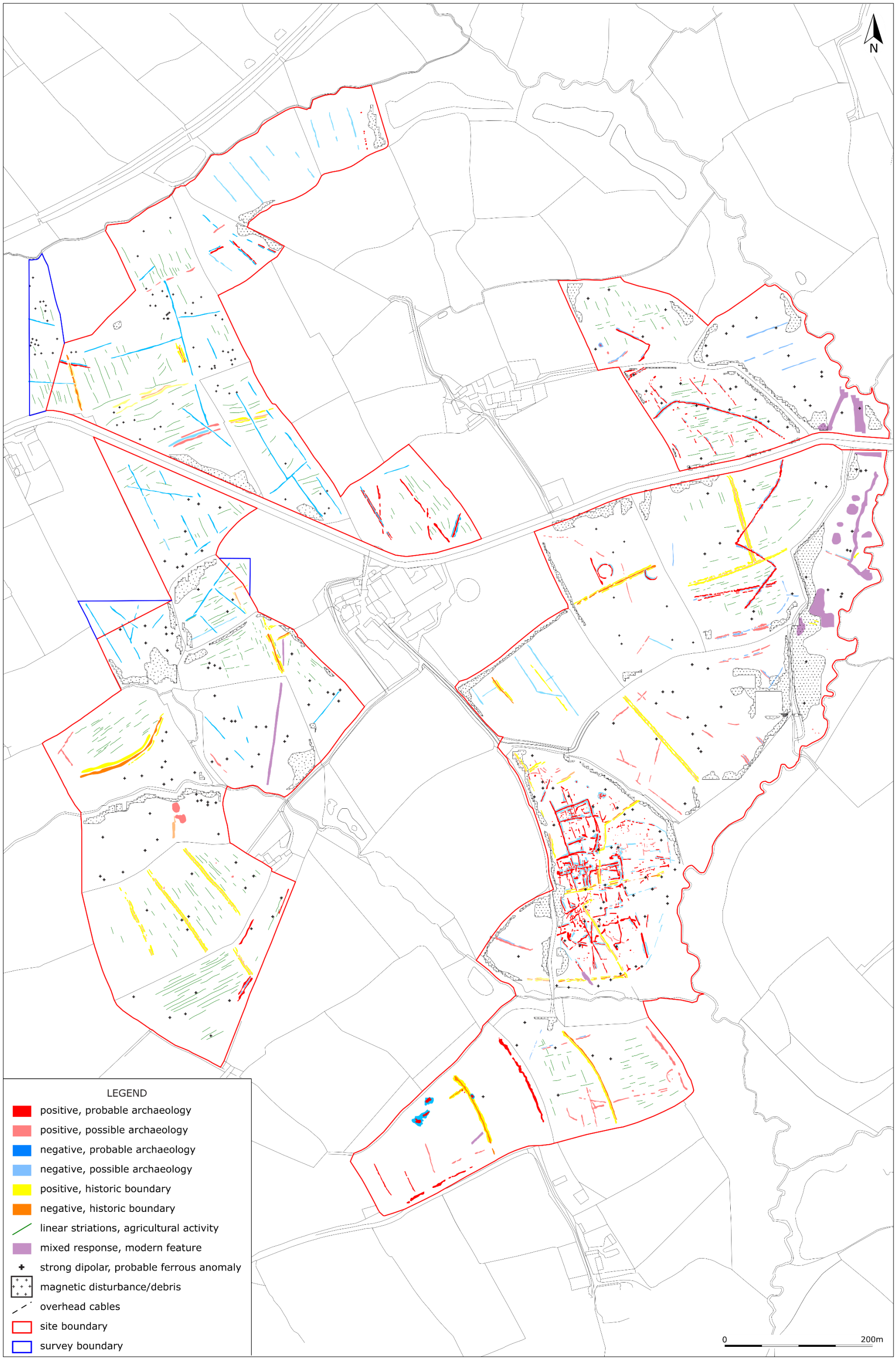

FIGURE 5: INTERPRETATION OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA.

2.4 RESULTS

Table 2 with the accompanying Figures 3 and 4 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 2.

TABLE 2: INTERPRETATION OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA.

Anomaly Group	Class and Certainty	Form	Archaeological Characterisation	Comments
			F1	
1	Weak to moderate positive with associated negative, probable	Linear	Double ditch and bank – historic boundary	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches with associated compacted/banked material. Aligned approximately north-west to south-east. Depicted on 19th and 20th century historic mapping. Responses of between -16.64nT and +18.80nT.
2	Weak to moderate positive with associated negative, probable	Linear	Double ditch and bank	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches with associated compacted/banked material. Aligned approximately north-north-east to south-south-west. Responses of between -7.08nT and +17.96nT.
3	Weak positive, probable	Linear	Ditch	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches. Aligned approximately north-north-east to south-south-west along existing field boundaries. Responses of between +0.51nT and +8.84nT.
4	Weak positive & negative, probable	Linear	Agricultural activity	Linear striations covering the field with regularity. Aligned approximately north-east to south-west. Weak positive with associated negative responses suggest shallow ploughing. Responses of between -10.84nT and +11.66nT.
	Strong dipolar (mixed response)	Discrete	Ferrous anomaly	Indicative of metallic object. Responses of between *c.*+/-100nT.
			F2	
5	Weak to moderate positive with associated negative, probable	Linear	Double ditch and bank – historic boundary	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches with associated compacted/banked material. Aligned approximately north-west to south-east. Depicted on 19th and 20th century historic mapping. Responses of between -13.61nT and +25.71nT.
6	Weak to moderate positive, probable	Discrete ovoid	Pit	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as pits. Weaker responses may indicate natural features such as tree-throws. Responses of between +0.16nT and +36.89nT.
7	Weak positive & negative, probable	Linear	Agricultural activity	Linear striations covering the field with regularity. Aligned approximately north-west to south-east. Weak positive with associated negative responses suggest shallow ploughing. Responses of between -8.97nT and +15.61nT.
	Strong dipolar (mixed response)	Discrete	Ferrous anomaly	Indicative of metallic object. Responses of between *c.*+/-100nT.
			F3	
8	Weak mixed positive & negative, probable	Linear	Ditch - historic boundary	Indicative of a cut and infilled feature such as a ditch. Aligned approximately north to south. Mixed responses indicate deliberate in-filling. Depicted on 19th and 20th century historic mapping. Responses of between -4.43nT and +4.48nT.
9	Moderate dipolar, probable	Discrete irregular	Pits or tree-throws	Indicative of infilled cut features such as pits with surrounding banked material or larger tree-throws. Responses of between -10.53nT and +20.85nT.
	Strong dipolar (mixed response)	Discrete	Ferrous anomaly	Indicative of metallic object. Responses of between *c.*+/-100nT.
	Strong bipolar (mixed response)	Irregular	Modern disturbance	Indicative of disturbed ground and disturbance caused by proximity to metallic fences and debris. Responses of between *c.*+/-75nT.
			F4	
10	Weak to moderate positive with associated negative, probable	Curvilinear	Double ditch and bank – historic boundary	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches with associated compacted/banked material. Aligned approximately north-east to south-west. Depicted on 19th and 20th century historic mapping. Responses of between -6.84nT and +26.63nT.
11	Weak to moderate positive, probable	Linear	Ditch	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches. Form corner of possible field-boundary aligned approximately north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east.

Anomaly Group	Class and Certainty	Form	Archaeological Characterisation	Comments
				Responses of between +1.03nT and +30.08nT.
12	Weak positive & negative, probable	Linear	Agricultural activity	Linear striations covering the field with regularity. Aligned approximately north-east to south-west. Weak positive with associated negative responses suggestive of shallow ploughing. Responses of between +/-5nT
	Strong dipolar (mixed response)	Discrete	Ferrous anomaly	Indicative of metallic object. Responses of between *c.*+/-100nT.
	Strong bipolar (mixed response)	Irregular	Modern disturbance	Indicative of disturbed ground and disturbance caused by proximity to metallic fences and debris. Responses of between *c.*+/-123nT.
F5				
13	Weak positive, possible	Linear	Ditch	Indicative of a cut and infilled feature such as a ditch. Aligned approximately north-east to south-west. Responses of between +0.16nT and +1.34nT.
14	Weak negative, probable	Linear	Drainage	Indicative of ceramic or stone features such as drains. Aligned approximately north-west to south-east and north-north-north-west to south-south-east. Responses of between -3.27nT and -0.09nT.
15	Moderate bipolar, probable	Linear	Modern service	Indicative of a buried modern service. Aligned approximately north-east to south-west. Responses of between -15.96nT and +17.40nT.
	Strong dipolar (mixed response)	Discrete	Ferrous anomaly	Indicative of metallic object. Responses of between *c.*+/-100nT.
	Strong bipolar (mixed response)	Irregular	Modern disturbance	Indicative of disturbed ground and disturbance caused by proximity to metallic fences and debris. Responses of between *c.*+/-110nT.
F6				
16	Weak to moderate positive with associated negative, probable	Linear	Double ditch and bank – historic boundary	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches flanking associated compacted/banked material. Aligned approximately north-north-west to south-south-east. Depicted on 19th and 20th century historic mapping. Responses of between -22.14nT and +38.19nT.
17	Weak positive with associated negative	Linear	Ditch and bank – historic boundary	Indicative of cut and in—filled features such as ditched with associated compacted/banked material. Aligned approximately north-east to south-west. Depicted on 19th and 20th century historic mapping. Responses of between -9.94nT and +15.05nT.
18	Weak negative, probable	Linear	Drainage	Indicative of ceramic or stone features such as drains. Aligned approximately north-east to south-west. Responses of between -3.78nT and -0.09nT.
19	Moderate bipolar, probable	Linear	Modern service	Indicative of a buried modern service. Aligned approximately north-east to south-west. Responses of between -23.03nT and +31.71nT.
20	Weak positive & negative, probable	Linear	Agricultural activity	Linear striations covering the field with regularity. Aligned approximately north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east. Weak positive with associated negative responses suggestive of shallow ploughing. Responses of between +/-5nT
	Strong dipolar (mixed response)	Discrete	Ferrous anomaly	Indicative of metallic object. Responses of between *c.*+/-100nT.
	Strong bipolar (mixed response)	Irregular	Modern disturbance	Indicative of disturbed ground and disturbance caused by proximity to metallic fences and debris. Responses of between *c.*+/-110nT.
F7				
21	Weak negative, probable	Linear	Drainage	Indicative of ceramic or stone features such as drains. Aligned variously north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east. Responses of between -5.89nT and -0.05nT.
	Strong dipolar (mixed response)	Discrete	Ferrous anomaly	Indicative of metallic object. Responses of between *c.*+/-100nT.
	Strong bipolar (mixed response)	Irregular	Modern disturbance	Indicative of disturbed ground and disturbance caused by proximity to metallic fences and debris. Responses of between *c.*+/-135nT.
F7a				
22	Weak positive with associated negative, possible	Linear	Ditch and bank – historic boundary	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches with associated compacted/banked material. Aligned approximately north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east. Depicted on 19th and 20th century historic mapping. Responses of between -3.56nT and +3.01nT.
23	Weak negative,	Linear	Drainage	Indicative of ceramic or stone features such as drains.

Anomaly Group	Class and Certainty	Form	Archaeological Characterisation	Comments
	probable			Aligned variously north-east to south-west, north-west to south-east, and east-north-east to west-south-west. Responses of between -5.88nT and -0.35nT.
24	Weak positive & negative, probable	Linear	Agricultural activity	Linear striations covering the field with regularity. Aligned approximately north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east. Weak positive with associated negative responses suggestive of shallow ploughing. Responses of between +/-3nT
	Strong dipolar (mixed response)	Discrete	Ferrous anomaly	Indicative of metallic object. Responses of between *c.*+/-100nT.
	Strong bipolar (mixed response)	Irregular	Modern disturbance	Indicative of disturbed ground and disturbance caused by proximity to metallic fences and debris. Responses of between *c.*+/-100nT.
F8				
25	Weak negative, probable	Linear	Drainage	Indicative of ceramic or stone features such as drains. Aligned variously north-east to south-west, north-west to south-east, and west-north-west to east-south-east. Responses of between -3.41nT and -0.37nT.
26	Weak positive & negative, probable	Linear	Agricultural activity	Linear striations covering the field with regularity. Aligned approximately north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east. Weak positive with associated negative responses suggestive of shallow ploughing. Responses of between +/-3nT
	Strong dipolar (mixed response)	Discrete	Ferrous anomaly	Indicative of metallic object. Responses of between *c.*+/-100nT.
F9				
27	Moderate positive with associated negative, probable	Linear	Double ditch and bank – historic boundary	Indicative of a cut and infilled feature such as a ditch with associated compacted/banked material to either side. Aligned approximately north-north-west to south-south-east. Depicted on 19th and 20th century historic mapping. Responses of between -11.24nT and +45.29nT.
28	Weak positive with associated negative, probable	Linear	Double ditch and bank – historic boundary	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches flanking compacted/banked material. Aligned approximately north-north-west to south-south-east. Depicted on 19th and 20th century historic mapping. Responses of between -11.09nT and +16.07nT.
29	Weak positive with associated negative, possible	Linear	Double ditch and bank – historic boundary	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches flanking compacted/banked material. Aligned approximately east-north-east to west-south-west. Weak responses may indicate shallow survival. Depicted on 19th and 20th century historic mapping. Responses of between –4.00nT and +8.21nT.
30	Weak positive, possible	Linear	Ditch – field boundary	Indicative of a cut and infilled feature such as a ditch. Weak response may indicate shallow survival. May be reflection of changing topography and area of waterlogging. Responses of between +2.31nT and +8.06nT.
31	Weak positive with associated negative, possible	Linear	Double-ditch and bank – field boundary	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches with associated compacted/banked material. Responses of between -4.54nT and +7.67nT.
32	Weak positive with associated negative, possible	Linear	Ditch	Indicative of a cut and infilled feature such as a ditch with flanking compacted/banked material to one side. Responses of between -8.08nT and +19.42nT.
33	Weak negative, probable	Linear	Drainage	Indicative of ceramic or stone features such as drains. Aligned variously north-north-west to south-south-east; north-east to south-west; and north-west to south-east. Responses of between -15.17nT and -1.19nT.
34	Weak positive & negative	Linear	Agricultural activity	Linear striations covering the field with regularity. Aligned approximately north-east to south-west. Weak positive with associated negative responses suggestive of shallow ploughing. Responses of between +/-5nT.
F10				
35	Weak positive with associated negative, probable	Linear	Double ditch and bank – historic boundary	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches flanking compacted/banked material. Aligned approximately east to west. Depicted on 19th and 20th century historic mapping. Responses of between -4.71nT and +6.35nT.
36	Weak negative, probable	Linear	Drainage	Indicative of ceramic or stone features such as drains. Aligned approximately north-north-west to south-south-east and north-east to south-west. Responses of between

Anomaly Group	Class and Certainty	Form	Archaeological Characterisation	Comments
				-3.49nT and -2.12nT.
37	Weak positive & negative	Linear	Agricultural activity	Linear striations covering the field with regularity. Aligned approximately north-east to south-west. Weak positive with associated negative responses suggestive of shallow ploughing. Responses of between +/-5nT
	Strong dipolar (mixed response)	Discrete	Ferrous anomaly	Indicative of metallic object. Responses of between *c.*+/-100nT.
	Strong bipolar (mixed response)	Irregular	Modern disturbance	Indicative of disturbed ground and disturbance caused by proximity to metallic fences and debris. Responses of between *c.*+/-106nT.
F11				
38	Weak positive, possible	Linear	Ditch	Indicative of a cut and infilled feature such as a ditch. Aligned approximately north-east to south-west along existing field boundary. Responses of between +0.51nT and +8.49nT.
39	Weak positive with associated negative, possible	Linear	Ditch or drainage	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches with flanking compacted/banked material or deeper cut examples of ceramic and stone features such as drains. Aligned approximately north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east. Responses of between -7.20nT and +7.35nT.
40	Weak negative, probable	Linear	Drainage	Indicative of ceramic or stone features such as drains. Aligned approximately north-west to south-east. Responses of between -1.06nT and -0.08nT.
	Strong bipolar (mixed response)	Irregular	Modern disturbance	Indicative of disturbed ground and disturbance caused by proximity to metallic fences and debris. Responses of between *c.*+/-106nT.
F14				
41	Weak positive with associated negative, possible	Linear	Double ditch and bank	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches flanking compacted/banked material. Aligned approximately north-west to south-east. Responses of between -4.43nT and +8.34nT.
42	Weak positive with associated negative, probable	Linear	Ditch and banked material	Indicative of a cut and infilled feature such as a ditch with compacted/banked material to either side. Aligned approximately north-east to south-west. Responses of between -7.04nT and +13.35nT.
43	Weak positive, probable	Linear	Ditch	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches. Aligned variously north to south and north-west to south-east. Responses of between +0.85nT and +15.04nT.
44	Weak negative, probable	Linear	Drainage	Indicative of ceramic or stone features such as drains. Aligned approximately east north-east to west-south-west. Responses of between -4.32nT and -0.32nT.
45	Weak positive & negative	Linear	Agricultural activity	Linear striations covering the field with regularity. Aligned approximately north-east to south-west. Weak positive with associated negative responses suggestive of shallow ploughing. Responses of between +/-3nT
	Strong dipolar (mixed response)	Discrete	Ferrous anomaly	Indicative of metallic object. Responses of between *c.*+/-100nT.
F20				
46	Weak negative, probable	Linear	Drainage	Indicative of ceramic or stone features such as drains. Aligned approximately north-west to south-east. Responses of between -4.62nT and -0.13nT.
	Strong bipolar (mixed response)	Irregular	Modern disturbance	Indicative of disturbed ground and disturbance caused by proximity to metallic fences and debris. Responses of between *c.*+/-106nT.
F21				
47	Weak positive, possible	Discrete ovoid	Pits or tree-throws	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as pits or tree-throws. Weak nature of responses may indicate tree-throws more likely. St in alignment approximately north-west to south-east. Responses of between +0.28nT and +3.52nT.
48	Weak negative, probable	Linear	Drainage	Indicative of ceramic or stone features such as drains. Aligned approximately north-north-west to south-south-east. Responses of between -9.87nT and -0.15nT.
F31				
49	Moderate positive with associated negative, probable	Linear	Ditch and bank	Indicative of a cut and infilled feature such as a ditch with associated compacted/banked material. Orientated approximately north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east. Strength of responses may suggest modern

Anomaly Group	Class and Certainty	Form	Archaeological Characterisation	Comments
				service. Response of between -12.00nT and +31.72nT.
50	Moderate negative with associated positive, probable	Linear	Drain/modern service	Indicative ceramic or stone feature such as a drain. Strength of responses may indicate modern service. Aligned approximately north-east to south-west. Responses of between -27.09nT and +23.49nT.
51	Moderate positive with associated negative, probable	Discrete ovoid	Pit	Indicative of a cut and infilled feature such as a pit with surrounding compacted/mounded spoil material. Responses of between -11.42nT and +30.32nT.
52	Weak to moderate positive, possible	Discrete ovoid	Pits or tree-throws	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as pits. Weaker responses may indicate natural features such as tree-throws. Responses of between +2.32nT and +20.52nT.
53	Weak positive & negative, probable	Linear	Agricultural activity	Linear striations covering the field with regularity. Aligned approximately north-west to south-east. Weak positive with associated negative responses suggest shallow ploughing. Responses of between -8.88nT and +11.19nT.
	Strong dipolar (mixed response)	Discrete	Ferrous anomaly	Indicative of metallic objects. Responses of between *c.*+/-100nT.
	Strong bipolar (mixed response)	Irregular	Modern disturbance	Indicative of disturbed ground and disturbance caused by proximity to metallic fences and debris. Responses of between *c.*+/-107nT.
F32				
54	Moderate positive with associated negative, probable	Linear	Ditch and bank	Indicative of a cut and infilled feature such as a ditch with associated compacted/banked material. Aligned north-west to south-east, turning at north-western end to run to the south-west. Responses of between -23.77nT and +38.64nT.
55	Moderate positive with associated negative, probable	Linear	Double ditch and bank	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches with associated compacted/banked material. Aligned approximately north-east to south-west. Responses of between -39.02nT and +31.65nT.
56	Moderate positive with associated negative, probable	Linear	Ditch and bank	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches with associated compacted/banked material. Aligned between north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east. Responses of between -9.52nT and +18.73nT.
57	Weak to moderate positive, probable	Linear	Ditch	Indicative of a cut and infilled feature such as a ditch. Aligned approximately north-east to south-west. Responses of between +2.42nT and +20.85nT.
58	Weak to moderate positive, possible	Discrete ovoid	Pits or tree-throws	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as pits. Weaker responses may indicate natural features such as tree-throws. Responses of between +0.36nT and +25.21nT.
59	Weak to moderate positive & negative, probable	Linear	Agricultural activity	Linear striations covering the field with regularity. Aligned approximately east-north-east to west-south-west. Weak positive with associated negative responses suggest shallow ploughing, stronger responses deeper ploughing. Responses of between -12.26nT and +22.03nT.
	Strong dipolar (mixed response)	Discrete	Ferrous anomaly	Indicative of metallic objects. Responses of between *c.*+/-106nT.
	Strong bipolar (mixed response	Irregular	Modern disturbance	Indicative of disturbed ground and disturbance caused by proximity to metallic fences and debris. Responses of between *c.*+/-102nT.
F33				
60	Moderate positive with associated negative, probable	Linear	Double ditch and bank – historic boundary	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches with associated compacted/banked material. Aligned approximately north-north-west to south-south-east and east-north-east to west-south-west. Depicted on 19th and 20th century historic mapping. Responses of between -20.44nT and +29.88nT.
61	Moderate positive with associated negative, probable	Linear	Ditch and bank	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches with associated compacted/banked material. Aligned approximately north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east. Responses of between -15.31nT and +25.11nT.
62	Moderate positive with associated negative, probable	Linear	Double ditch and bank	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches with associated compacted/banked material. Aligned approximately east to west. Responses of between -10.21nT and +30.55nT.
63	Weak to moderate positive	Linear	Ditch and bank	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches with associated compacted/banked material. Aligned

