

LAND at HOBACOTT LANE MARHAMCHURCH CORNWALL

Results of a Desk-Based Assessment
& Geophysical Survey



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Land at Hobbacott Lane, Marhamchurch, Cornwall

Results of a Desk-Based Assessment & Geophysical Survey

For

Kim Dodge
of
CSA-Architects
(the Agent)

By



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Project Director: Dr. Bryn Morris
Fieldwork Managers: Dr Bryn Morris
Project Officer: Joe Bampton
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Summary

This report presents the results of a geophysical survey carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Hobbacott Lane, Marhamchurch, Cornwall, in advance of the construction of a housing development. The geophysical survey indicates a single linear feature of archaeological origin within the area of the proposed development. Although absent from the cartographic record, the anomaly may represent a drainage ditch and/or a removed field boundary. Additional anomalies were identified to the south and south-west of the proposal site boundary, and they are all similarly orientated contrary to the field-system, perhaps traces of an earlier (Prehistoric/Romano-British) field pattern. However, the archaeological potential of the site is considered low, especially given the extensive plough marks evident in the geophysical survey, which is likely to have severely truncated any archaeological deposits once present on this site. The desk-based assessment does however suggest the potential for an enclosure of unknown date to the immediate east of the site.

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Acknowledgements

Thanks for assistance are due to:

Kim Dodge of CSA Architects (the Agent)

Phil Copleston (Senior Development Officer, Historic Environment at Cornwall Council)

The staff of the Cornwall Record Office

1.0 Introduction

Location: Land at Hobbacott Lane
Parish: Marhamchurch
County: Cornwall
NGR: SS 22735 03672
Type of survey: Gradiometer
Date of survey: 23rd June 2015
Area surveyed: 1.6722ha

1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment and geophysical survey carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Hobbacott Lane, Marhamchurch in Cornwall (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Kim Dodge of CSA Architects (the Agent) in order to identify any archaeological sites or features that might be affected by a proposed housing development.

1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The site is located c.2.9km east of the coast and c.2.3km south-east of Bude, in the northern half of a large trapezoidal field on the eastern edge of Marhamchurch, c.400m east of the church, between Hobbacott Lane and Hilton Road. The field slopes down relatively gently from c.60m AOD at its south end to 50m AOD at its north end before diving down steeply to a watercourse that runs along the site's northern boundary and feeds the River Neet or Strat. The surrounding landscape is agricultural, within lowland undulating hills in the Bude basin.

The soils of this area are the well-drained fine loamy soils often over rock of the Neath Association (SSEW 1983), which overlie the sandstone of the Bude Formation (BGS 2015).

1.3 Historical Background

Marhamchurch is a village in the civil parish of a same name, in the hundred of Stratton and deanery of Trigg-Major. Prior to the Norman conquest Marhamchurch was held by Brothir. In 1086 it was within the lands of the Count of Mortain and held from him by Hamlin. The manor at Marhamchurch was successively owned by the Pyne, Stafford and Rolle families and in the early 19th century it had been inherited by Lord Clinton. In 1823 the Bude canal, which passes through Marhamchurch was opened.

The place-name Marhamchurch meaning 'St Marwen's church' was referred to as *Maronecirche* in 1086. It is derived from the dedication of the church; either *Marwen*, one of 24 sons and daughters of King Brochan; or St Merwenn, a 10th century abbess of Romsey and the Old English *cirice* meaning 'church' (Watt 2004).

1.4 Archaeological Background

No archaeological fieldwork has taken place on the site, although a Conservation Area Character Statement was conducted for Marhamchurch in 1997 by Cornwall Council, which included details

about a number of the Listed 17th-19th century buildings in Marhamchurch and surviving Medieval elements such as the Church of St Marwenne (HER no. 271). A possible Bronze Age barrow (HER no.70487) is located c.1km to the south-west of the proposal site and a potential Iron Age/Romano-British 'round' (HER no.70473) c.300m to the east of the site; both have been identified as cropmarks on aerial photography by the NMP. A full list and location map for all nearby HER entries can be found in Appendix 2.

The Historic Landscape Character survey (HLC) describes the site as in Medieval farmland – *'The agricultural heartland, with farming settlements documented before the 17th century AD and whose field patterns are morphologically distinct from the generally straight-sided fields of later enclosure. Either medieval or prehistoric origins'*.

1.5 Methodology

This document follows the methodology outlined in the Project Design (Appendix 1), drawn up in consultation with Phil Copleston (Senior Development Officer, Historic Environment at Cornwall Council).

The desk-based assessment was undertaken with reference to ClfA guidelines (ClfA 2014) on the preparation of archaeological desk-based assessments. The work involved a review of cartographic and written sources available at the Cornwall Record Office (CRO). Internet and secondary sources were also consulted as part of this assessment.

The geophysical survey is comprised of a magnetic gradiometer/magnetometer survey. The gradiometer survey was conducted according to a Project Design (Appendix 1) and follows the guidance outlined in *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* (English Heritage 2008b) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey* (ClfA 2014).

'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' (ClfA 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 leading to the formulation of a strategy to mitigate a threat to the archaeological resource.



Figure 1: Site location (the site is indicated).

2.0 Results of Desk-Based Assessment

2.1 Documentary History

Marhamchurch was referred to as *Maronecirche* in 1086, by c.1400 it was referred to as *Sancta Merwenna/Marwenecherche* and by 1417 as both *Marwynchurche* and *Marhamchurch*. The place-name is derived from the dedication of the church; either *Marwen*, one of 24 sons and daughters of King Brochan; or St Merwenn, a 10th century abbess of Romsey and the Old English *cirice* meaning 'church' (Watt 2004). 'Marham-' may have other Old English and Norse derivatives meaning mere, marsh or horse combined with farmstead or promontory. However, the early forms of the place-name support suggestion of a saintly dedication of the church.

Marhamchurch is a village in the civil parish of a same name, in the hundred of Stratton and deanery of Trigg-Major. Prior to the Norman conquest Marhamchurch was held by Brothir. In 1086 it was within the lands of the Count of Mortain and held from him by Hamlin. At the time it had five occupants and was worth six shillings. The neighbouring Manor of Hilton was much larger economically in 1086 with 26 occupants and worth at least 50 shillings. The manor at Marhamchurch was successively owned by the Pyne, Stafford and Rolle families and in the early 19th century had been inherited by Lord Clinton. By the time of the tithe map (1841) most of the parish was owned by Sir John Buller-Yarde-Buller, 1st Baron of Churston. By 1848 the parish of Marhamchurch, of which Marhamchurch had become a principle village that held two fairs a year, had 659 inhabitants; c.2600 acres of land of which 150 were common or waste land and 38 belonged to the glebe. In c.1870 the population was registered at 581 within 124 houses. The fall in population over such a short period may be a clerical or statistical error, however it may be explained by a possible outbreak of cholera in 1849 that affected west Cornwall but may easily have spread up the coast to harbour towns and surrounding areas.

2.2 Cartographic Sources

The OS surveyor's draft map (Figure 2) shows the settlement at Marhamchurch as concentrated along the main road at the crossroads west of the site with the principle roads much as they appear today. The field-scape appears to reflect a former Medieval open field system, although many of the enclosures had been enlarged by this date. The surveyor's draft maps are usually fairly accurate regarding roads, settlements and enclosed land, but the depiction of fields is often speculative rather than reliable.

The 1841 Marhamchurch tithe map provides the first detailed cartographic source for the proposal site (Figure 3). The field is at this time shown as a single large enclosure abutting the road to the north-east, with two small enclosures to the north, which may represent intakes from a former cattle drove, leading into a former market to the west from the high ground to the east. The arrangement of buildings and plots within the village suggests, the former existence of a quite large market square (rectangle!), which appears to have been centrally located within the village, with the remnants of the former medieval open-field system running broadly north-south extending from the primary east-west road on which the church and village have developed around. Marhamchurch does not have a market charter, which may suggest that it is a 'failed' borough, established by the Lord of the Manor in the 11th or 12th century and eclipsed by the markets at the other ridge top settlements of Week St Mary to the south and Kilkhampton to the north. This market square subsequently become in-filled, potentially over two primary phases (see Figure 3).

South West Archaeology Ltd.