Anomaly Group	Class and Certainty	Form	Archaeological Characterisation	Comments
	with associated negative, probable			approximately east to west. Position may suggest water pipe within trench. Responses of between -21.98nT and +13.26nT.
64	Moderate negative, probable	Linear	Drainage	Indicative of a ceramic or stone feature such as a drain. Aligned approximately west-north-west to east-south-east. Responses of between -30.39nT and -1.43nT.
65	Weak negative, possible	Linear to curvilinear	Drainage	Indicative of ceramic or stone features such as drains. Aligned between approximately north to south and north-east to south-west. Responses of between -6.93nT and -0.44nT.
66	Weak positive & negative, probable	Linear	Agricultural activity	Linear striations covering the field with regularity. Aligned approximately north-north-east to south-south-west and east-north-east to west-south-west. Weak positive and negative responses suggest shallow ploughing. Responses of between -14.93nT and +10.74nT.
	Strong dipolar (mixed response)	Discrete	Ferrous anomaly	Indicative of metallic object. Responses of between *c.*+/-100nT.
	Strong bipolar (mixed response)	Irregular	Modern disturbance	Indicative of disturbed ground and disturbance caused by proximity to metallic fences and debris. Responses of between *c.*+/-105nT.
F34				
67	Weak positive with associated negative, probable	Linear	Double ditch and bank – historic boundary	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches flanking compacted/banked material. Aligned approximately north-east to south-west. Depicted on 19th and 20th century historic mapping. Responses of between -5.38nT and +11.28nT.
68	Weak positive, probable	Linear	Ditch	Indicative of a cut and infilled feature such as a ditch. Aligned approximately north-north-west to south-south-east. Responses of between +0.90nT and +5.66nT.
69	Weak positive, possible	Linear	Ditch	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches. Aligned variously north to south, north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east. Responses of between +0.35nT and +6.44nT.
70	Weak positive, possible	Broken linear or discrete ovoid alignment	Ditch or pit alignment	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as a ditch or pit. Intermittent responses suggest either poorly surviving ditch or pit alignment. Aligned approximately west-north-west to east-south-east. Responses of between +0.97nT and +15.95nT.
71	Weak positive with associated negative, probable	Penannular	Ring-ditch / drip-gully	Indicative of a cut and infilled feature such as a ring-ditch/drip-gully with associated compacted/banked material indicating Prehistoric settlement activity. Responses of between -6.21nT and +11.86nT.
72	Weak positive with associated negative, probable	Penannular	Ring-ditch / drip-gully	Indicative of a cut and infilled feature such as a ring-ditch/drip-gully with associated compacted/banked material indicating Prehistoric settlement activity. Only south-western quadrant appears to survive. Responses of between -5.43nT and +15.40nT.
73	Weak negative, possible	Linear	Drainage	Indicative of a ceramic or stone feature such as a drain. Aligned approximately north-west to south-east. Responses of between -4.95nT and -0.59nT.
	Strong dipolar (mixed response)	Discrete	Ferrous anomaly	Indicative of metallic object. Responses of between *c.*+/-100nT.
	Strong bipolar (mixed response)	Irregular	Modern disturbance	Indicative of disturbed ground and disturbance caused by proximity to metallic fences and debris. Responses of between *c.*+/-106nT.
F36				
74	Weak positive with associated negative, probable	Linear	Double ditch and bank – historic boundary	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches flanking compacted/banked material. Aligned approximately north-west to south-east. Depicted on 19th and 20th century historic mapping. Responses of between -5.29nT and +8.88nT.
75	Weak positive, probable	Linear	Ditch – historic boundary	Indicative of a cut and infilled feature such as a ditch. Aligned approximately north-west to south-east. Depicted on 19th and 20th century historic mapping. Responses of between +0.34nT and +8.71nT.
76	Weak negative, probable	Linear	Drainage	Indicative of ceramic or stone features such as drains. Aligned approximately north-west to south-east, north-east to south-west and west-north-west to east-south-east. Responses of between -9.27nT and -0.45nT.

Anomaly Group	Class and Certainty	Form	Archaeological Characterisation	Comments
F38				
77	Moderate positive with associated negative, probable	Linear	Ditch and bank – historic boundary	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches with associated compacted/banked material. Aligned between approximately north-north-west to south-south-east and north-east to south-west. Depicted on 19th and 20th century historic mapping. Responses of between -8.28nT and +35.07nT.
78	Weak positive with associated negative, probable	Linear	Double ditch and bank – historic boundary	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches with associated compacted/banked material. Aligned approximately east-north-east to west-south-west. Depicted on 19th and 20th century historic mapping. Responses of between -10.18nT and +9.76nT.
79	Weak positive with associated negative, probable	Linear	Double ditch and bank – historic boundary	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches with associated compacted/banked material. Aligned approximately north-east to south-west. Depicted on early 19th century historic mapping. Responses of between -3.88nT to +6.49nT.
80	Weak to moderate positive with associated negative, probable	Linear	Ditch and bank – historic boundary	Indicative of a cut and infilled feature such as a ditch with associated compacted/banked material. Aligned between approximately north-east to south-west and north to south. Depicted on early 19th century historic mapping. Responses of between -13.40nT and +18.95nT.
81	Weak to moderate positive with associated negative, probable	Linear	Double ditch and bank – historic boundary	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches with associated compacted/banked material. Aligned approximately east-north-east to west-south-west. Depicted on early 20th century historic mapping. Responses of between -19.72nT and +17.51nT.
82	Weak to moderate positive with associated negative, probable	Linear	Ditch and bank - enclosure	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches with associated compacted/banked material. Aligned approximately north-east to south-west and north-north-west to south-south-east. Responses of between -11.20nT and +18.60nT.
83	Weak to moderate positive with associated negative, probable	Linear	Ditch and bank	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches with associated compacted/banked material. Aligned between approximately north-east to south-west and north-north-west to south-south-east forming sub-divisions with enclosure Group 82. Responses of between -12.48nT and +20.40nT.
84	Weak positive, possible	Linear	Ditch	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches. Aligned between approximately north-east to south-west north-north-west to south-south-east. Responses of between +0.61nT and +5.13nT.
85	Weak positive, possible	Discrete ovoid	Pits or tree-throws	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as pits. Weaker responses may indicate natural features such as tree-throws. Responses of between +0.15nT and +8.96nT.
86	Weak positive with associated negative, probable	Linear	Ditch and bank – enclosure	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches with associated compacted/banked material. Aligned approximately east-north-east to west-south-west and north-north-west to south-south-east. Responses of between -10.94nT and +9.03nT.
87	Weak to moderate positive with associated negative, probable	Linear	Ditch and bank	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches with associated compacted/banked material. Aligned between approximately east-north-east to west-south-west and north-west to south-east forming sub-divisions within enclosure Group 84. Responses of between -22.10nT and +23.51nT.
88	Weak to moderate positive, possible	Discrete ovoid	Pits or tree-throws	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as pits. Weaker responses my indicate natural features such as tree-throws. Responses of between +0.68nT and +35.64nT.
89	Weak positive with associated negative, probable	Linear	Ditch and bank – enclosure	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches with associated compacted/banked material. Aligned approximately east-north-east to west-south-west and north-north-west to south-south-east. Responses of between -8.66nT and +12.67nT.
90	Weak to moderate positive with associated negative, probable	Linear	Ditch and bank	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches with associated compacted/banked material. Aligned between approximately north-west to south-east and east-north-east to west-south-west. Responses of between -8.83nT and +16.85nT.
91	Weak positive,	Discrete	Pits or tree-	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as pits. Weaker

Anomaly Group	Class and Certainty	Form	Archaeological Characterisation	Comments
	possible	ovoid	throws	responses may indicate natural features such as tree-throws. Responses of between +0.37nT and +15.14nT.
92	Weak positive with associated negative, probable	Linear	Ditch and bank – enclosure	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches with associated compacted/banked material. Aligned approximately north-north-west to south-south-east and east-north-east to west-south-west. Responses of between -6.65nT and +11.51nT.
93	Weak positive with associated negative, probable	Linear	Ditch and bank	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches with associated compacted/banked material. Aligned between approximately north-north-west to south-south-east and west-north-west to east-south-east. Responses of between -7.29nT and +8.07nT.
94	Weak positive, possible	Discrete ovoid	Pits or tree-throws	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as pits. Weaker responses may indicate natural features such as tree-throws. Responses of between +0.53nT and +10.08nT.
95	Weak to moderate positive with associated negative, probable	Linear	Ditch and bank – enclosure	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches with associated compacted/banked material. Aligned approximately north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east. Responses of between -7.19nT and +18.59nT.
96	Weak positive with associated negative, probable	Linear	Ditch and bank	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches with associated compacted/banked material. Aligned between approximately north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east. Responses of between -8.66nT and +10.73nT.
97	Weak positive, possible	Discrete ovoid	Pits or tree-throws	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as pits. Weaker responses may indicate natural features such as tree-throws. Responses of between +0.27nT and +10.15nT.
98	Weak positive with associated negative, probable	Linear	Ditch and bank – enclosure	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches with associated compacted/banked material. Aligned approximately north to south and north-west to south-east. Responses of between -8.71nT and +12.60nT.
99	Weak positive with associated negative, possible	Linear	Ditch and bank	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches with associated compacted/banked material. Aligned between approximately north-north-west to south-south-east and east-north-east to west-south-west. Responses of between -7.74nT and +8.81nT,
100	Weak positive, possible	Discrete ovoid	Pits or tree-throws	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as pits. Weaker responses may indicate natural features such as tree-throws. Responses of between +0.21nT and +9.47nT.
101	Weak positive, possible	Linear	Ditch	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches. Aligned approximately north-north-west to south-south-east and north-east to south-west. Responses of between +0.69nT and +9.93nT.
102	Weak positive, possible	Discrete ovoid	Pits or tree-throws	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as pits. Weaker responses may indicate natural features such as tree-throws. Responses of between +0.59nT and +7.56nT.
103	Weak to moderate positive with associated negative, probable	Discrete ovoid to irregular	Pits	Indicative of a cut and infilled feature such as a pit with surrounding compacted/mounded spoil material. Responses of between -31.86nT and +30.15nT.
104	Very strong positive with associated negative, probable	Linear	Modern service	Indicative of buried modern services. Aligned approximately north-west to south-east. Responses of between -104.14nT and +97.67nT.
	Strong dipolar (mixed response)	Discrete	Ferrous anomaly	Indicative of metallic object. Responses of between *c.*+/-101nT.
	Strong bipolar (mixed response)	Irregular	Modern disturbance	Indicative of disturbed ground and disturbance caused by proximity to metallic fences and debris. Responses of between *c.*+/-129nT.
F38a				
105	Weak positive with associated negative, probable	Linear	Double ditch and bank – historic boundary	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches with associated compacted/banked material. Aligned approximately east to west. Depicted on early 20th century historic mapping. Responses of between -13.85nT and +14.25nT.
106	Moderate positive with associated	Linear	Ditch and bank	Indicative of a cut and infilled feature such as a ditch with associated compacted/banked material. Aligned

Anomaly Group	Class and Certainty	Form	Archaeological Characterisation	Comments
	negative, probable			approximately north-west to south-east. Responses of between -11.41nT and +22.44nT.
	Strong bipolar (mixed response)	Irregular	Modern disturbance	Indicative of disturbed ground and disturbance caused by proximity to metallic fences and debris. Responses of between *c.*+/-105nT.
F39				
107	Moderate to strong positive with associated negative, probable	Linear	Ditch and bank – historic boundary	Indicative of a cut and infilled feature such as a ditch with associated compacted/banked material. Aligned approximately north-west to south-east. Depicted on 19th and 20th century historic maps. Strength of responses may indicate modern service following the line of the historic boundary. Responses of between -37.33nT and +47.59nT.
108	Weak to moderate positive, possible	Linear	Ditch	Indicative of a cut and infilled feature such as a ditch. Aligned approximately north-west to south-east. Responses of between +1.29nT and +16.42nT.
109	Weak to moderate positive with associated negative, possible	Linear	Ditch and bank	Indicative of a cut and infilled feature such as a ditch with associated compacted/banked material. Aligned approximately east-north-east to west-south-west. Responses of between -8.56nT to +17.27nT.
110	Weak to moderate positive, possible	Linear	Ditch	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches. Aligned between approximately north-west to south-east and east to west. Responses of between +0.51nT and +16.53nT.
111	Weak to moderate positive, possible	Penannular	Ring-ditch / drip-gully	Indicative of a cut and infilled feature such as a ring-ditch/drip-gully indicating Prehistoric settlement activity. Only north-western quadrant appears to survive. Responses of between +1.49nT and +20.07nT.
112	Weak to strong positive, possible	Discrete ovoid	Pits or tree-throws	Indicative of cut and in-filled features such as pits. Weaker responses may indicate natural features such as tree-throws, whilst stronger responses may indicate metallic debris. Responses of between +3.38nT and +59.16nT.
113	Weak negative, possible	Linear	Drainage or modern service	Indicative of a ceramic or stone feature such as a drain. Aligned approximately north-east to south-west. Position may suggest buried water pipe. Responses of between -13.40nT and -0.46nT.
114	Weak positive & negative, probable	Linear	Agricultural activity	Linear striations covering the field with regularity. Aligned approximately north-north-east to south-south-west and east-north-east to west-south-west. Weak positive and negative responses suggest shallow ploughing. Responses of between -10.69nT and +10.20nT.
	Strong dipolar (mixed response)	Discrete	Ferrous anomaly	Indicative of metallic object. Responses of between *c.*+/-100nT.
	Strong bipolar (mixed response)	Irregular	Modern disturbance	Indicative of disturbed ground and disturbance caused by proximity to metallic fences and debris. Responses of between *c.*+/-115nT.
F40				
115	Weak to moderate positive with associated negative, probable	Linear	Ditch and bank – historic boundary	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches with associated compacted/banked material. Aligned approximately north-west to south-east. Depicted on 19th and 20th century historic mapping. Responses of between -8.10nT and +17.14nT.
116	Weak positive with associated negative	Linear	Ditch and bank	Indicative of a cut and infilled feature such as a ditch with associated compacted/banked material. Aligned approximately north-west to south-east. Responses of between -8.68nT and +13.55nT.
117	Weak to moderate positive linear, probable	Linear	Ditch	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches. Associated with existing field boundaries. Aligned approximately north-north-west to south-south-east and north-east to south-west. Responses of between +0.56nT and +16.03nT.
118	Weak positive, probable	Linear	Ditch	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches. Aligned approximately north-west to south-east and northeast to south-west. Responses of between +0.73nT and +10.63nT.
119	Moderate to strong positive with associated negative, probable	Discrete	Pit	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as pits with associated compacted/banked material. Larger examples may indicate quarrying activity, though proximity to overhead cables may suggest erection and removal of pylons. Responses of between -15.5nT and +54.35nT.
120	Strong positive	Linear	Modern	Indicative of a buried modern service. Aligned

Anomaly Group	Class and Certainty	Form	Archaeological Characterisation	Comments
	with associated negative		service/cable	approximately north-east to south-west. Responses of between -100.35nT and +100.36nT.
	Strong dipolar (mixed response)	Discrete	Ferrous anomaly	Indicative of metallic object. Responses of between *c.*+/-100nT.
F41				
121	Moderate positive with associated negative, probable	Linear	Double ditch and bank – historic boundary	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches with associated compacted/banked material. Aligned approximately north-west to south-east. Depicted on 20th century historic mapping. Responses of between -15.12nT and +22.08nT.
122	Weak positive, possible	Linear	Ditches	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches. Aligned between north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east. Responses of between +0.81nT and +13.29nT.
123	Weak positive with associated negative, possible	Linear	Double ditch and bank	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches with associated compacted/banked material. Aligned approximately east-north-east to west-south-west. Responses of between -11.05nT and +13.86nT.
124	Weak positive, probable	Linear	Drainage	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches. Layout pattern suggests associated with field drainage. Aligned between north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east. Responses of between +0.44nT and +7.64nT.
125	Moderate negative with associated positive, probable	Linear	Drainage	Indicative of ceramic or stone features such as drains or buried stone walls. Aligned approximately north-west to south-east. Responses of between -26.24nT and +20.84nT.
126	Weak negative, possible	Linear	Drainage	Indicative of a ceramic or stone feature such as a drain. Aligned approximately north-east to south-west. Responses of between -13.66nT and -0.09nT.
127	Weak positive with associated negative, possible	Linear	Ditch and bank	Indicative of a cut and infilled feature such as a ditch with associated compacted/banked material. Aligned approximately north-west to south-east. Responses of between -14.34nT and +9.36nT.
	Strong dipolar (mixed response)	Discrete	Ferrous anomaly	Indicative of metallic object. Responses of between *c.*+/-100nT.
	Strong bipolar (mixed response)	Irregular	Modern disturbance	Indicative of disturbed ground and disturbance caused by proximity to metallic fences and pylons. Responses of between *c.*+/-102nT.
F45				
128	Weak positive, probable	Linear	Double ditch – historic boundary	Indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches. Aligned approximately west-north-west to east-south-east. Depicted on 19th and 20th century historic mapping. Responses of between +0.10nT and +5.14nT.
129	Weak positive, probable	Linear	Ditch – historic boundary	Indicative of a cut and infilled feature such as a ditch. Aligned approximately north-east to south-west. Depicted on 19th century historic mapping. Responses of between +0.23nT and +4.87nT.
130	Weak positive with associated negative, possible	Linear	Ditch and bank	Indicative of a cut and infilled feature such as a ditch with associated compacted/banked material. Aligned approximately north-west to south-east. Responses of between -0.71nT and +1.88nT.
131	Very strong positive with associated negative, probable	Linear	Modern service	Indicative of a buried modern service. Aligned approximately east to west. Responses of between -87.67nT and +98.13nT.
132	Very strong bipolar, probable	Linear	Modern service	Indicative of a buried modern service. Aligned between north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east. Responses of between -100.85nT and +106.00nT.
133	Very strong dipolar, probable	Discrete ovoid	Modern service (pylon)	Indicative of ferrous objects, identified on the ground as upstanding pylons. Responses of between -100.28nT and +112.19nT.
	Strong dipolar (mixed response)	Discrete	Ferrous anomaly	Indicative of metallic object. Responses of between *c.*+/-100nT.
	Weak bipolar, probable	Irregular	Modern disturbance	Indicative of disturbed ground and disturbance caused by proximity to metallic fences and debris. Responses of between *c.*+/-99nT.
F46				

Anomaly Group	Class and Certainty	Form	Archaeological Characterisation	Comments
134	Weak negative, possible	Linear	Drainage	Indicative of ceramic or stone features such as drains. Aligned approximately north-east to south-west. Responses of between -3.61nT and -0.03nT.
135	Weak to very strong positive with associated negative, probable	Linear	Modern service	Indicative of buried modern services. Weak responses may suggest deeper burial and/or masking by waterlogging. Aligned approximately north to south and north-east to south-west. Responses of between -21.76nT and +100.69nT.
	Strong dipolar (mixed response)	Discrete	Ferrous anomaly	Indicative of metallic object. Responses of between *c.*+/-108nT.
	Strong bipolar (mixed response)	Irregular	Modern disturbance	Indicative of disturbed ground and disturbance caused by proximity to metallic fences and debris. Identified as raised ground to create raised platform for access track. Responses of between *c.*+/-97nT.

FIGURE 6: F1-F8, SHADE PLOT OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; BAND WEIGHT EQUALIZED, GRADIATED SHADING.