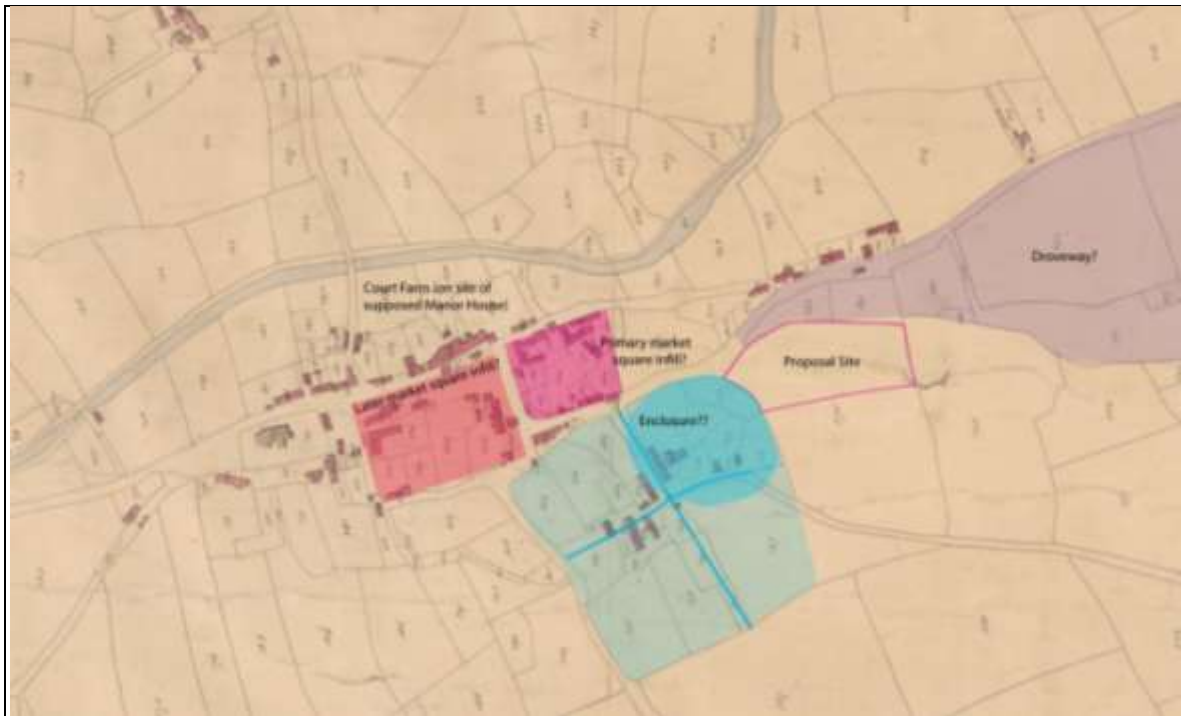


Figure 3: Extract from the 1841 Marhamchurch tithe map (CRO) (the site is indicated).

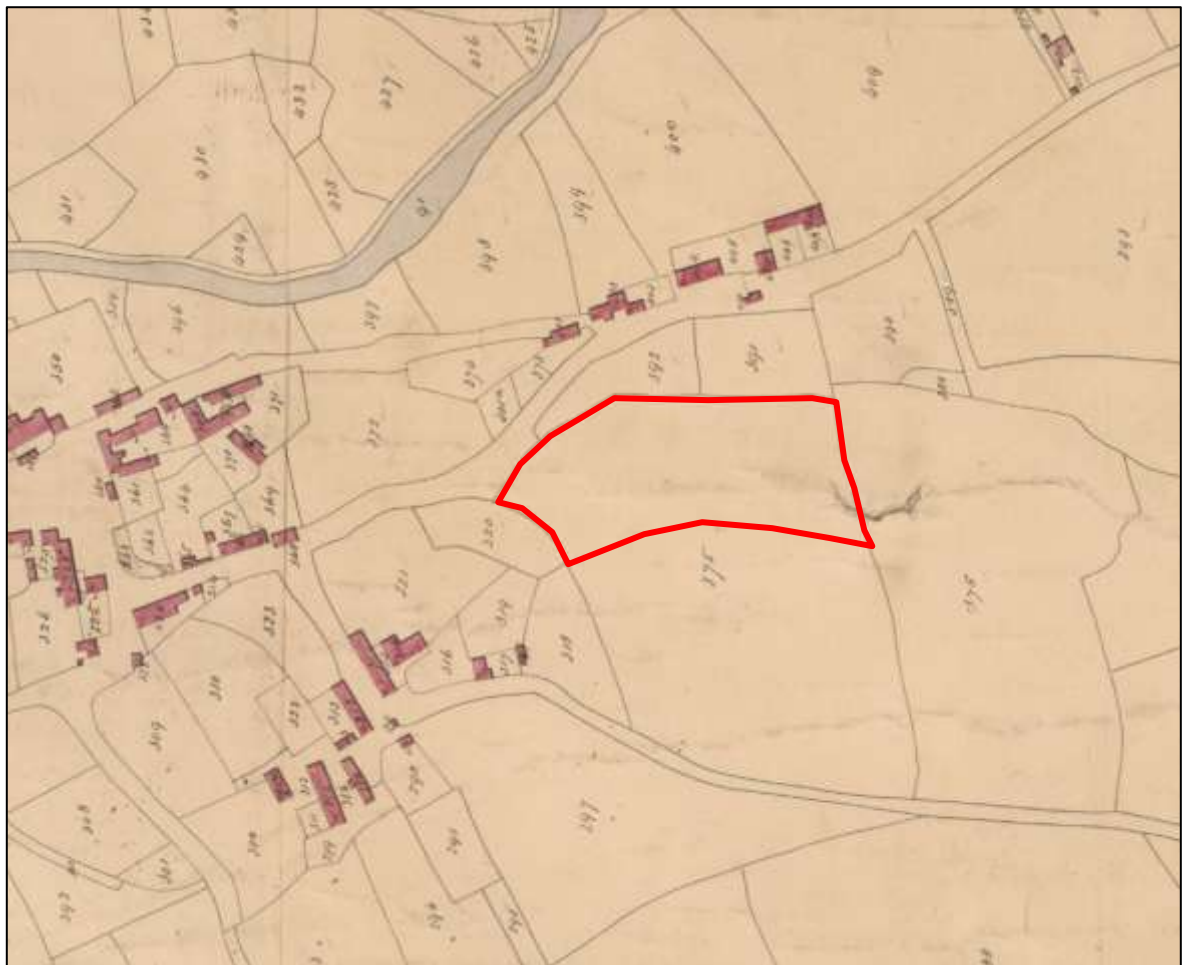


Figure 4: Extract from the 1841 Marhamchurch tithe map (CRO) (the site is indicated).

The tithe apportionment lists that the field containing the proposal site (no.375 - *Great Park*) as arable farmland, together with the majority of the surrounding plots, most of which were owned by Sir John Buller. *Great Park* was within the landholding named as *Part of Corner* which was variously leased, with the proposal site leased to a John Marshall, who, with his brother, leased various tenements in the parish. All of the field names are relatively prosaic and rather uninformative. Fields no.376 and 390, immediately east of the site, however, are named *Higher House Park* and *North House Park* and may reflect a view from a house or the presence of a dwelling absent from the cartographic record associated with these fields. The use of *Park* within these field names may suggest that these fields represent post-medieval enclosures, although less likely they could potentially hint at the former presence of parkland associated with the manor.

No.	Owner	Leasee	Field Name	State of Cultivation
Higher Wooldown				
284	Rev. John Kingdon	Himself	Little Wooldown	Meadow
287			West Wooldown	Arable
288			North Wooldown	Arable
Part of Jewells				
295	Sir John Buller-Yarde-Buller	William Willcocks	Garden	Garden
296			Garden	Garden
297			Park Field	Arable
298			Garden	Garden
314		John Elliot	Buildings & Court	House & Court
317			House & Court	House & Court
319		Nicholas Heard	Garden	Garden
401			Cottage	House
Part of Corner				
318	Sir John Buller-Yarde-Buller	Benjamin Adams	Little Park	Arable
372		James Clift	Back Orchard	Orchard
375		John Marshall	Great Park	Arable
402		John Ashton	Cottage	House
403			Garden	Garden
Part of Spicers				
320	Sir John Buller-Yarde-Buller	John Marshall	Orchard	Orchard
Part of Gists				
374	Sir John Buller-Yarde-Buller	John Ashton	Corner Orchard	Orchard
Walkers				
376	Sir John Buller-Yarde-Buller	William Marshall	Higher House Park	Arable
388			Garden	Garden
390			North House Park	Arable
Little Hilton				
377	William Blanny	Richard Gourd	Higher Moor	Arable
383			Garden	Garden
384			Lower Moor	Arable
404		Himself	Cottages	House
405			House	House
406			Garden	Garden
407			Garden	Garden
408			Garden	Garden
Taylors				
385	Sir John Buller-Yarde-Buller	William Bray	Home Park Meadow	Arable
392			Maynards Garden	Garden