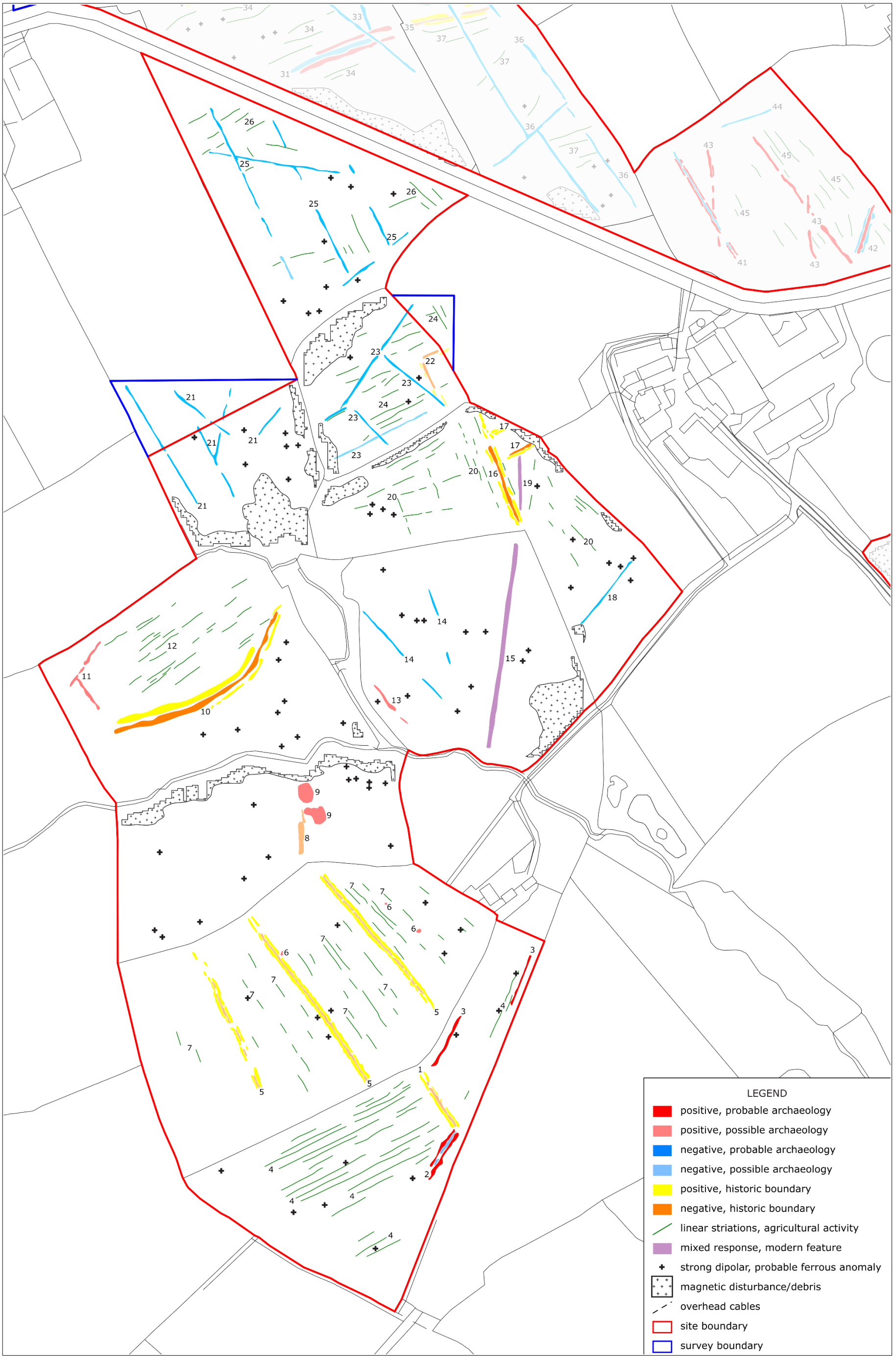

FIGURE 7: F1-F8, INTERPRETATION OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA.

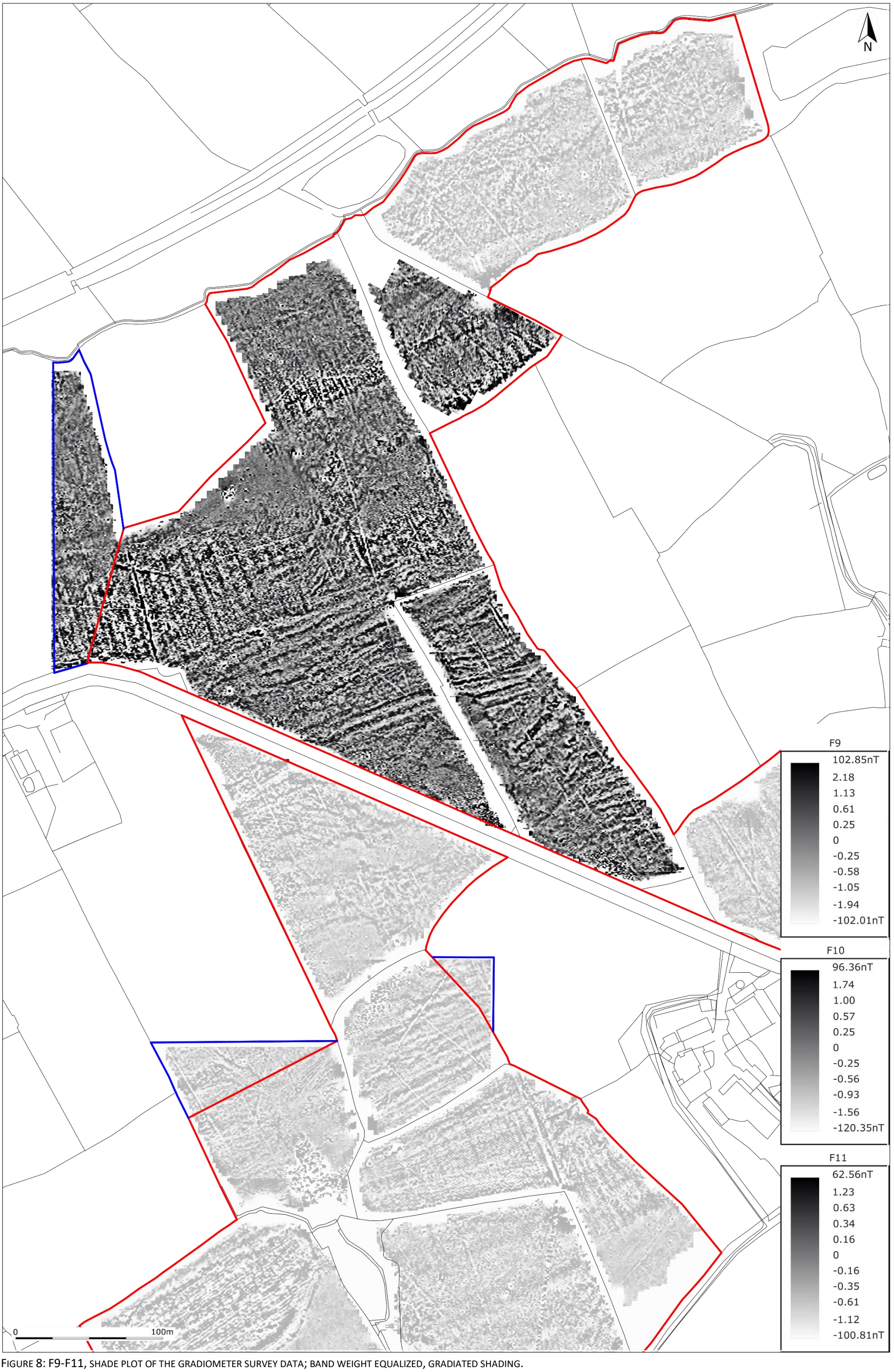

FIGURE 8: F9-F11, SHADE PLOT OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; BAND WEIGHT EQUALIZED, GRADIATED SHADING.

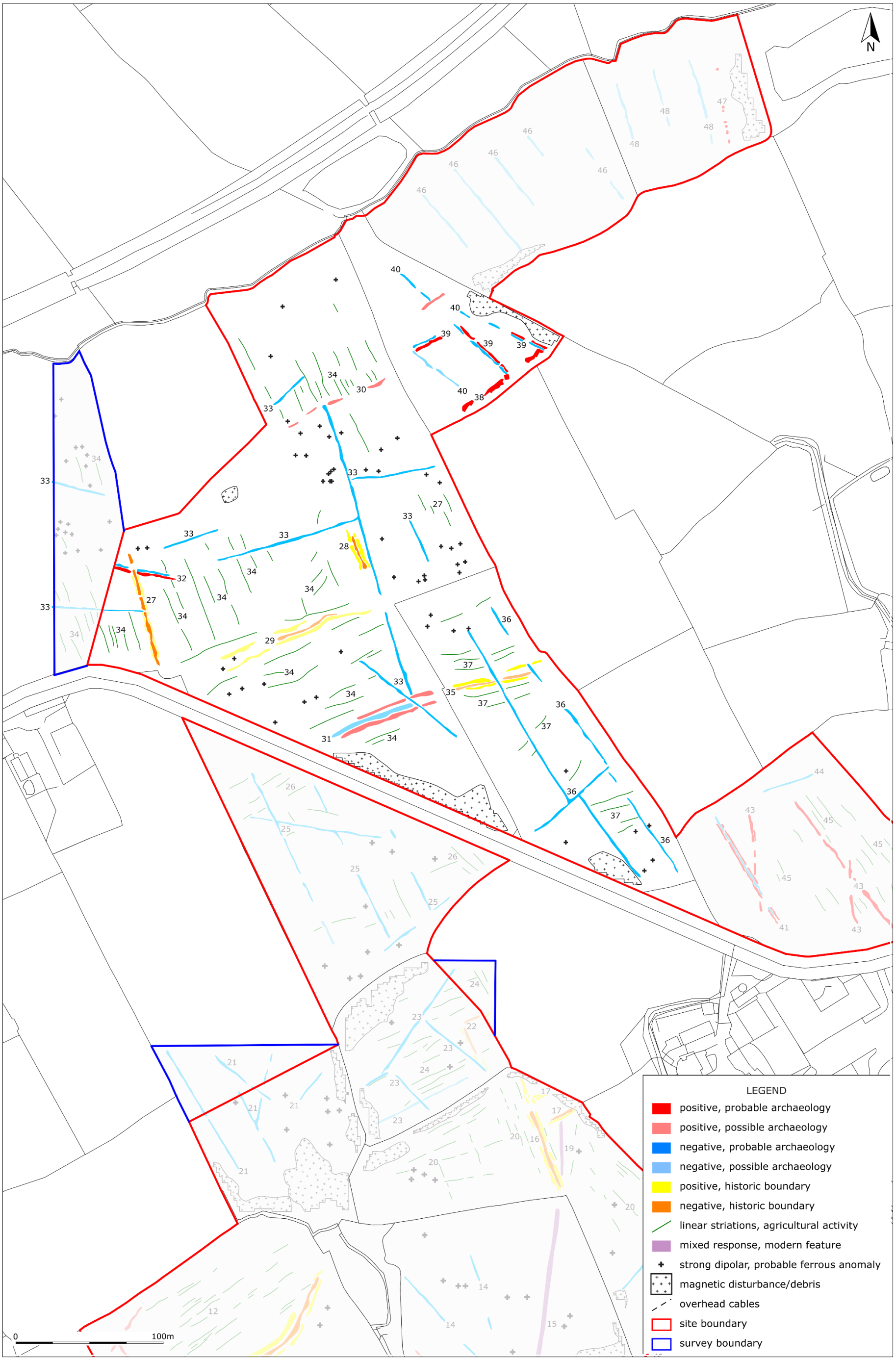

FIGURE 9: F9-11, INTERPRETATION OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA.

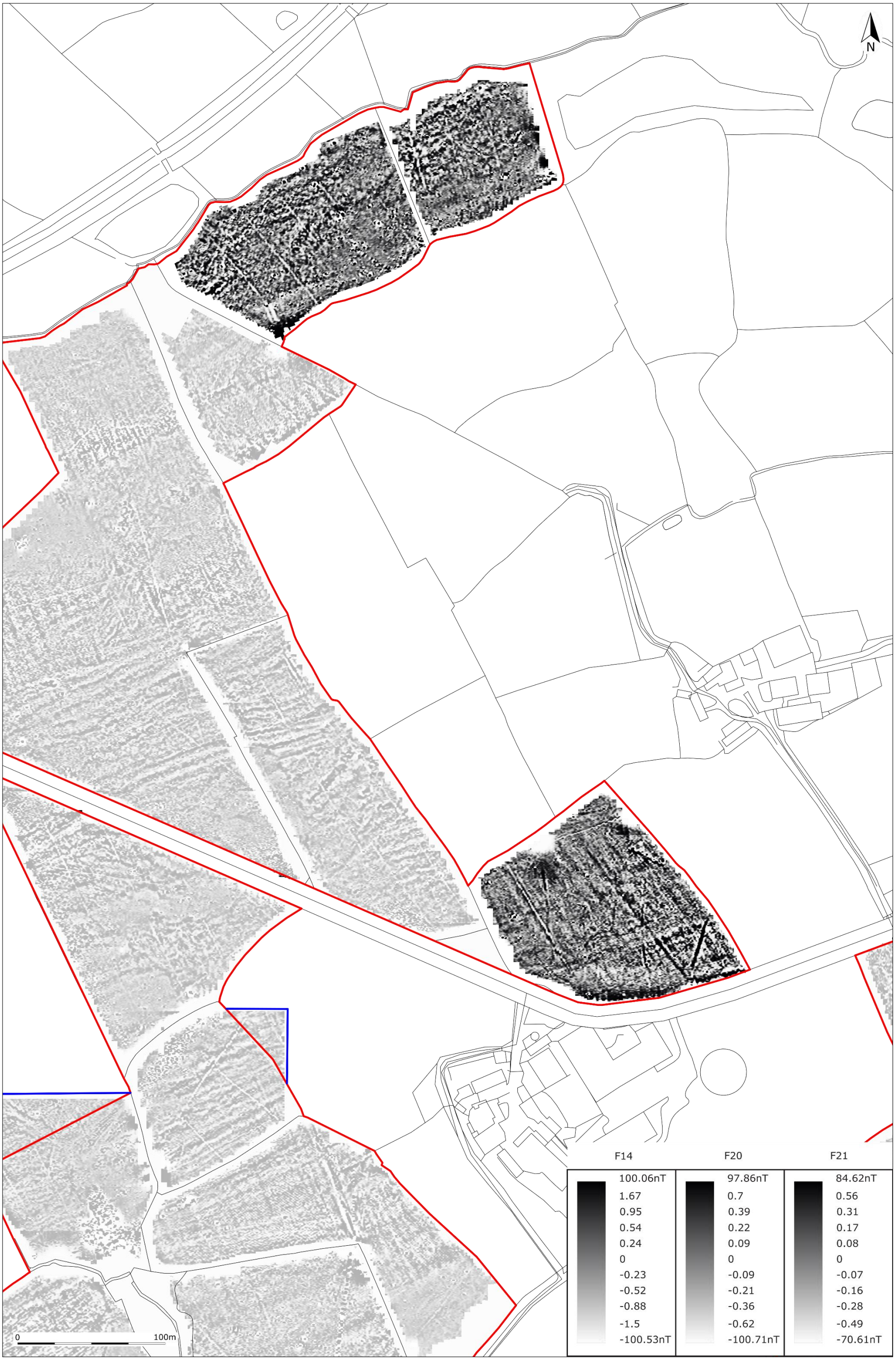

FIGURE 10: F14 & F20-F21, SHADE PLOT OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; BAND WEIGHT EQUALIZED, GRADIATED SHADING.

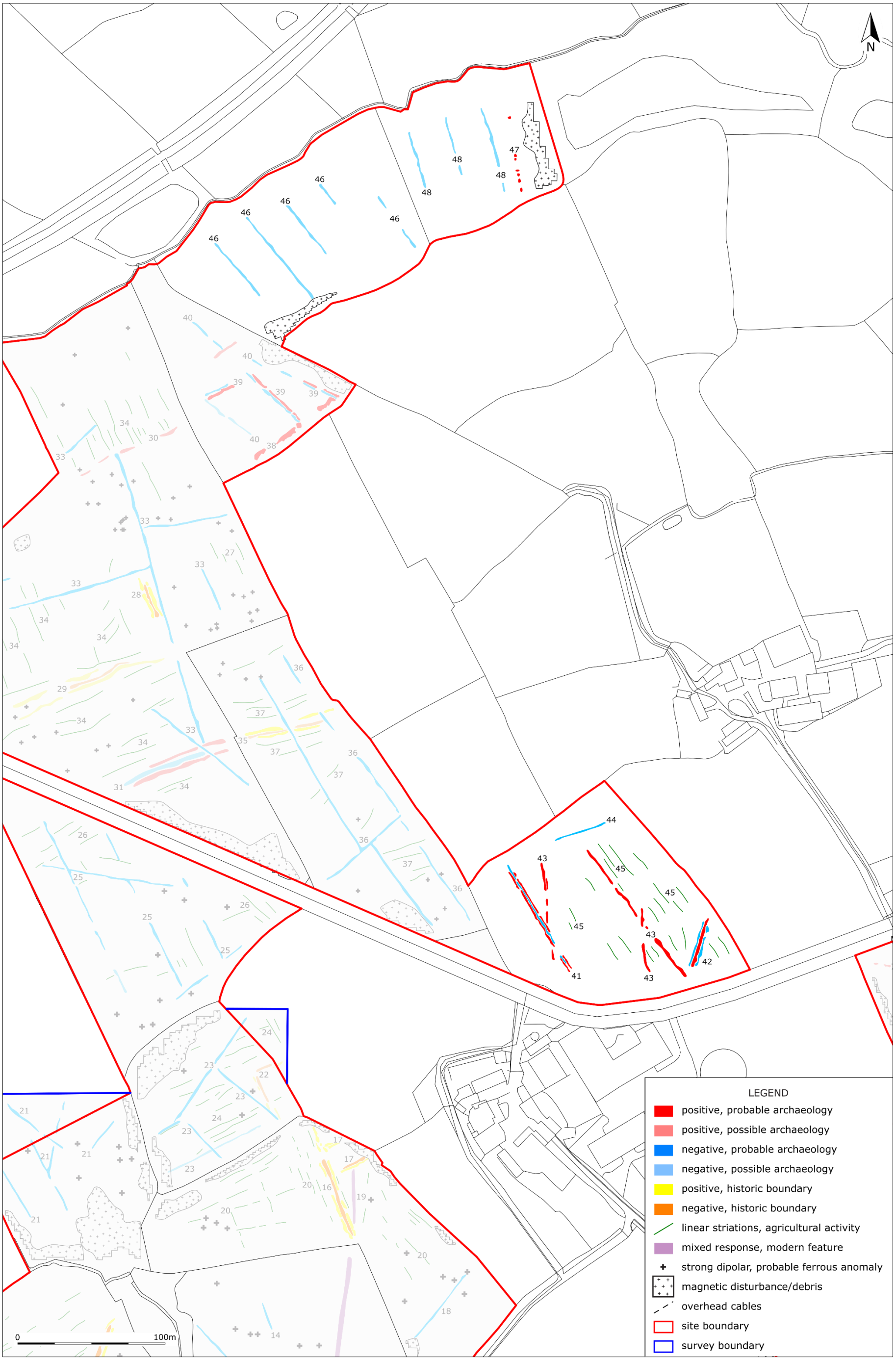

FIGURE 11: F14 & F20-F21, INTERPRETATION OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA.

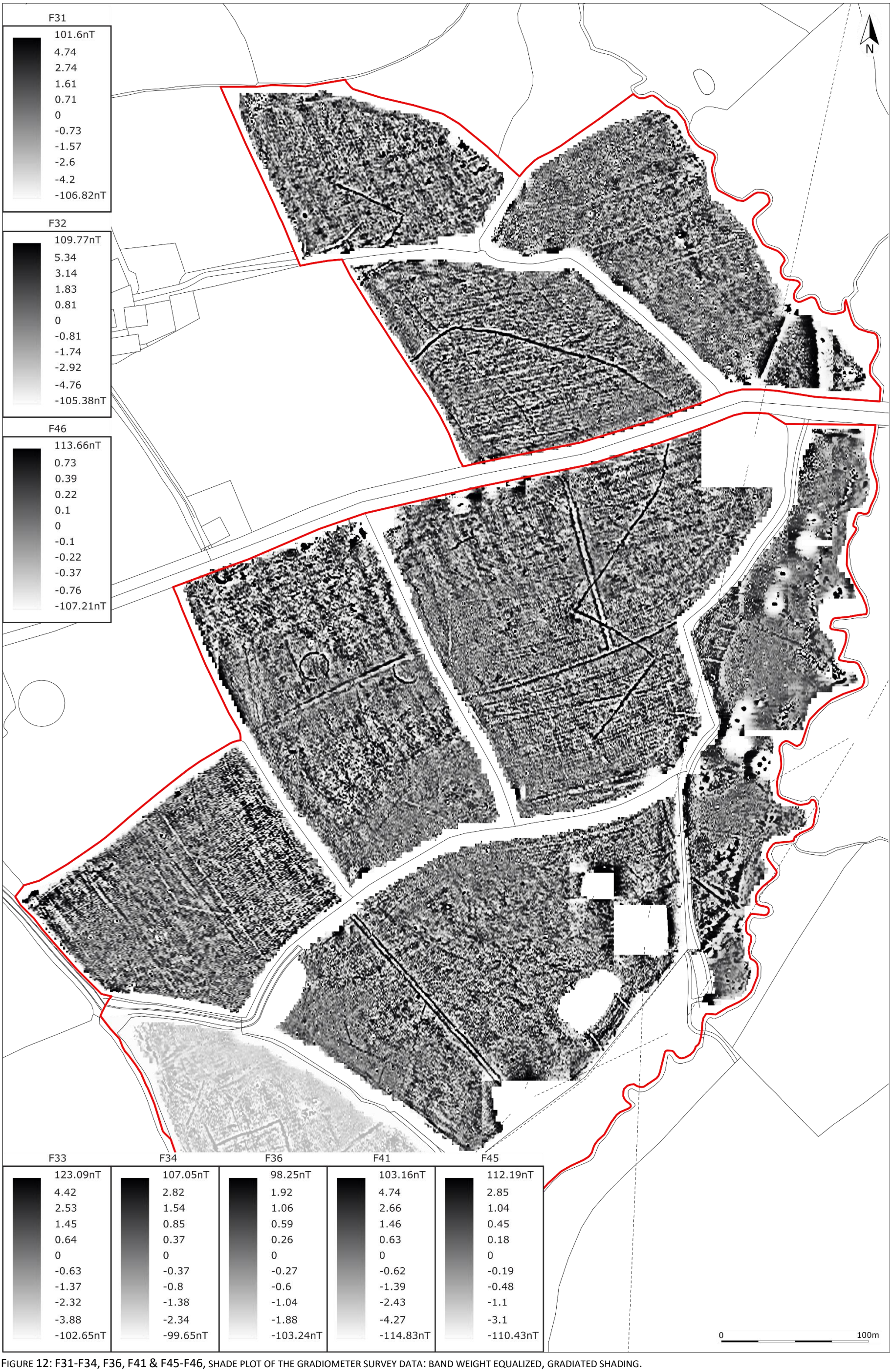

FIGURE 12: F31-F34, F36, F41 & F45-F46, SHADE PLOT OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA: BAND WEIGHT EQUALIZED, GRADIATED SHADING.

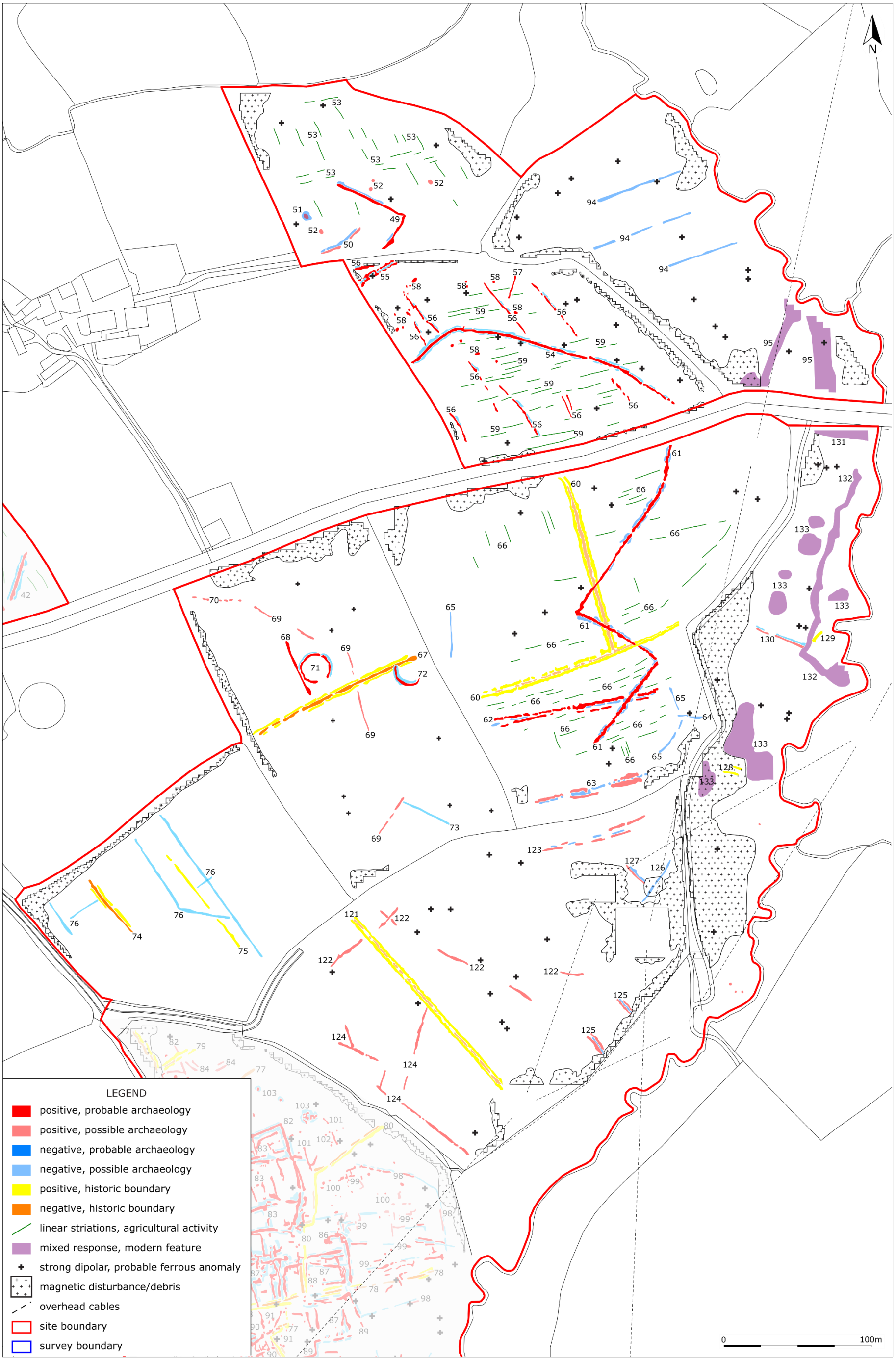

FIGURE 13: F31, F33-F34, F36, F41 & F46, INTERPRETATION OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA.

FIGURE 14: F38-F40, SHADE PLOT OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; BAND WEIGHT EQUALIZED, GRADIATED SHADING.

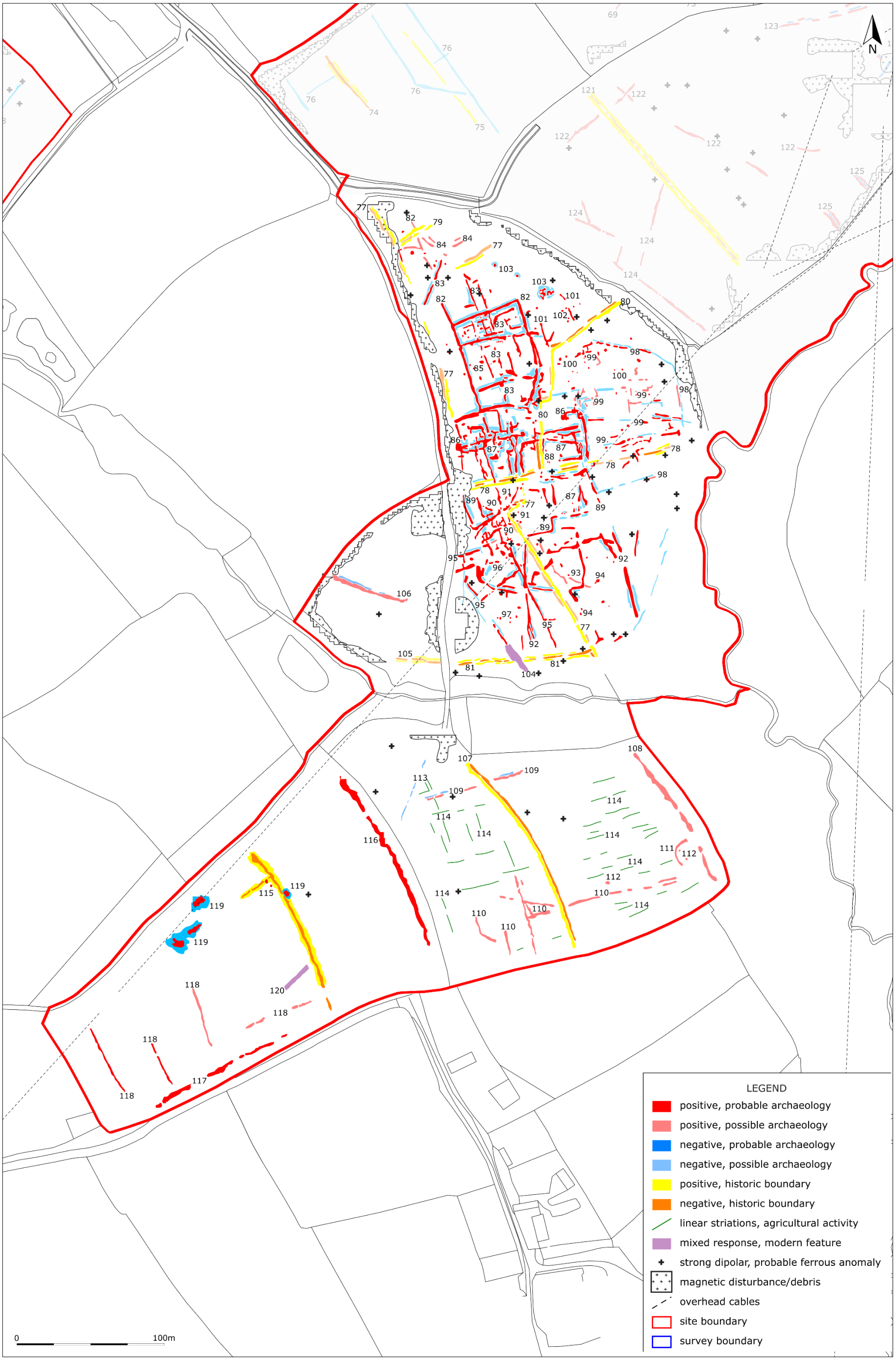

FIGURE 15: F38-F40, INTERPRETATION OF GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA.

2.5 DISCUSSION

The survey identified 95 groups of anomalies. These were predominantly linear anomalies likely to be associated with phases of historic boundaries, land drainage, and agricultural activity, but they also included features indicative of Prehistoric settlement. The identified anomaly groups include: historic field boundaries; ditched features; ring-ditches/drip-gullies; ceramic or stone drains; and agricultural activity. Evidence of ploughing, metallic debris and ground disturbance was also identified.

The general response variation across the site was between +/-5nT with occasional clear background geological variation up to +/-10nT. The response strength of probable archaeological activity was relatively low (typically between +/-15nT). The weak responses of many of the anomalies indicates that the majority are only likely to survive to a shallow depth.

The anomaly groups identified include: 21 removed historic field boundaries (Groups 1, 5 8, 10, 16-17, 22, 27-29, 35, 54, 61, 68-69, 73, 81 and 87) removed during the 20th century; 39 probable ditch and ditch and/or bank features which probably relate to field boundaries forming elements of the historic field-system (Groups 2-3, 11, 13, 30-32, 38, 41-43, 49, 55-57, 62-64, 71, 74-76, 84, 88-89 and 93-94); three circular and penannular ring-ditch or ring-gullies (Groups 65-66 and 77); 60 ceramic or stone drainage features (Groups 14, 18, 21, 23, 25, 33, 36, 39-40, 44, 46, 48, 50, 58-59, 67, 70, 72, 79 and 90-92); five modern services (Groups 15, 19, 86 and 95); possible pits or tree-throws (Groups 6, 9, 47, 51, 78 and 85). Agricultural activity in the form of ploughing (either plough scarring or traces of former ridge and furrow) was also identified (Groups 4, 7, 12, 20, 24, 26, 34, 37, 45, 53, 60 and 80).

Field 1

Anomaly Group 1 consists of a pair weak to moderate positive (+0.87nT to +18.80nT) linear anomalies flanking associated negative (-16.64nT to -0.19nT) responses indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches flanking a central bank, typical of Devon and Cornish field boundaries. It is orientated approximately north-west to south-east, congruent with the existing field-system and corresponds to a boundary depicted on 19th century and later historic mapping.

Anomaly Group 2 consists of a pair of weak to moderate positive (+0.62nT to +17.96nT) linear anomalies flanking associated negative (-7.08nT to -1.69nT) responses indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches flanking a central bank, typical of Devon and Cornish field boundaries. It is orientated approximately north-north-east to south-south-west, slightly off-set from the existing field-system, but joining to anomaly Group 1 suggesting a direct association as part of an earlier phase of field layout.

Anomaly Group 3 consists of two weak positive (+0.51nT to +8.84nT) linear anomalies indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches. They are orientated approximately north-north-east to south-south-west along existing field boundaries and are likely associated as now defunct internal drainage ditches.

Linear striations (anomaly Group 4) of weak negative and positive (+/-5nT, up to -11nT to +12nT) orientated approximately north-east to south-west are present across the field, the regularity of the responses suggesting that they represent episodes of ploughing.

Field 2

Anomaly Group 5 consists of three sets of pairs of weak to moderate positive (+0.03nT to +25.71nT) linear anomalies flanking negative (-13.61nT to -0.13nT) responses indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches flanking central banks, typical of Devon and Cornish field boundaries. They are orientated approximately north-west to south-east, congruent with the existing filed-system and correspond to boundaries depicted on 19th century and later historic mapping.

Anomaly Group 6 consists of a weak to moderate positive (+0.16nT to +36.89nT) discrete ovoid anomalies indicative of cut and infilled features such as pits.

Linear striations (anomaly Group 7) of weak negative and positive (+/-5nT, up to -10nT to +16nT) orientated approximately north-west to south-east are present across the northern half of the field, the regularity of the responses suggesting that they represent episodes of ploughing.

Field 3

Anomaly Group 8 consists of a weak to moderate mixed positive (+4.48nT to +21.01nT) and negative (-4.43nT to -0.03nT) linear anomaly indicative of a cut feature such as a ditch infilled with mixed stone and soil debris. It is orientated approximately north to south, congruent with the existing field-system and corresponds to a boundary depicted on 19th century and later historic mapping.

Anomaly Group 9 consists of a pair of irregular discrete moderate dipolar (-10.53nT to +20.85nT) anomalies indicative of cut and infilled features such as pits with associated compacted/banked material. The size of these features indicates that they may represent quarry pits.

Field 4

Anomaly Group 10 consists of a pair of weak to moderate positive (+3.04nT to +15.80nT) curvilinear anomalies flanking a weak negative (-6.84nT to -1.06nT) curvilinear anomaly indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches flanking a central bank, typical of Devon and Cornish field boundaries. It is orientated approximately north-east to south-west, congruent with the existing field-system and corresponds to a boundary depicted on 19th century and later historic mapping.

Anomaly Group 11 consists of a pair of weak to moderate positive (+1.03nT to +30.08nT) linear anomalies indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches. They are orientated approximately north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east, congruent with elements of the existing field-system, and may belong to an earlier phase.

Linear striations (anomaly Group 12) of weak negative and positive (+/-5nT, up to -10nT to +14nT) orientated approximately north-east to south-west are present across the northern half of the field, the regularity of the responses suggesting that they represent episodes of ploughing.

Field 5

Anomaly Group 13 consists of a weak positive (+0.16nT to +1.34nT) linear anomaly indicative of a cut and infilled feature such as a ditch. It is orientated approximately north-west to south-east, congruent with the existing field-system, and may belong to an earlier phase.

Anomaly Group 14 comprises a pair of weak negative (-3.27nT to -0.09nT) linear anomalies indicative of ceramic or stone features such as drains. They are aligned approximately north-west to south-east and north-north-west to south-south-east.

Anomaly Group 15 consists of a moderate bipolar (-15.96nT to +17.40nT) linear anomaly indicative of a buried modern service. It is orientated approximately north-east to south-west, and forms a continuation of anomaly Group 19 in Field 6.

This field was heavily waterlogged at the time of the survey, explaining in part the particularly weak nature of the magnetic responses.

Field 6

Anomaly Group 16 consists of a pair of weak to moderate positive (+3.64nT to +38.19nT) linear anomalies flanking a weak to moderate negative (-22.14nT to -2.07nT) linear anomaly indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches flanking a central bank, typical of Devon and Cornish field

boundaries. It is orientated approximately north-north-west to south-south-east, congruent with the existing field-system and corresponds to a boundary depicted on 19th century and later historic mapping.

Anomaly Group 17 consists of two weak positive (+3.08nT to +15.05nT) linear anomalies with associated weak negative (-9.94nT to -1.82nT) linear anomalies indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches with associated compacted/banked material. They are orientated approximately north-east to south-west, congruent with the existing field-system and correspond to boundaries depicted on 19th century and later historic mapping.

Anomaly Group 18 consists of a weak negative (-3.78nT to -0.09nT) linear anomaly indicative of a ceramic or stone feature such as a drain. It is aligned approximately north-east to south-west in a part of the field that showed signs of waterlogging.

Anomaly Group 19 consists of moderate bipolar (-23.03nT to +31.71nT) linear anomaly indicative of a buried modern service. It is orientated approximately north-east to south-west, and forms a continuation of anomaly Group 15 in Field 5.

Linear striations (anomaly Group 20) of weak negative and positive (+/-5nT, up to +/-8nT) orientated approximately north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east are present across the northern half of the field, the regularity of the responses suggesting that they represent episodes of ploughing.

Field 7

Anomaly Group 21 consists of five weak negative (-5.89nT to -0.05nT) anomalies indicative of ceramic or stone features such as drains. They are aligned between north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east.

Field 7a

Anomaly Group 22 consists of a pair of weak positive (+0.71nT to +3.01nT) linear anomalies with associated weak negative (-3.56nT to -0.21nT) responses indicative of cut and infilled ditches with associated compacted/banked material. They are orientated approximately north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east, forming the corner of a rectangular parcel of land with the existing southern field boundary, and are depicted on 19th century and later historic mapping.

Anomaly Group 23 consists of five weak negative (-5.88nT to -0.35nT) linear anomalies indicative of ceramic or stone features such as drains. They are orientated between east-north-east to west-south-west and north-west to south-east.

Linear striations (anomaly Group 24) of weak negative and positive (+/-3nT) orientated approximately north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east are present across the field, the regularity of the responses suggesting that they represent episodes of ploughing.

Field 8

Anomaly Group 25 consists of four weak negative (-3.41nT to -0.37nT) linear anomalies indicative of ceramic or stone features such as drains. They are orientated between north-east to south-west and west-north-west to east-south-east.

Linear striations (anomaly Group 26) of weak negative and positive (+/-3nT) orientated approximately north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east are present across the northern half of the field, the regularity of the responses suggesting that they represent episodes of ploughing.

Field 9

Anomaly Group 27 consists of a pair of weak to moderate positive (+2.04nT to +45.29nT) linear

responses flanking an associated weak negative (-2.16nT to -11.24nT) response indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches flanking compacted/banked material, typical of Devon and Cornish field boundaries. It is orientated approximately north-north-west to south-south-east, congruent with elements of the existing field-system and corresponds to a boundary depicted on 19th century and later historic mapping.

Anomaly Group 28 consists of a weak positive (+2.53nT to +16.07nT) linear response with associated negative (-2.04nT to -11.09nT) linear responses indicative of a cut and infilled features such as a ditch with associated compacted/banked material. It is orientated approximately north-north-west to south-south-east, congruent with elements of the existing field-system and corresponds to a boundary depicted on 19th century and later historic mapping.

Anomaly Group 29 consists of a weak positive (+2.08nT to +8.21nT) linear response with associated weak negative (-2.05nT to -4.00nT) linear responses indicative of a cut and infilled feature such as a ditch with associated banked material. It is orientated approximately east-north-east to west-south-west, congruent with elements of the existing field-system and corresponds to a boundary depicted on 19th century and later historic mapping.

Anomaly Group 30 consists of a weak positive (+2.31nT to +8.06nT) linear response indicative of a cut and infilled feature such as a ditch. It is aligned approximately north-east to south west, along the lines of elements of the existing field-system and is likely to reflect an earlier phase of field boundary. The intermittent nature of the responses suggests poor survival. It should be noted that this is the approximate location of a change in the topography/waterlogged ground, and the anomaly may reflect this rather than an archaeological feature.

Anomaly Group 31 consists of a pair of weak positive (+2.24nT to +7.67nT) linear responses flanking a weak negative (-4.54nT to -2.10nT) linear response indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches flanking a central bank, typical of Devon and Cornish hedgebank field boundaries. They are orientated approximately north-east to south-west, congruent with elements of the existing field-system, and are likely to belong to an earlier phase.

Anomaly Group 32 consists of a weak to moderate positive (+2.71nT to +19.42nT) linear response with associated weak negative (-8.08nT to -2.17nT) linear response indicative of a cut and infilled feature such as a ditch. They are aligned approximately north-west to south-east, along the lines of elements of the existing field-system and may form part of an earlier phase.

Anomaly Group 33 consists eight weak negative (-15.17nT to -1.19nT) linear responses indicative of ceramic or stone features such as land-drains. They are orientated variously north-north-west to south-south-east; north-east to south-west; and north-west to south-east. These features are likely to represent multiple phases of land drainage.