393			Higher Home Park	Arable
Jewells Tenement				
391	Sir John Buller-Yarde-Buller	William Blanny	Orchard	Orchard

Table 1: Extract from the tithe apportionment for Halberton (CRO).

The OS 1st edition map, published 1884, shows the further removal of a number of field boundaries in the wider landscape and a consistency in the location of buildings, although the depicted shapes of most of many of the buildings suggest remodelling since the tithe map. The group of building to the west (inside the potential enclosure) has been significantly reduced in number. The site itself remained unchanged. Over the 20th century more buildings have been built in the village, occupying many former gardens and orchards, however the site specifically has remained relatively unchanged, although the field boundaries have been maintained over the years.



Figure 5: Extract from the OS 1st edition map (published 1884) (CRO) (the site is indicated).

3.0 Gradiometer Survey

3.1 Introduction

The purpose of this survey was to identify and record magnetic anomalies. While the anomalies may relate to archaeological deposits and structures, the dimensions of recorded anomalies may not directly correspond with any associated archaeological features. The following discussion attempts to clarify and characterise identified anomalies. The survey was undertaken on the 23rd of June 2015 by J. Bampton under warm sunny conditions.

The survey identified three groups of anomalies. They were all of probable archaeological origin and of unknown date. Group 1 represents a possible recti-linear enclosure ditch. Group 2 represents a ditch that was not aligned to the existing field or ploughing system, but did run down slope and most likely represents agricultural drainage; or an earlier boundary ditch running perpendicular to the southern boundary. Group 3 probably represents a relict ditch running parallel to- and associated with the field's southern boundary. Anomalies indicative of ploughing activity are also present parallel to the field boundaries. Only anomaly Group 2 extends into the limit of the proposed site.

3.2 Site Inspection

The survey was carried out over a single trapezoidal field defined by fairly substantial Cornish hedgebanks along its east and south boundary, a watercourse and small valley to its north boundary and property boundaries to its western boundary. The land is relatively flat and even, although sloped up gently-moderately to the south. The site had been used for cultivating haylage and pasture. No earthworks were evident on the ground. A compliment of supporting photographs of the site can be seen in Appendix 4.

3.3 Methodology

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

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

Processes: Clip +/- 3SD; DeStripe all traverses, median; DeStagger, offset in- and outbound by -2 intervals.

Details: 1.6722ha surveyed; Max. 139.50nT, Min. -109.53nT; Standard Deviation 5.65nT, mean 0.06nT, median 0.00nT.

3.4 Results

Figure 5 with the accompanying Table 2 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 3.

Anomaly group	Class and Certainty	Form	Archaeological Characterisation	Comments
1	Strong-weak positive, probable	Recti-Linear	Undated eastern boundary and north-east corner of rectangular enclosure	Possibly associated with property to the west and part of a shifting boundary.
2	Weak positive, probable	Linear	Drainage ditch	Possibly earlier relict Medieval field system or drainage of Medieval field system.
3	Weak negative, Probable	Linear	Drainage ditch	Parallel to extant Medieval field system.

Table 2: Interpretation of Gradiometer Survey data.



Figure 6: (left) Shade plot of gradiometer survey data (minimal processing); (right) Interpretation of gradiometer survey data.