Linear striations (anomaly Group 34) of weak negative and positive (-13.31nT to +16.50nT) orientated approximately north-west to south-east and north-east to south-west are present across the field, the regularity of the responses suggesting that they represent episodes of ploughing.

Field 10

Anomaly Group 35 consists of a pair of weak positive (+2.05nT to +6.35nT) linear responses flanking a weak negative (-4.71nT to -2.10nT) linear response indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches flanking a central bank, typical of Devon and Cornish field boundaries. They are orientated approximately east-north-east to west-south-west, congruent with elements of the existing field-system and corresponds to a boundary depicted on 19th century and later historic mapping.

Anomaly Group 36 consists of four weak negative (-3.49nT to -2.12nT) linear responses indicative of

ceramic or stone features such as land-drains. They are orientated north-west to south-east and north-east to south-west. These features are likely to represent multiple phases of land drainage.

Linear striations (anomaly Group 37) of weak negative and positive (-2.78nT to +3.62nT) orientated approximately east-north-east to west-south-west are present across the field, the regularity of the responses suggesting that they represent episodes of ploughing.

Field 11

Anomaly Group 38 consists of a weak positive (+0.51nT to +8.49nT) linear anomaly indicative of a cut and infilled feature such as a ditch. It is orientated approximately north-east to south-west along the existing southern field boundary, and is likely to form an earlier field boundary drainage ditch.

Anomaly Group 39 consists of three weak positive (+0.18nT to +7.35nt) linear anomalies with associated weak negative (-0.23nT to -7.20nT) responses indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches with associated compacted/banked material. The apparent associated alignment of some of these features with anomaly Group 40 may suggest, however, that they are deeper cut drainage features.

Anomaly Group 40 consists of a weak negative (-0.08nT to -1.06nT) linear anomaly indicative of a ceramic or stone feature such as a drain. It is orientated approximately north-west to south-east.

Field 14

Anomaly Group 41 consists of a pair of weak positive (+0.39nT to +8.34nT) linear responses with flanking a weak negative (-4.74nT to -0.24nT) linear response indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches flanking a central bank, typical of Devon and Cornish field boundaries. They are orientated approximately northwest to south-east, congruent with elements of the existing field-system and may belong to an earlier phase.

Anomaly Group 42 consists of a weak positive (+1.19nT to +13.35nT) linear anomaly with associated weak negative (-7.04nT to -0.22nT) responses indicative of a cut and infilled feature such as a ditch with associated compacted/banked material. It is aligned approximately north-east to south-west and appears slightly offset to the existing field-system, suggesting that it may belong to an earlier phase.

Anomaly Group 43 consists of three weak to moderate positive (+0.85nT to +15.04nT) linear responses indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches. They are aligned between north to south and north-west to south-east, along the lines of elements of the existing field-system and may belong to an earlier phase.

Anomaly Group 44 consists of a weak negative (-4.32nT to -0.32nT) linear anomaly indicative of a ceramic or stone feature such as a drain. It is aligned approximately east-north-east to west-south-west.

Linear striations (anomaly Group 45) of weak negative and positive (+/-5nT, up to +/-8nT) orientated approximately north-east to south-west are present across the field, the regularity of the responses suggesting that they represent episodes of ploughing.

Field 20

Anomaly Group 46 consists of five weak negative (-4.62nT to -0.13nT) linear responses indicative of ceramic or stone features such as drains. They are orientated approximately north-west to south-east.

Field 21

Anomaly Group 47 consists of a series of weak positive (+0.28nT to +3.52nT) discrete ovoid anomalies indicative of cut and infilled features such as pits or tree-throws. They are form a single alignment,

orientated approximately north-west to south-east, matching elements of the existing field-system suggesting that they may represent tree-throws from the removal of a tree- or hedgeline field boundary.

Anomaly Group 48 consists of three weak negative (-9.87nT to -0.15nT) linear anomalies indicative of ceramic or stone features such as drains. They are orientated approximately north-north-west to south-south-east.

Field 31

Anomaly Group 49 consists of a moderate positive (+0.36nT to +31.72nT) linear anomaly with associated negative (-12.00 to -0.09nT) responses indicative of a cut and infilled feature such as a ditch with an associated bank. It is orientated approximately north-west to south-east, turning at its eastern end to run to the south-west. Its alignment does not match that of the surrounding fields and it may form part of an earlier field-system.

Anomaly Group 50 consists of a moderate negative (-27.09nT to -0.71nT) linear anomaly with associated positive (+0.56nT to +23.49nT) responses indicative of a ceramic or stone feature such as a drain set within an excavated trench. It is orientated approximately north-east to south-west

Anomaly Group 51 consists of a weak to moderate positive (+0.08nT to +30.32nT) discrete ovoid anomaly with associated negative (-11.42nT to -1.30nT) responses indicative of a cut and infilled feature such as a pit with surrounding spoil material and may represent a small quarrying pit.

Anomaly Group 52 consists of weak to moderate positive (+2.32nT to +20.52nT) discrete ovoid anomalies indicative of cut and infilled features such as pits or tree-throws.

Linear striations (anomaly Group 53) of weak negative and positive (+/-5nT, up to -9nT to +12nT) orientated approximately north-west to south-east are present across the field, the regularity of the responses suggesting that they represent episodes of ploughing.

Field 32

Anomaly Group 54 consists of a moderate positive (+0.29nT to +38.64nT) slightly curvilinear anomaly with associated negative (-23.77nT to -0.02nT) responses indicative of a cut and infilled features such as a ditch with associated banks. It is orientated approximately north-west to south-east, turning at its north-western end to run to the south-west, and does not match the existing field boundaries suggesting that it may form part of an earlier field-system. The slightly curving nature of the features suggests that it may have medieval origins; whilst the positioning suggests that it forms part of the same field-system as anomaly Group 61 in field 33.

Anomaly Group 55 consists of a pair of moderate positive (+0.41nT to +31.65nT) linear anomalies with associated negative (-39.02nT to -0.51nT) responses indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches flanking a central bank, typical of Devon and Cornish field boundaries. They are orientated approximately north-east to south-west, and does not match the existing field boundaries, suggesting that it may form part of an earlier field-system. It does, however, match the alignment of anomaly Group 54 suggesting that the two groups are associated.

Anomaly Group 56 consists of seven moderate positive (+0.21nT to +18.73nT) linear anomalies with associated negative (-9.52nT to -0.30nT) responses indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches with associated banks. They are orientated between approximately north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east, congruent with elements of the existing field-system, and may belong to an earlier phase, the spacing suggesting as strip fields within a medieval field.

Anomaly Group 57 consists of a weak to moderate positive (+2.42nT to +20.85nT) linear anomaly

indicative of a cut and infilled feature such as a ditch. It is orientated approximately north-east to south-west, and does not match the existing field boundaries, suggesting that it may form part of an earlier field-system.

Anomaly Group 58 consists a series of weak to moderate positive (+0.36nT to +25.21nT) discrete ovoid anomalies indicative of cut and infilled features such as pits or tree-throws.

Linear striations (anomaly Group 59) of weak negative and positive (+/-10nT, up to -13nT to +22nT) orientated approximately east-north-east to west-south-west are present across the field, the regularity of the responses suggesting that they represent episodes of ploughing.

Field 33

Anomaly Group 60 consists of two pairs of moderate positive (+0.14nT to +29.88nT) linear anomalies with associated negative (-20.44nT to -0.01nT) responses indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches flanking a central bank, typical of Devon and Cornish field boundaries. They are orientated north-north-west to south-south-east and east-north-east to west-south-west, congruent with elements of the existing field-system and correspond with boundaries depicted on 19th century and later historic mapping.

Anomaly Group 61 consists of a series of moderate positive (+0.28nT to +25.11nT) linear anomalies with associated negative (-15.31nT to -0.13nT) responses indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches with associated banks. They are orientated approximately north-east to south-west and their alignment does not match the existing field boundaries suggesting that they may form part of an earlier field-system. The positioning and alignment of the features suggests that they form part of the same field-system as anomaly Group 54 in field 32.

Anomaly Group 62 consists of a pair of moderate positive (+0.14nT to +30.55nT) linear anomalies with associated negative (-10.21nT to -0.24nT) responses indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches flanking a central bank, typical of Devon and Cornish field boundaries. They are orientated approximately east to west, and whilst slightly off-set to the existing field boundaries, are broadly congruent and may belong to an earlier phase.

Anomaly Group 63 consists of a pair of weak to moderate positive (+0.35nT to +13.26nT) linear anomalies with associated negative (-21.98nT to -0.08nT) responses indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches flanking a central bank, typical of Devon and Cornish field boundaries. They are orientated approximately east to west, congruent with elements of the existing field-system and may form part of an earlier phase. The position of this feature, however, runs from an area of disturbance to a water trough and it may represent a buried water pipe.

Anomaly Groups 64 and 65 consist of moderate negative (-30.39nT to -0.44nT) linear to curvilinear anomalies indicative of ceramic or stone features such as drains. They are orientated between approximately north-east to south-west and west-north-west to east-south-east.

Linear striations (anomaly Group 66) of weak negative and positive (+/-5nT, up to -15nT to +11nT) orientated approximately north-north-east to south-south-west are present across the field, the regularity of the responses suggesting that they represent episodes of ploughing.

Field 34

Anomaly Group 67 consists of a pair of weak positive (+1.20nT to +11.28nT) linear anomalies flanking a weak negative (-5.38nT to -0.17nT) linear anomaly indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches flanking a central bank, typical of Devon and Cornish field boundaries. They are orientated approximately north-east to south-west, congruent with elements of the existing field-system and correspond with a boundary depicted on 19th century and later historic mapping.

Anomaly Group 68 consists of a weak positive (+0.90nT to +5.66nT) linear anomaly indicative of a cut and infilled feature such as a ditch. It is aligned approximately north-north-west to south-south-east along the lines of elements of the existing field-system and may belong to an earlier phase; though it is also located in proximity to the Prehistoric settlement features of anomaly Group 71 and may be associated with these.

Anomaly Group 69 consists of three weak positive (+0.97nT to 6.44nT) linear anomalies indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches. They are orientated between north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east with two congruent with elements of the existing field-system and they may represent an earlier phase. Two of these features are also located close to the settlement features of anomaly Group 71 and may be associated with these rather than the existing field-system.

Anomaly Group 70 consists of a series of weak to moderate positive (+0.97nT to +15.95nT) discrete ovoid anomalies indicative of cut and infilled features such as pits or tree-throws. They form a single alignment, orientated approximately west-north-west to east-south-east, and may represent a removed tree- or hedge-line; or an intermittently surviving linear feature such as a ditch.

Anomaly Groups 71 and 72 consist of weak to moderate positive (+0.60nT to +15.40nT) penannular to circular features with associated weak negative (-6.21nT to -0.49nT) responses indicative of a ring-ditch or drip-gullies typical of prehistoric settlement. Group 71 appears to survive as a near complete feature, with a possible entrance towards the south-east; whilst Group 72 survives as only the south-western quadrant.

Anomaly Group 73 consists of a weak negative (-4.95nT to -0.59nT) linear response indicative of a ceramic or stone feature such as a drain. It is orientated approximately north-west to south-east.

Field 36

Anomaly Group 74 consists of a pair of weak positive (+0.22nT to +8.88nT) linear anomalies flanking a weak negative (-5.29nT to -0.35nT) linear response indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches flanking a central bank, typical of Devon and Cornish field boundaries. They are aligned approximately north-west to south-east congruent with elements of the existing field-system and corresponds to a boundary depicted on 19th century and later historic mapping.

Anomaly Group 75 consists of a weak positive (+0.34nT to +8.71nT) linear response indicative of a cut and infilled feature such as a ditch. It is aligned approximately north-west to south-east, congruent with elements of the existing field-system and corresponds to a boundary depicted on 19th century and later historic mapping.

Anomaly Group 76 consists of six weak negative (-9.27nT to -0.45nT) linear responses indicative of ceramic or stone features such as drains. They are orientated between north-east to south-west and west-north-west to east-south-east.

Field 38

Anomaly Group 77 consists of two moderate positive (+0.55nT to +35.07nT) linear anomalies with associated negative (-8.28nT to -0.60nT) responses indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches with associated bank. They are orientated approximately north-north-west to south-south-east and north-east to south-west, congruent with elements of the existing field-system and correspond to boundaries depicted on 19th century and later historic mapping.

Anomaly Group 78 consists of a pair of weak positive (+0.66nT to +9.76nT) linear anomalies with associated negative (-10.18nT to -0.32nT) responses indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches flanking a central bank, typical of Devon and Cornish field boundaries. They are orientated

approximately east-north-east to west-south-west, congruent with elements of the existing field-system and correspond to the position of a boundary depicted on 19th century and later historic mapping.

Anomaly Group 79 consists of a pair of weak positive (+0.77nT to +6.49nT) linear anomalies with associated negative (-3.86nT to -0.36nT) responses indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches flanking a central bank, typical of Devon and Cornish field boundaries. They are orientated approximately north-east to south-west, congruent with elements of the existing field-system and correspond to a boundary depicted on the mid-19th century tithe map and removed by the time of the Ordnance Survey map of 1883.

Anomaly Group 80 consists of a weak to moderate positive (+0.52nT to +18.95nT) linear anomaly with associated negative (-13.40nT to -0.48nT) responses indicative of a cut and infilled feature such as a ditch with associated bank. It is orientated between north to south and north-east to south-west, congruent with elements of the existing field-system and corresponds to a boundary depicted on the mid-19th century tithe map and removed by the time of the Ordnance Survey map of 1883.

Anomaly Group 81 consists of a pair of weak to moderate (+0.31nT to +17.51nT) linear anomalies with associated negative (-19.72nT to -0.26nT) responses indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches flanking a central bank. They are orientated approximately east-north-east to west-south-west, congruent with elements of the existing field-system and correspond to a boundary created at the end of the 19th century and depicted on 19th and 20th century Ordnance Survey mapping.

Anomaly Group 82 consists of four weak to moderate positive (+0.22nT to +18.60nT) linear anomalies with associated negative (-11.20nT to -0.54nT) responses indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches with associated banks. They form a series of rectangular enclosures orientated approximately north-north-west to south-south-east, congruent with elements of the existing field-system and may form part of an earlier phase. Within these enclosures anomaly Groups 83 and 84 are a series of weak to moderate positive (+0.65nT to +20.40nT) linear anomalies with associated negative (-12.48nT to -0.04nT) responses indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches with associated compacted/banked material. These features are orientated between approximately north-east to south-west and north-north-west to south-south-east and form sub-divisions within the larger enclosures of anomaly Group 82. Anomaly Group 85 consists of a series of weak positive (+0.61nT to +5.13nT) discrete ovoid anomalies indicative of cut and infilled features such as pits, or in the case of weaker responses, tree-throws. These anomalies are located within enclosure Group 82 and may be associated as internal features.

Anomaly Groups 86 consists of three weak positive (+0.03nT to +9.03nT) linear anomalies with associated negative (-10.94nT to -0.02nT) responses indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches with associated banks. They form a sub-rectangular enclosure orientated approximately east-north-east to west-south-west at the southern end of enclosure Group 82, congruent with elements of the existing field-system and may form part of an earlier phase. Within this enclosure anomaly Group 87 comprises a series of weak to moderate positive (+0.11nT to +23.51nT) linear anomalies with associated negative (-22.10nT to -0.19nT) responses indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches with associated compacted/banked material. These features are orientated between approximately east-north-east to west-south-west and north-west to south-east and form sub-divisions with the larger enclosure of anomaly Group 86. Anomaly Group 88 consists of a series of weak to moderate positive (+0.68nT to +35.64nT) discrete ovoid anomalies indicative of cut and infilled features such as pits, or in the case of weaker responses, tree-throws. These anomalies are located within enclosure Group 86 and may be associated as internal features.

Anomaly Group 89 consists of three weak positive (+0.03nT to +12.67nT) linear anomalies with associated negative (-8.66nT to -0.16nT) responses indicative of cut and infilled features such as

ditches with associated banks. They form a sub-rectangular enclosure orientated approximately east-north-east to west-south-west to the south of enclosure Group 86, congruent with elements of the existing field-system and may form part of an earlier phase. Within this enclosure anomaly Group 90 consists of a series of weak to moderate positive (+0.46nT to +16.85nT) linear responses with associated negative (-8.83nT to -0.28nT) responses indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches with associated compacted/banked material. These features are orientated between approximately north-west to south-east and east-north-east to west-south-west and form sub-divisions within the larger enclosure of anomaly Group 89. Anomaly Group 91 consists of a series of weak to moderate positive (+0.37nT to +15.14nT) discrete ovoid anomalies indicative of cut and infilled features such as pits, or in the case of weaker responses, tree-throws. These anomalies are located within enclosure Group 89 and may be associated as internal features.

Anomaly Group 92 consists of two weak positive (+0.06nT to +11.51nT) linear anomalies with associated negative (-6.65nT to -0.41nT) responses indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches with associated banks. They form a sub-rectangular enclosure orientated approximately north-north-west to south-south-east at the southern end of enclosure Group 89, congruent with elements of the existing field-system and may form part of an earlier phase. Within this enclosure anomaly Group 93 consists of a series of weak positive (+0.15nT to +8.07nT) linear anomalies with associated negative (-7.29nT to -0.01nT) responses indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches with associated compacted/banked material. These features are orientated between approximately north-north-west to south-south-east and west-north-west to east-south-east and form sub-divisions within the larger enclosure of anomaly Group 92. Anomaly Group 94 consists of a series of weak positive (+0.53nT to +10.08nT) discrete ovoid anomalies indicative of cut and infilled features such as pits, or in the case of weaker responses, tree-throws. These anomalies are located within enclosure Group 92 and may be associated as internal features.

Anomaly Group 95 consists of three weak to moderate positive (+0.01nT to +18.59nT) linear anomalies with associated negative (-7.19nT to -0.34nT) responses indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches with associated banks. They form a narrow sub-rectangular enclosure orientated approximately north-west to south-east to the east of enclosure Group 92, and whilst broadly congruent with elements of the existing field-system is off-set to enclosure Group 92 suggesting that it forms part of a different phase of enclosure. Within this enclosure anomaly Group 96 consists of a series of weak positive (+0.34nT to +10.73nT) linear anomalies with associated negative (-8.66nT to -0.17nT) responses indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches with associated compacted/banked material. They are orientated between approximately north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east and form sub-divisions within the larger enclosure of anomaly Group 95. Anomaly Group 97 consists of a series of weak positive (+0.27nT to +10.15nT) discrete ovoid anomalies indicative of cut and infilled features such as pits, or in the case of weaker responses, tree-throws. They are situated within enclosure Group 95 and may be associated as internal features.

Anomaly Group 98 consists of three weak positive (+0.07nT to +12.60nT) linear anomalies with associated negative (-8.71nT to -0.13nT) responses indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches with associated banks. They form a sub-rectangular enclosure orientated approximately north to south to the east of enclosure Group 86, congruent with elements of the existing field-system and may form part of an earlier phase. Within this enclosure anomaly Group 99 consists of a series of weak positive (+0.38nT to +8.81nT) linear anomalies with associated negative (-7.74nT to -0.09nT) responses indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches with associated compacted/banked material. They are orientated between north-north-west to south-south-east and east-north-east to west-south-west and form sub-divisions within the larger enclosure of anomaly Group 98. Anomaly Group 100 consists of a series of weak positive (+0.21nT to +9.47nT) discrete ovoid anomalies indicative of cut and infilled features such as pit, or in the case of weaker responses, tree-throws. They are situated within enclosure Group 98 and may be associated as internal features.

Anomaly Group 101 consists of a weak positive (+0.69nT to +9.93nT) linear anomaly indicative of a cut and infilled feature such as a ditch. It is orientated approximately north-north-west to south-south-east, congruent with elements of the existing field-system and may belong to an earlier phase.

Anomaly Group 102 consists of a series of weak positive (+0.59nT to +7.56nT) discrete ovoid anomalies indicative of cut and infilled features such as pits, or in the case of weaker responses, tree-throws.

Anomaly Group 103 consists of three weak to moderate positive (+1.04nT to +30.15nT) discrete ovoid to irregular anomalies with associated negative (-31.86nT to -0.03nT) responses indicative of cut and infilled features such as pits with associated compacted/banked material, the size of the anomalies suggesting quarry pits with spoil mounds.

Anomaly Group 104 consists of a very strong positive (+2.73nT to +97.67nT) with associated negative (-104.14nT to -0.36nT) linear anomaly indicative of a buried modern service. It is orientated approximately north-west to south-east.

Field 38a

Anomaly Group 105 consists of a pair of weak positive (+1.17nT to +14.25nT) linear anomalies with associated negative (-13.85nT to -0.39nT) responses indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches flanking a central bank, typical of Devon and Cornish field boundaries. They are orientated approximately west-north-west to east-south-east, congruent with elements of the existing field-system and were created by the early 20th century, being first depicted on the 1905 Ordnance Survey map.

Anomaly Group 106 consists of a moderate positive (+0.20nT to +22.44nT) linear anomaly with associated negative (-11.41nT to -0.56nT) responses indicative of a cut and infilled feature such as a ditch with an associated bank. It is orientated approximately north-west to south-east, congruent with elements of the existing field-system and may form part of an earlier phase.

Field 39

Anomaly Group 107 consists of a moderate to strong positive (+2.59nT to +47.59nT) curvilinear anomaly with associated negative (-37.33nT to -0.41nT) responses indicative of a cut and infilled feature such as a ditch with an associated bank. It is orientated approximately north-west to south-east, congruent with elements of the existing field-system and corresponds to a boundary depicted on 19th century and later historic mapping. The strength of the responses, however, may indicate that a modern service also runs along the line of the former boundary.

Anomaly Group 108 consists of a weak to moderate positive (+1.29nT to +16.42nT) linear anomaly indicative of a cut and infilled feature such as a ditch. It is orientated approximately north-west to south-east along an existing field boundary and is likely associated as a former internal drainage ditch.

Anomaly Group 109 consists of a weak to moderate (+1.11nT to +17.27nT) linear anomaly with associated negative (-8.56nT to -0.10nT) responses indicative of a cut and infilled feature such as a ditch with an associated bank. It is orientated approximately east-north-east to west-south-west, congruent with elements of the existing field-system and may form part of an earlier phase.

Anomaly Group 110 consists of a series of weak to moderate positive (+0.51nT to +16.30nT) linear anomalies indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches. They are orientated between approximately north-west to south-east and east to west, largely congruent with elements of the existing field-system and may form parts of earlier phases.

Anomaly Group 111 consists of a weak to moderate positive (+1.49nT to +20.07nT) penannular feature indicative of a ring-ditch or drip-gully typical of prehistoric settlement. It appears to only survive as the

north-west quadrant.

Anomaly Group 112 consists of a series of weak to strong positive (+3.38nT to +59.16nT) discrete ovoid anomalies indicative of cut and infilled features such as pits or in the case of weaker responses, tree-throws. Two of these anomalies are located with anomaly Group 111 and may be associated as internal features to the putative prehistoric structure.

Anomaly Group 113 consists of a weak negative (-13.40nT to -0.46nT) linear response indicative of a ceramic or stone feature such as a drain. It is orientated approximately north-east to south-west. It runs from a water trough at its south-western end and may be a water pipe.

Linear striations (anomaly Group 114) of weak negative and positive (+/-5nT, up to +/-11nT) orientated approximately north-east to south-west and east-north-east to west-south-west are present across the field, the regularity of the responses suggesting that they represent episodes of ploughing.

Field 40

Anomaly Group 115 consists of a weak to moderate positive (+1.26nT to +17.14nT) linear anomaly with associated weak negative (-8.10nT to -0.34nT) linear responses indicative of a cut and infilled feature such as a ditch with associated compacted/banked material. It is orientated approximately north-west to south-east, congruent with elements of the existing field-system and corresponds to a boundary depicted on 19th century and later historic mapping.

Anomaly Group 116 consists of a weak positive (+0.53nT to +13.55nT) linear anomaly with associated weak negative (-8.68nT to -0.79nT) linear responses indicative of a cut and infilled feature such as a ditch with associated compacted/banked material. It is orientated approximately north-east to south-west, congruent with elements of the existing field-system and is likely to have formed part of an earlier phase of the same field layout.

Anomaly Group 117 consists of two weak to moderate positive (+0.56nT to +16.03nT) linear responses indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches. They are orientated approximately north-north-west to south-south-east and north-east to south-west along existing field boundaries and are likely to represent infilled ditches of the existing field-system.

Anomaly Group 118 consists of four weak positive (+0.73nT to +10.63nT) linear responses indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches. They are orientated approximately north-west to south-east and north-east to south-west, congruent with elements of the existing field-system and are likely to belong to an earlier phase.

Anomaly Group 119 consists of three moderate to strong positive (+3.69nT to +54.35nT) discrete oval irregular anomalies with associated weak to moderate negative (-15.50nT to -1.30nT) responses indicative of cut and infilled features such as pits with associated compacted/banked material. The larger of these features may represent quarry pits, though their position beneath overhead cables *might* indicate that they may represent the position of removed modern pylons.

Anomaly Group 120 consists of a strong positive (+1.22nT to +100.36nT) linear anomaly with associated strong negative (-0.63nT to -100.35nT) responses indicative of a buried modern service or cable. It is orientated approximately north-east to south-west.

Field 41

Anomaly Group 121 consists of a pair of moderate positive (+0.21nT to +22.08nT) linear responses with associated negative (-15.12nT to -0.33nT) responses indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches flanking a central bank, typical of Devon and Cornish field boundaries. They are orientated approximately north-west to south-east, congruent with elements of the existing field-system and

correspond to the position of a boundary created in the later 19th or early 20th century depicted on Ordnance Survey mapping.

Anomaly Group 122 consists of a series of weak positive (+0.81nT and +13.29nT) linear anomalies indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches. They are orientated between approximately north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east, largely congruent with elements of the existing field-system or leading to elements within it and are likely associated as part of an earlier phase.

Anomaly Group 123 consists of a pair of weak positive (+1.04nT to +13.29nT) linear anomalies with associated negative (-11.05nT to -0.81nT) responses indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches flanking a central bank, typical of Devon and Cornish field boundaries. They are orientated approximately east-north-east to west-south-west, congruent with elements of the existing field-system and may form part of an earlier phase.

Anomaly Group 124 consists of a series of weak positive (+0.44nT to +7.64nT) linear responses indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches. They are aligned between approximately north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east, the pattern of their arrangement suggesting that they are drainage features.

Anomaly Group 125 consists of a pair of moderate negative (-26.24nT to -1.24nT) linear anomalies with associated positive (+0.13nT to +20.84nT) responses indicative of ceramic or stone features such as drains or walls.

Anomaly Group 126 consists of a weak negative (-13.66nT to -0.09nT) linear anomaly indicative of a ceramic or stone feature such as a drain. It is orientated approximately north-east to south-west.

Anomaly Group 127 consists of a weak positive (+0.30nT to +9.36nT) linear anomaly with associated negative (-14.34nT to -0.93nT) responses indicative of a cut and infilled feature such as a ditch with an associated bank. It is orientated approximately north-west to south-east, congruent with elements of the existing field-system and it may form part of an earlier phase. However, the position of this feature in proximity to a pylon and area of disturbed ground may suggest that it is associated with these.

Field 45

Anomaly Group 128 consists of a pair of weak positive (+0.10nT to +5.14nT) linear anomalies indicative of cut and infilled features such as ditches. They are orientated approximately west-north-west to east-south-east, congruent with elements of the existing field-system and are depicted on 19th and 20th century historic mapping. The weak nature of the responses may indicate masking by historically waterlogged ground.

Anomaly Group 129 consists of a weak positive (+0.23nT to +4.87nT) linear anomaly indicative of a cut and infilled feature such as a ditch. It is orientated approximately north-east to south-west, congruent with elements of the existing field system and is depicted on 19th century historic mapping. The weak nature of the responses may indicate masking by historically waterlogged ground.

Anomaly Group 130 consists of a weak positive (+0.11nT to +1.88nT) linear anomaly with associated negative (-0.71nT to -0.16nT) responses indicative of a cut and infilled feature such as a ditch with an associated bank. It is orientated approximately north-west to south-east, congruent with elements of the existing field-system and may belong to an earlier phase. The weak nature of the responses may indicate masking by historically waterlogged ground.

Anomaly Group 131 consists of a very strong positive (+0.14nT to +98.13nT) linear anomaly with associated negative (-87.67nT to -0.01nT) responses indicative of a buried modern service. It is

orientated approximately east to west. The weak nature of some of the responses may suggest deeper burial or masking by historically waterlogged ground.

Anomaly Group 132 consists of a very strong bipolar (-100.85nT to +106.00nT) linear response indicative of a buried service. It is orientated between approximately north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east.

Anomaly Group 133 consists of a series of very strong dipolar (-100.28nT to +112.19nT) discrete ovoid anomalies indicative of ferrous objects and identified as upstanding pylons.

Field 46

Anomaly Group 134 consists of three weak negative (-3.61nT to -0.03nT) linear anomalies indicative of ceramic or stone features such as drains. They are orientated approximately north-east to south-west.

Anomaly Group 135 consists of a pair of weak to very strong positive (+0.85nT to +100.69nT) with associated negative (-21.76nT to -0.23nT) responses indicative of buried modern services. The weak nature of some of the responses may suggest deeper burial or masking by historically waterlogged ground.

2.6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The survey identified 135 groups of anomalies across 27 fields. These were predominantly linear ditch and bank features associated with removed 19th century boundaries (Groups 1, 5 8, 10, 16-17, 22, 27-29, 35, 60, 67, 74-75, 77-81, 107, 115, 121 and 128-129); ditch and possible bank features associated with earlier phases of the existing field-system (Groups 2-3, 11, 13, 30-32, 38, 41-43, 49, 54-58, 61-63, 68-70, 105, 108-110, 118, 122-123, 127, 130 and 134); linear features associated with episodes of drainage (Groups 14, 18, 21, 23, 25, 33, 36, 39-40, 44, 46, 48, 50, 64-65, 73, 76, 106, 113 and 124-126); linear and discrete features associated with possible medieval settlement (Groups 82-102); modern services (Groups 15, 19, 120, 131-133 and 135); prehistoric settlement (Groups 71-72 and 111); and agricultural activity (Groups 4, 7, 12, 20, 24, 26, 34, 37, 45, 53, 59, 66 and 114).

Whilst none of the identified features can at this stage be dated, the three penannular/circular features within Field 34 (Groups 71 and 72) and Field 39 (Group 112) are likely to be the ring-ditch or drip-gullies of roundhouses of Prehistoric (Iron Age) date. These would have been situated within an associated contemporary field-system, to which some of the identified linear features in the surrounding fields may have belonged.

Field 38 shows the most densely packed concentration of activity across the site, with six sub-rectangular enclosures (Groups 82, 86, 89, 92, 95 and 98) containing numerous internal features and divisions (Groups 83-85, 87-88, 90-91, 93-94, 96-97 and 99-100). Of these, enclosure Group 95 is set on a slightly different angle, congruent with historic boundary Group 77 indicating that the enclosures represent multiple phases, elements of which continued in use into the 19th century. The 1840 Pyworthy tithe apportionment identifies the fields covered by Field 38 as including *Chapel Orchard*, *Homer Chapel* and *Little Chapel* suggesting the former presence of a chapel in the vicinity. Whilst these may refer to the roadside Methodist Chapel to the north, they would appear to be too distant to be usefully descriptive in locating a field. Given this suggestion of the position of a chapel, the enclosures and their internal features may therefore represent the site of a possible medieval settlement.

The surrounding historic field pattern is characterized (Devon HLC) as medieval enclosures based on strip fields, represented by the gently curving elements that survive within the existing field-system. Elements of this system had already gone out of use by the middle of the 19th century and it is possible that some of the identified features (including anomaly Group 118) formed part of this system. Other

elements continued in use into the 20th century (including Groups 10, 29, 67, 74 and 115). The field-system continued to evolve and many of the straighter and more regular field boundaries are likely to have been introduced during the post-medieval period and were associated with episodes of enclosure (Groups 17 and 22).

Most probably associated with the post-medieval and later agricultural use of the land were a large number of drainage features, either ceramic- or stone-built drains. Many of these may be later 19th to early 20th century in date, though the tithe apportionment indicates much of the site was under arable cultivation in the mid-19th century. The historic Ordnance Survey maps indicate that many of these fields were rough pasture with furze at the end of the 19th century, although this had changed by the early 20th century.

A number of possible pit features were identified across the site. In two instances (Groups 47 and 70) these appear to be arranged in alignments. Whilst it is possible that these were deliberately dug pits, the weak nature of the responses suggests that they may be natural features such as tree-throws and may represent the removal of tree- or hedgeline field boundaries. Similarly, it is also possible that they represent the intermittent survival of shallow ditch features. The larger examples of possible pits (Groups 9, 103 and 119), particularly those that are irregular and associated with banked material, may be infilled quarry pits, or perhaps where modern pylons have been removed.

The remaining features identified across the site reflect historic episodes of ploughing, either plough scarring or perhaps the furrows of historic ridge and furrow.

3.0 CONCLUSION

The site is located to the south-west of Pyworthy, across fields surrounding Monks Farm and Trelana, a 19th century farmstead, on south-east and east facing slopes to the west of Derrill Water. The Devon Historic Landscape Character (HLC) describes the site as a mix of 'medieval enclosures based on strip fields', 'post-medieval enclosures', and 'modern enclosures'. Prehistoric activity in the landscape is suggested by earthwork mounds interpreted as possible Bronze Age barrows; though much of the evidence reflects historic medieval and post-medieval field-systems.

The geophysical survey (to date) identified 95 groups of anomalies. These were predominantly linear anomalies likely associated with phases of historic boundaries, land drainage, and agricultural activity, but also included features indicative of prehistoric and possible medieval settlement. The identified anomaly groups include: historic field boundaries; ditch features; ring-ditch/drip-gullies; ceramic or stone drains; and agricultural activity. Evidence of ploughing and metallic debris and ground disturbance was also identified.

The anomaly groups identified include: 30 removed historic field boundaries (Groups 1, 5 8, 10, 16-17, 22, 27-29, 35, 60, 67, 74-75, 77-81, 107, 115, 121 and 128-129) removed during the 19th and 20th centuries; 39 probable ditch and ditch and/or bank features which probably relate to field boundaries forming elements of the historic field-system (Groups 2-3, 11, 13, 30-32, 38, 41-43, 49, 61-63, 68-70, 105, 108-110, 118, 122-123, 127 and 134); three circular and penannular ring-ditch or ring-gullies (Groups 71-72 and 111); six sub-rectangular enclosures with internal features (Groups 82-102); 60 ceramic or stone drainage features (Groups 14, 18, 21, 23, 25, 33, 36, 39-40, 44, 46, 48, 50, 64-65, 73, 76, 106, 113 and 124-126); 14 modern services (Groups 15, 19, 120, 131-133 and 135); possible pits or tree-throws (Groups 6, 9, 47, 51, 103, 112 and 119). Agricultural activity in the form of ploughing (either plough scarring or traces of former ridge and furrow) was also identified (Groups 4, 7, 12, 20, 24, 26, 34, 37, 45, 53, 59, 66 and 114).

The majority of the features represent undated phases of field-system and land underdrainage, tentatively suggested as being largely medieval and post-medieval in date with possible Prehistoric elements. The ring-ditch/drip-gully features are likely to be prehistoric in date and it could be inferred that some of the surrounding ditch features may have formed part of a contemporary field-system. The sub-rectangular enclosures identified within Field 38 may be medieval in date and demonstrate the position of a medieval settlement.

The results of the geophysical survey would suggest that the archaeological potential for most of the site is *medium* to *low*, with many of the identified features relating to existing field boundaries and those depicted on historic maps, as well as earlier phases of the same medieval to post-medieval field-system.

The results for Fields 34, 38 and 39, however, suggest that the archaeological potential in these parts of the site is *high* with features relating to prehistoric and medieval settlements being identified.

In the first instance, targeted evaluation trenching would form the first stage of archaeological mitigation, in order to validate the results of the geophysical survey.

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http://map.cornwall.gov.uk/website/ccmap

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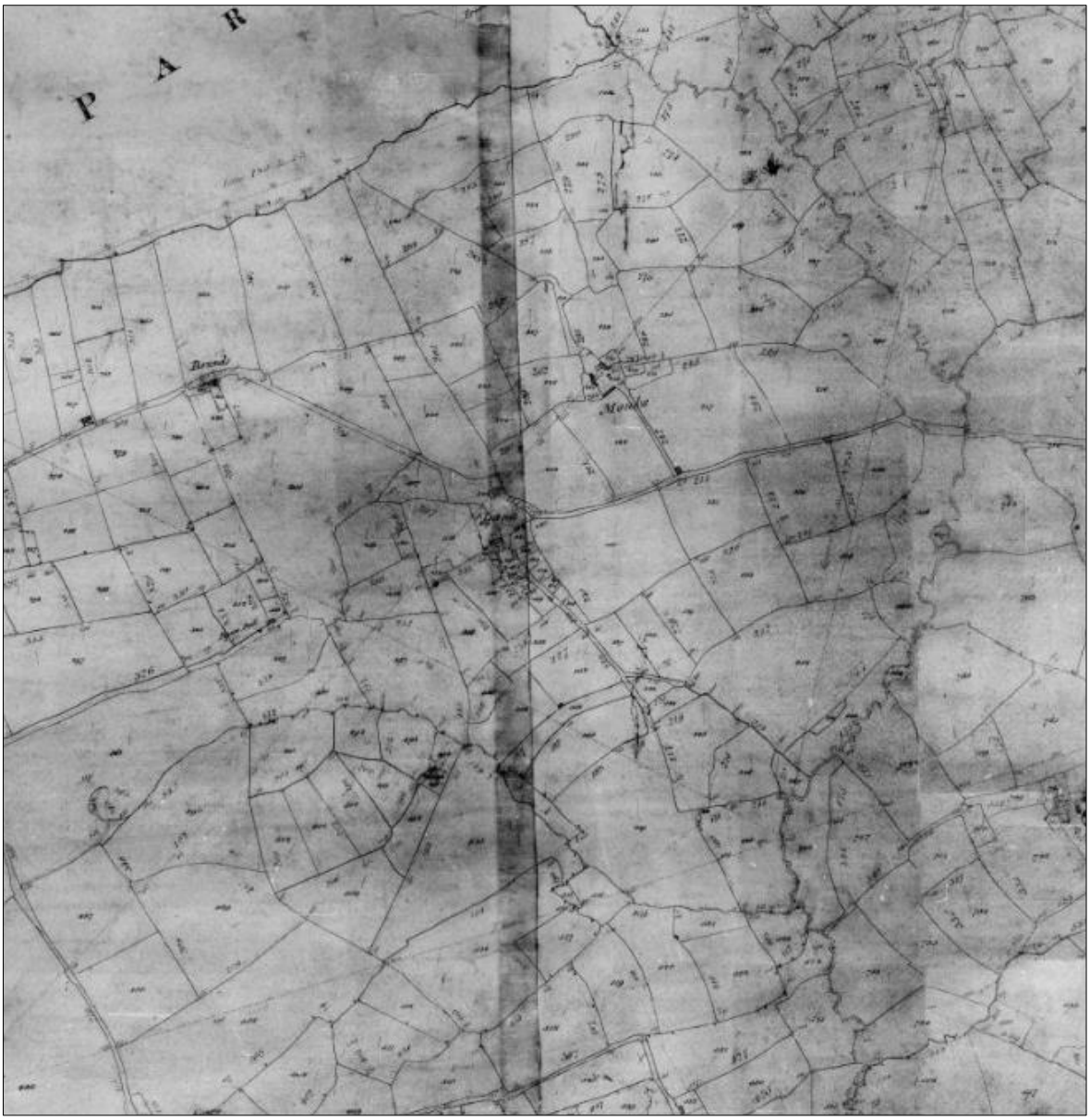
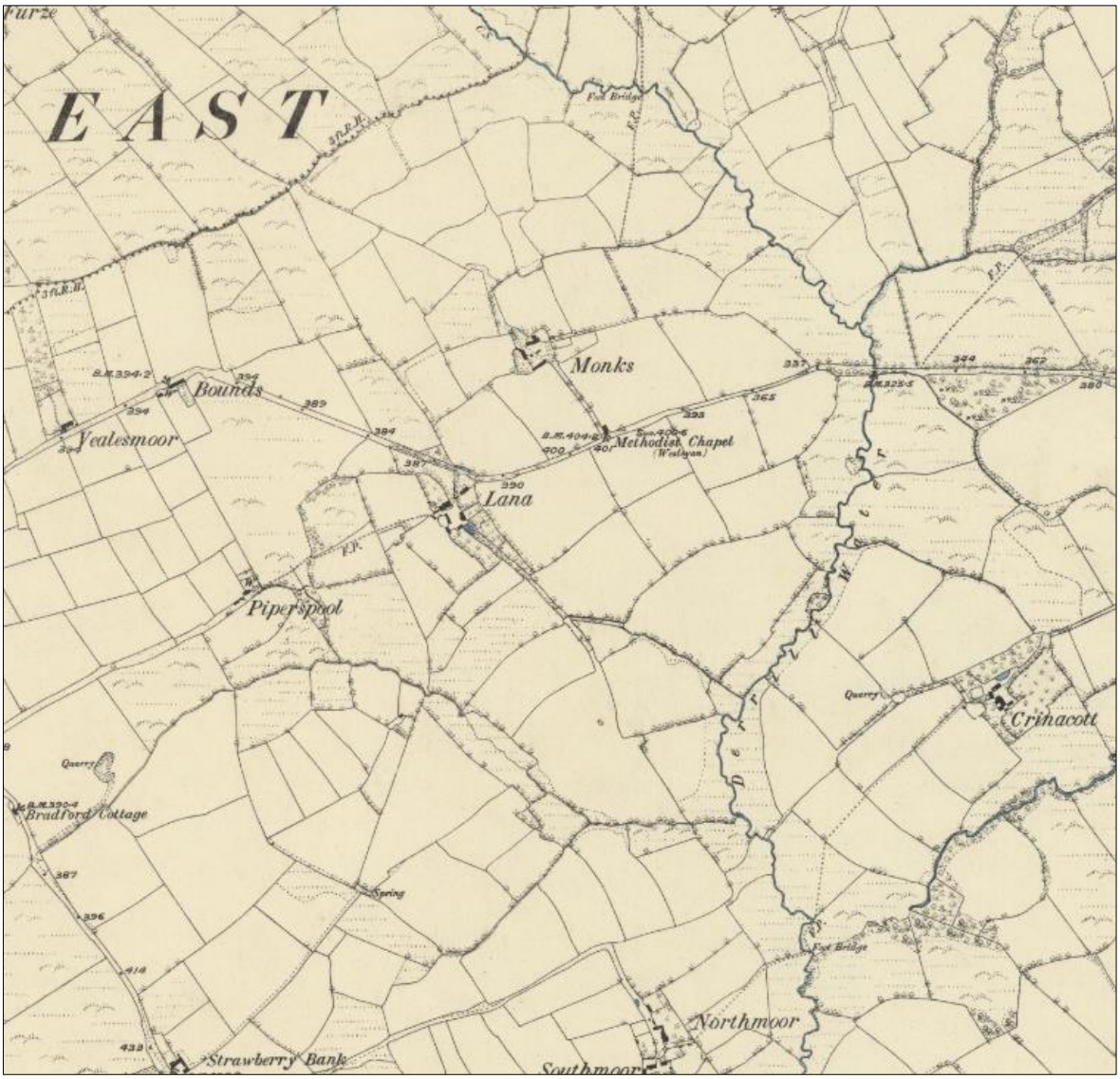
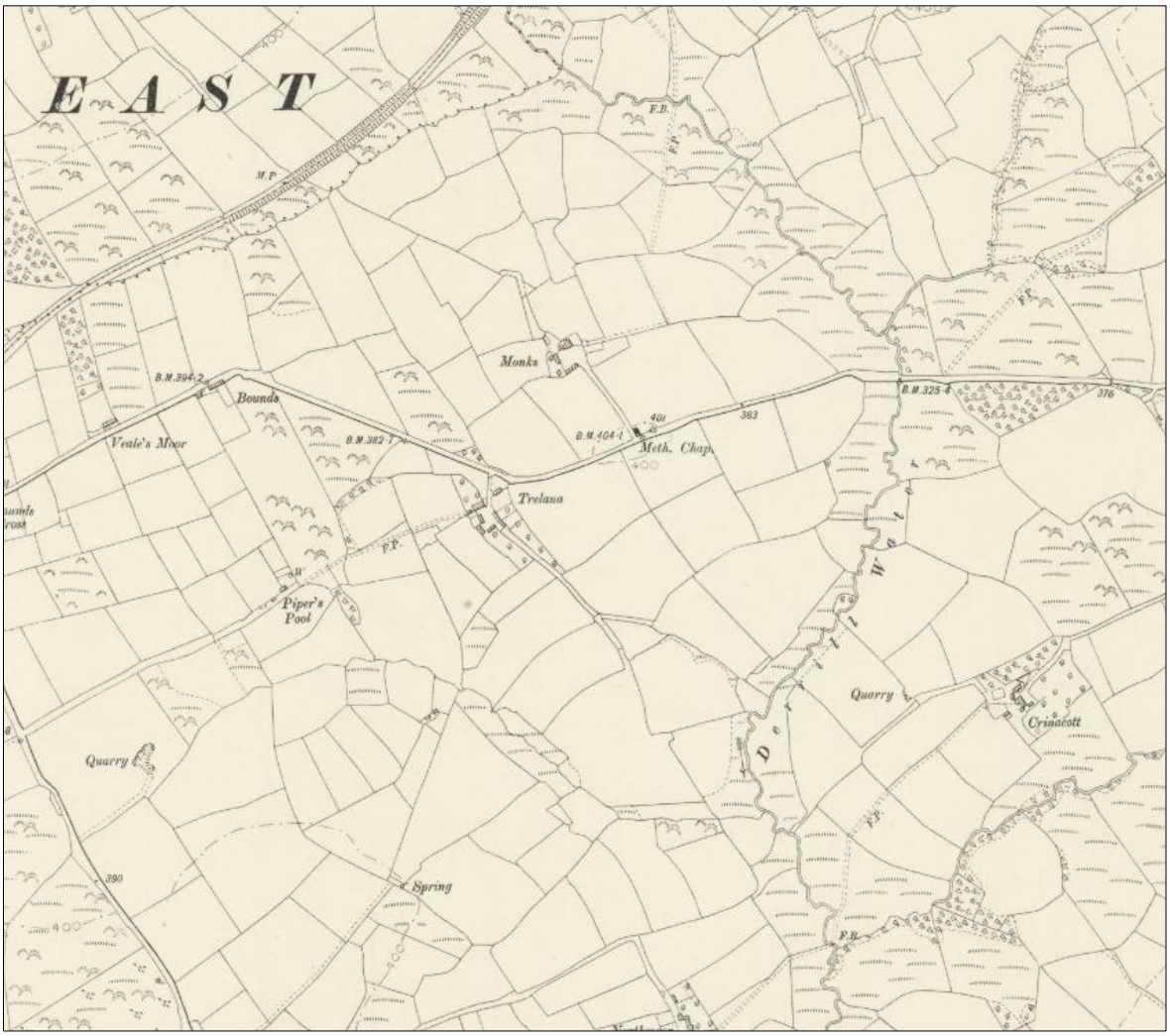
APPENDIX 1: SUPPORTING SOURCES



1. EXTRACT FROM THE PYWORTHY TITHE MAP, 1840 (THE GENEALOGIST).

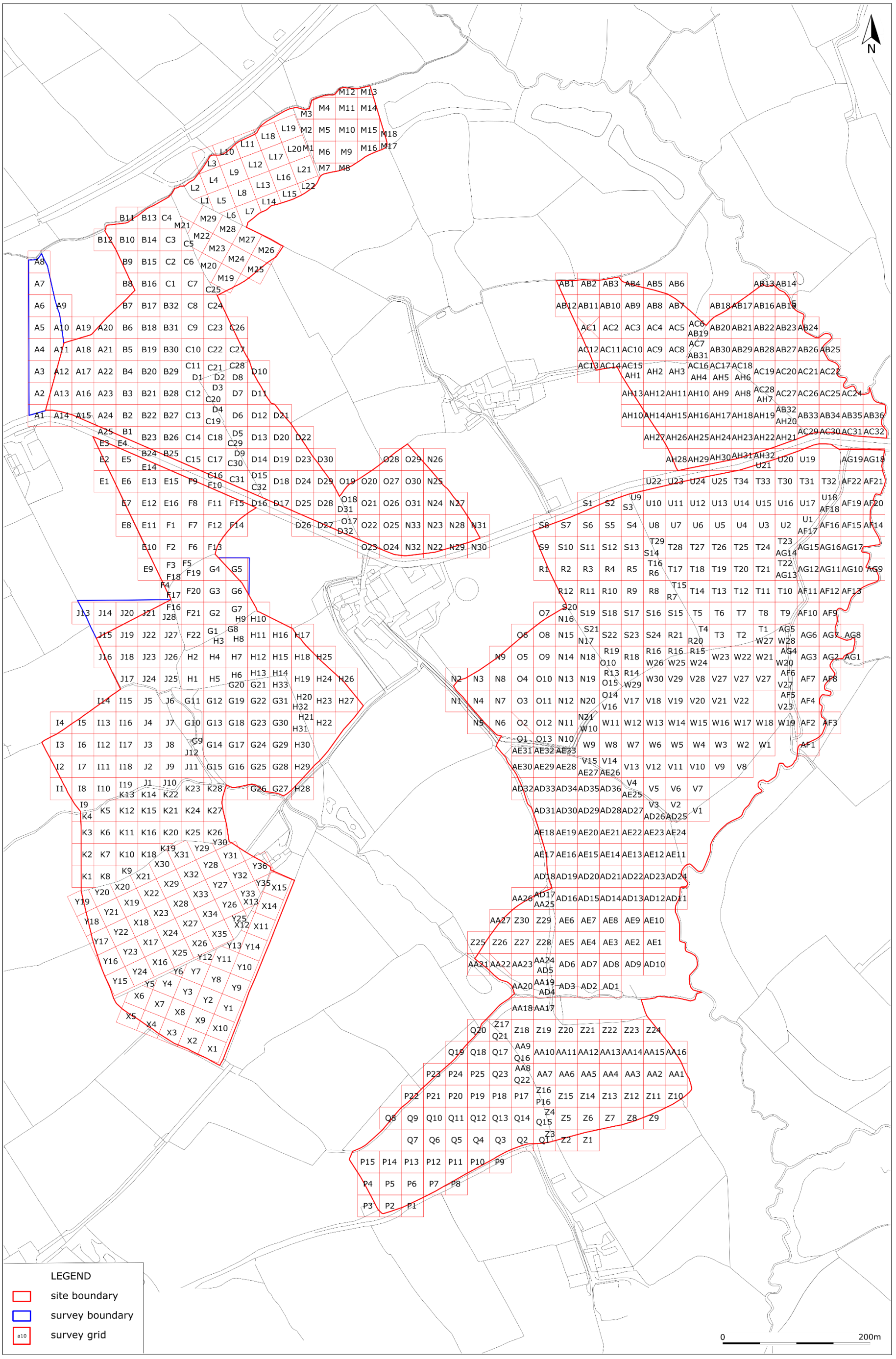


2. EXTRACT FROM THE ORDNANCE SURVEY 1ST EDITION MAP, 6 INCH SERIES, PUBLISHED 1884 (NLS).

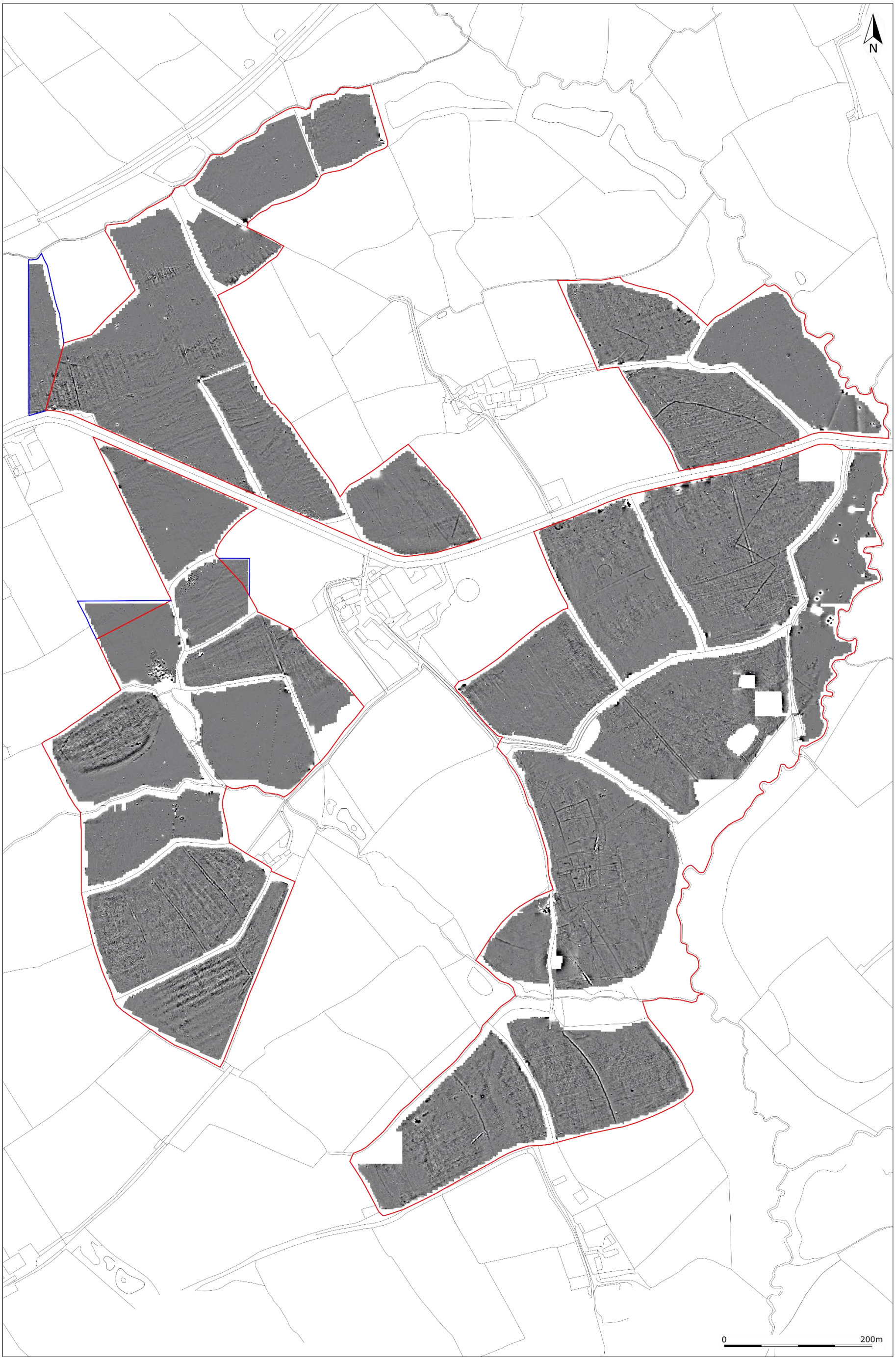


3. EXTRACT FROM THE ORDNANCE SURVEY 2ND EDITION MAP, 6 INCH SERIES, PUBLISHED 1907 (NLS).

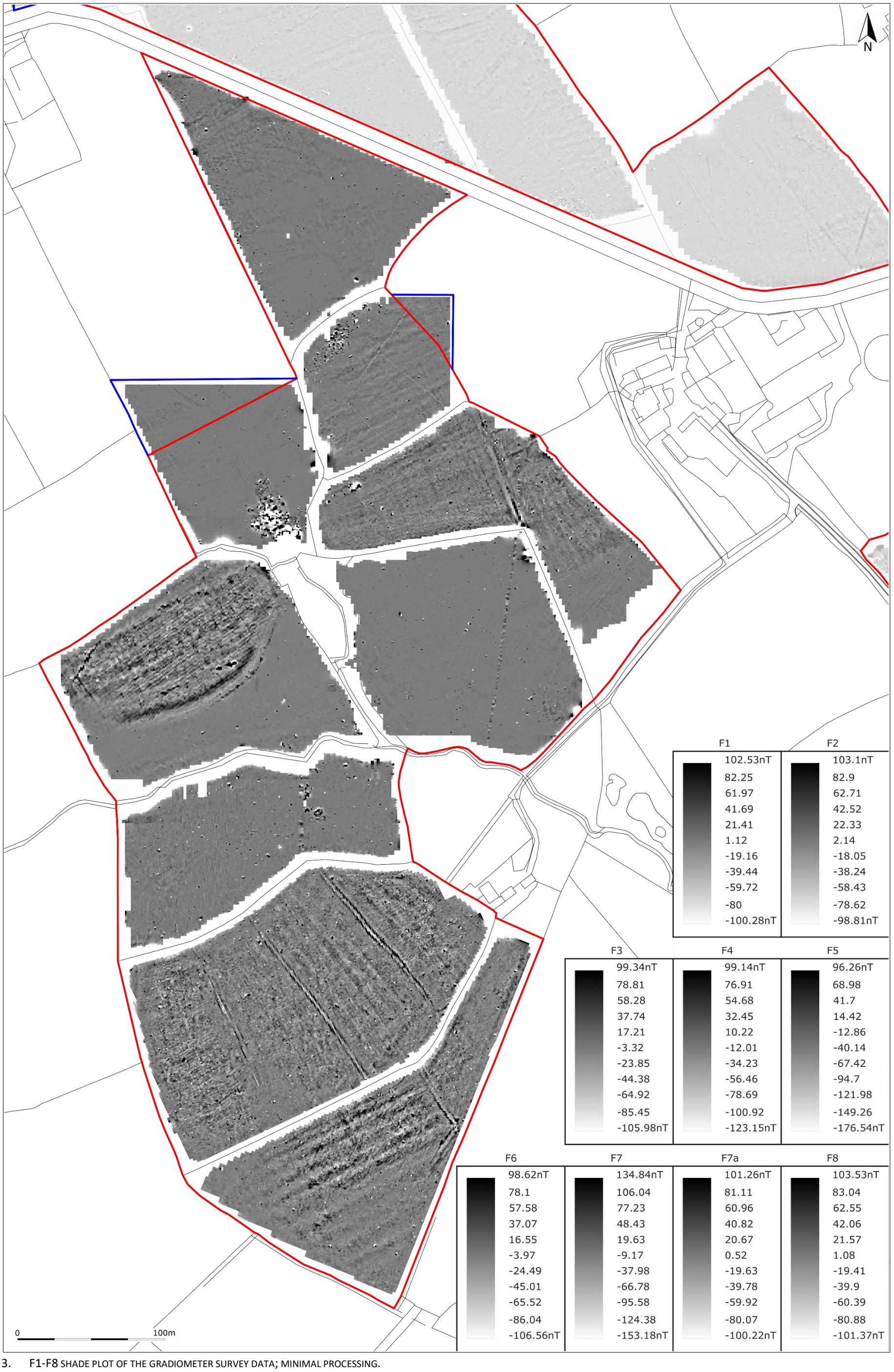
APPENDIX 2: ADDITIONAL GRAPHICAL IMAGES OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY



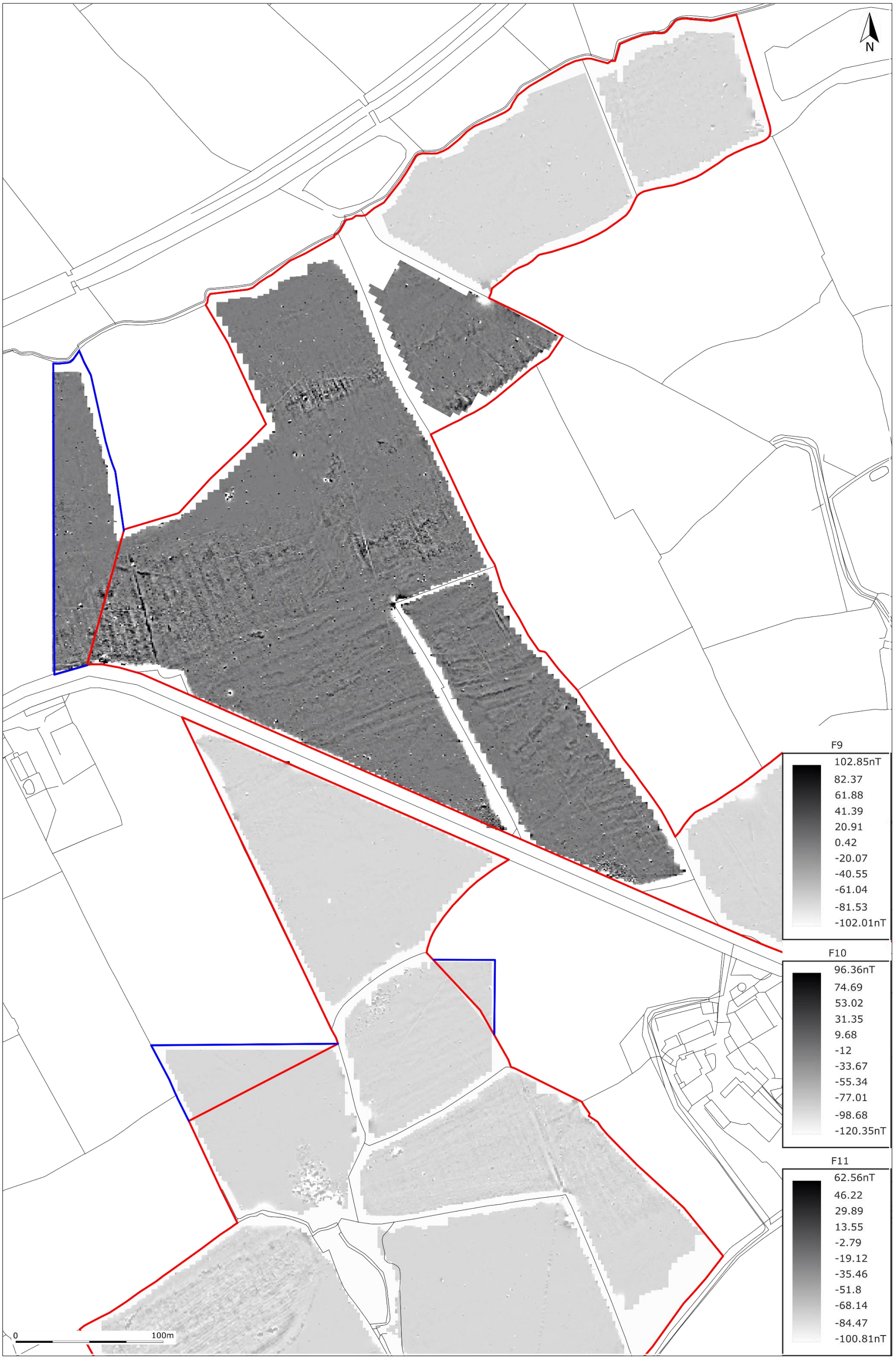
1. GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY GRID LOCATION AND NUMBERING.



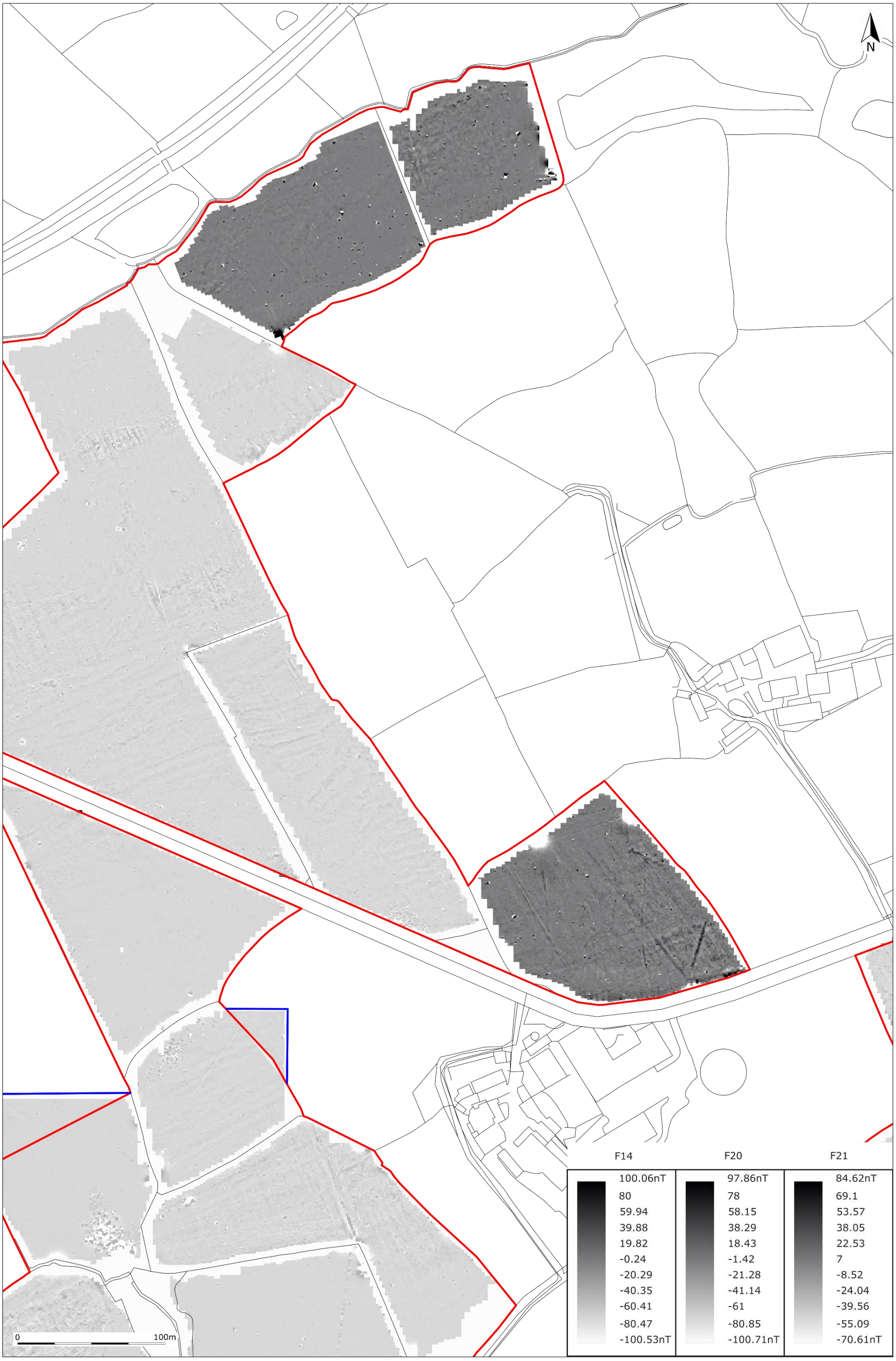
2. SHADE PLOT OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; MINIMAL PROCESSING.



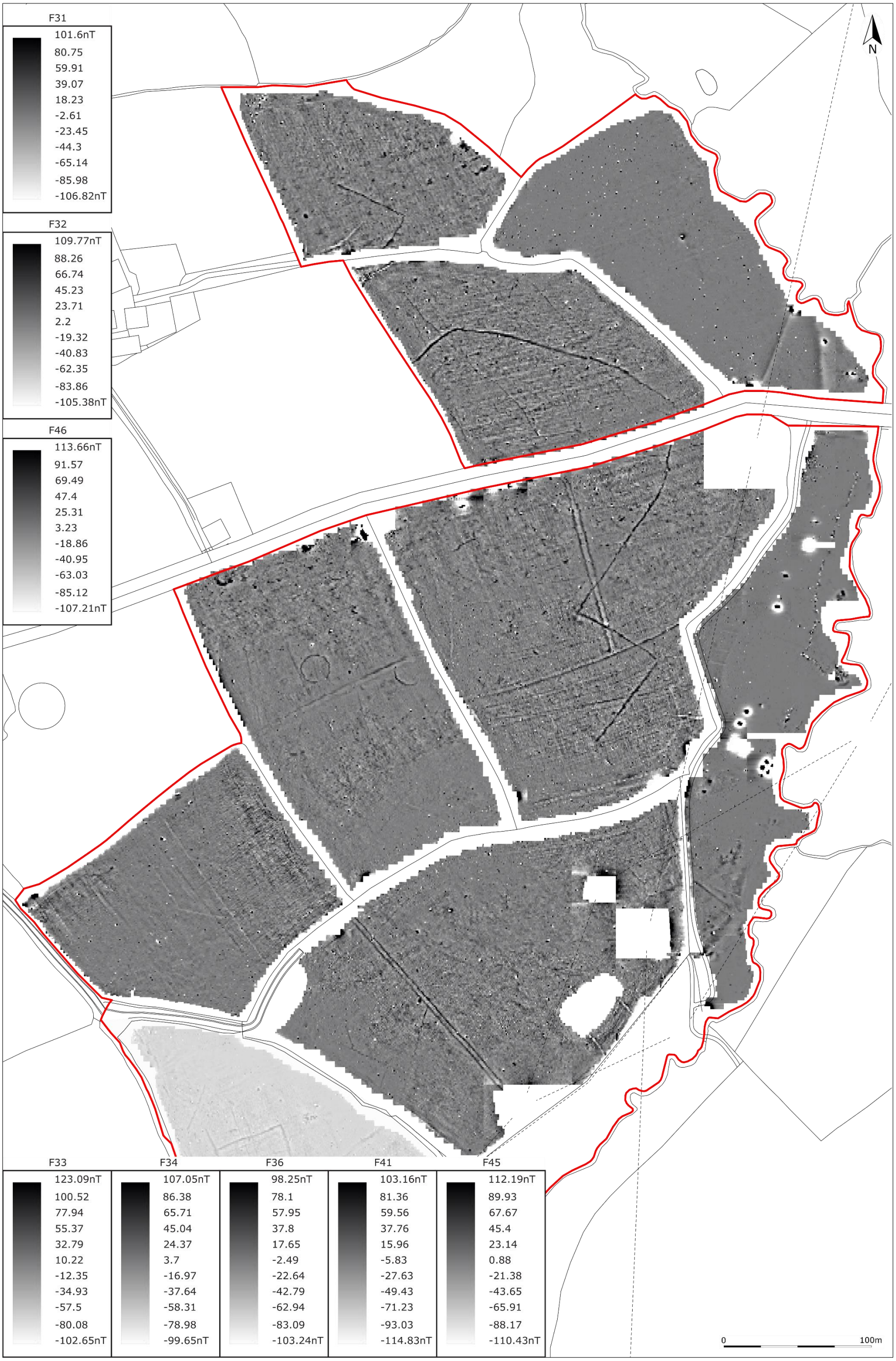
3. F1-F8 SHADE PLOT OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; MINIMAL PROCESSING.



4. F9-F11 SHADE PLOT OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; MINIMAL PROCESSING.



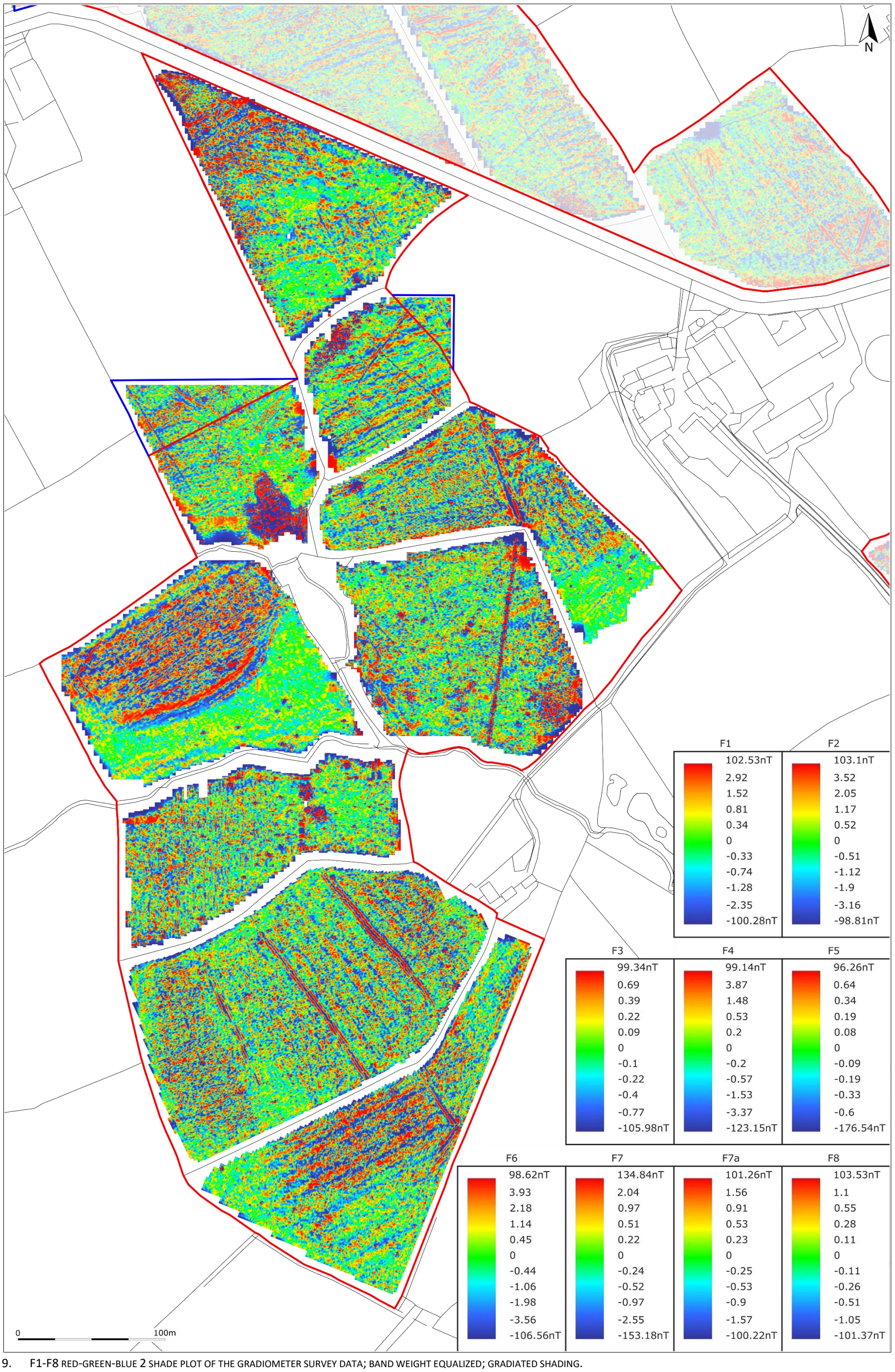
5. F14, F20-F21 SHADE PLOT OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; MINIMAL PROCESSING.



6. F31-34, F36, F41, F45-46 SHADE PLOT OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; MINIMAL PROCESSING.

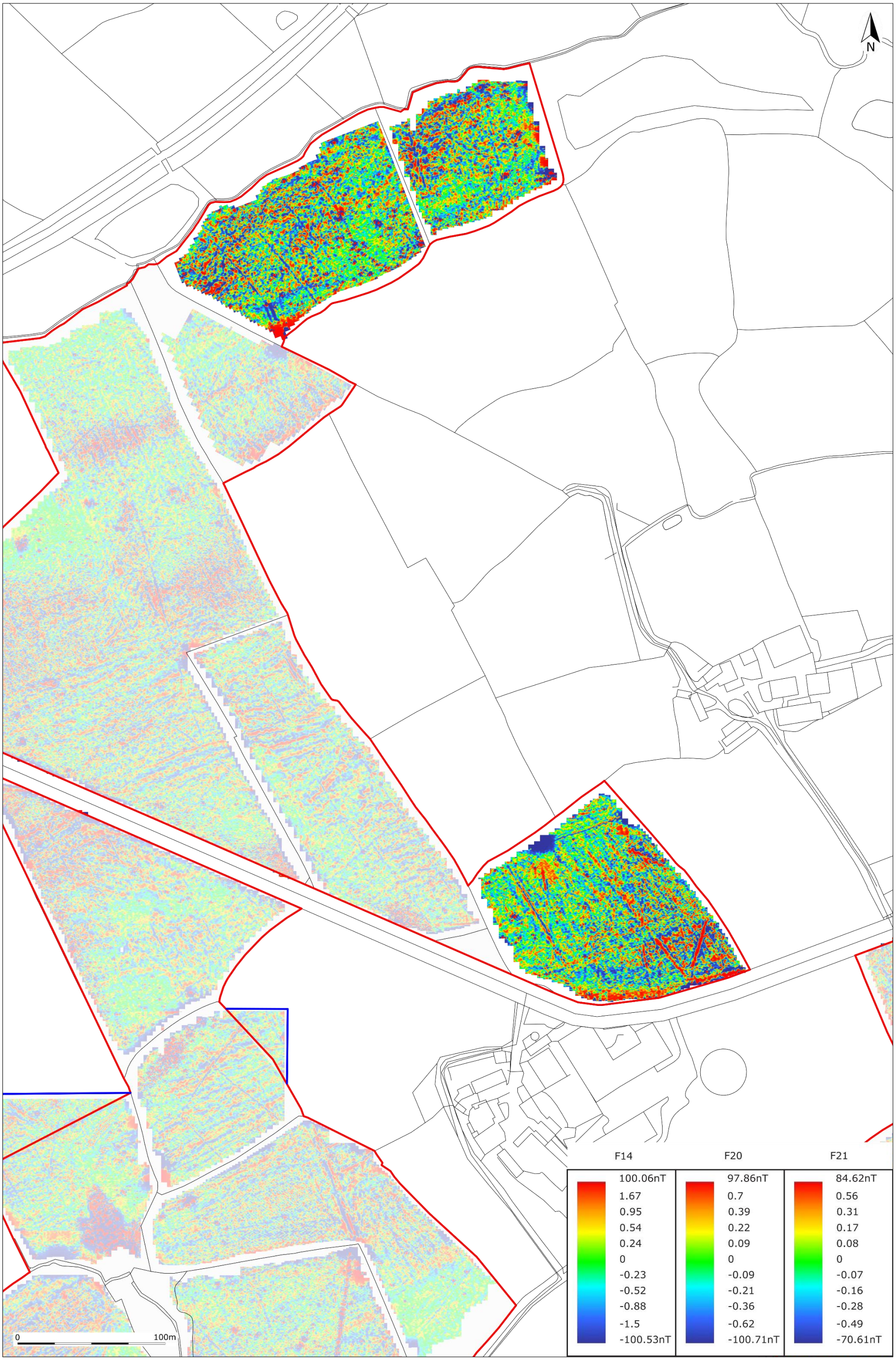
7. F38-F40 SHADE PLOT OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; MINIMAL PROCESSING.

8. RED-GREEN-BLUE 2 SHADE PLOT OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; BAND WEIGHT EQUALIZED; GRADIATED SHADING.

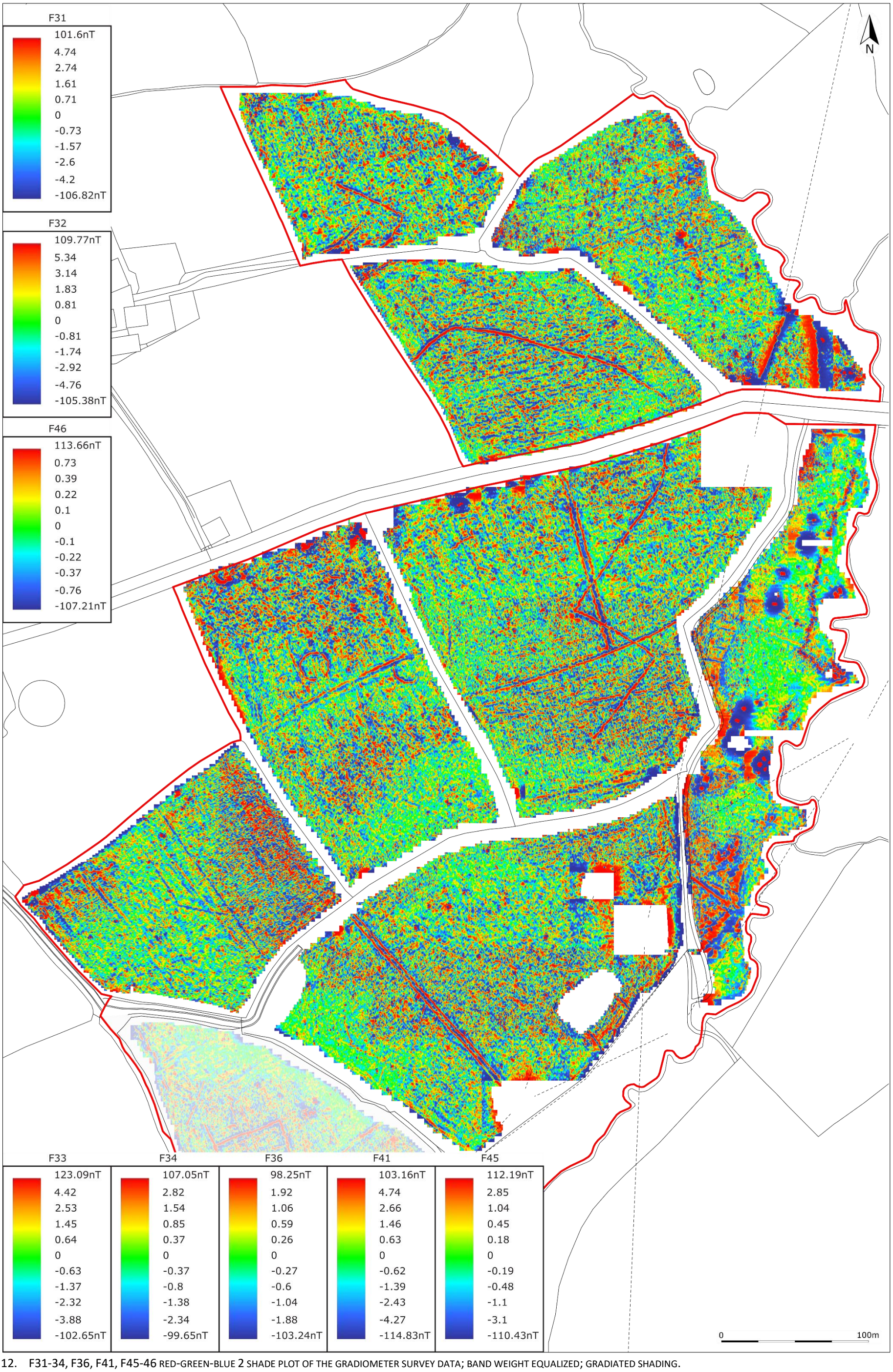


9. F1-F8 RED-GREEN-BLUE 2 SHADE PLOT OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; BAND WEIGHT EQUALIZED; GRADIATED SHADING.

10. F9-F11 RED-GREEN-BLUE 2 SHADE PLOT OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; BAND WEIGHT EQUALIZED; GRADIATED SHADING.



11. F14, F20-F21 RED-GREEN-BLUE 2 SHADE PLOT OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; BAND WEIGHT EQUALIZED; GRADIATED SHADING.



12. F31-34, F36, F41, F45-46 RED-GREEN-BLUE 2 SHADE PLOT OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA; BAND WEIGHT EQUALIZED; GRADIATED SHADING.

The Old Dairy
Hacche Lane Business Park
Pathfields Business Park
South Molton
Devon
EX36 3LH

Tel: 01769 573555
Email: mail@swarch.net