3.5 Discussion

The survey identified 3 groups of geophysical anomalies: Groups 1, 2 and 3 are of probable archaeological origin, representing ditches and absent from the cartographic record; Group 1 may be associated with an adjacent property to the west but appears to be represent an undated rectilinear enclosure that may predate the existing field system. Group 2 was not aligned with the existing field system, although may loosely have run perpendicular to the southern field boundary and Group 3. Therefore Group 2 and 3 may be of a comparable date and Group 3 was parallel to the existing southern field boundary, which had adjacent ditches on the ground and the gradiometry data.

Group 1 is a positive anomaly indicative of a recti-linear ditch. Marhamchurch contains frequent sub-enclosures in the cartographic record that define the existing property boundaries, of which this could be one that went out of use, although it not shown on the cartographic record. It does not occur within the limits of the proposed development.

Group 2 is a positive anomaly indicative of a linear ditch orientated towards the north-east corner of the field. It appears parallel with Group 1 and may run perpendicular to the southern boundary of the field and Group 3. It extends slightly into the southern half of the proposed development site.

Group 3 is a positive anomaly indicative of a ditch orientated parallel to the southern field boundary. It does not occur within the limits of the proposed development.

A small amount of weak magnetic debris occurred across the site and substantial ploughing activity. This ploughing will have affected the survival of buried archaeological deposits.

4.0 Conclusions

The desk-based assessment did not suggest the presence of any significant archaeological remains on the site. The site may border an early enclosure to the west of unknown date, although the geophysical survey suggests that there are no related features within the bounds of the proposal site. The geophysical survey does show up a small number of linear features of archaeological origin (although only a small length of one lies within the proposal site). These are absent from the cartographic record and may represent traces of an earlier (Prehistoric or Romano-British) field-system as they do not fit comfortably within the surviving field-system or its medieval originator. However they could equally relate to later drainage features and not be boundaries.

Evident ploughing across the site will have partially or fully truncated archaeological deposits across the site.

5.0 Bibliography & References

Published Sources:

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014: *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*.

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Unpublished Sources:

Cornwall Record Office:

Marhamchurch tithe map 1841

Marhamchurch tithe apportionment 1839

Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map of 1884

Appendix 1

PROJECT DESIGN FOR DESK-BASED APPRAISAL AND A GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY ON LAND AT HOBACOTT LANE, MARHAMCHURCH, CORNWALL.

Location: Land at Hobbacott Lane
Parish: Marhamchurch
County: Cornwall
NGR: SS 22735 03672
Proposal: Construction of up to 20 new dwellings and associated infrastructure
Date: 17-06-2015

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document forms a Project Design (PD) which has been produced by South West Archaeology (SWARCH) at the request of Kim Dodge of CSA-Architects (the Agent). It sets out the methodology for a geophysical survey to be undertaken in advance of the application for planning for the above development and for related off site analysis and reporting. The PD and the schedule of work it proposes were drawn up in consultation with Phil Coplestone, (Senior Development Officer, Historic Environment).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

No archaeological fieldwork has taken place on the site, although a Conservation Area Character Statement was conducted for Marhamchurch in 1997 by Cornwall Council, which included details about a number of the Listed 17th-19th century buildings in Marhamchurch and surviving Medieval elements such as the Church of St Marwenne (HER no. 271). A Bronze Age barrow (HER no.70487) within 1km south-west and a potential Iron Age/Romano-British 'round' (HER no.70473) within 300m east of the site have been identified as cropmarks in aerial photography by the NMP. Early medieval settlements are documented at Marhamchurch and Hilton to the south-east. Towards the coast, Roman activity has been identified by small finds at Bude and Widemouth Bay (HER no.'s101, 383, 177026). The Historic Landscape Character survey (HLC) describes the site as in Medieval farmland – *'The agricultural heartland, with farming settlements documented before the 17th century AD and whose field patterns are morphologically distinct from the generally straight-sided fields of later enclosure. Either medieval or prehistoric origins'*.

3.0 AIMS

3.1 The principal objectives of the work will be to:

- 3.1.1 Undertake a desk-based assessment of the site;
- 3.1.2 To observe and identify archaeological features through geophysical survey.
- 3.1.3 To analyse and report on the results of the project as appropriate.
- 3.1.4 Provide a statement of the impact of the proposed development on the potential archaeological resource with recommendations for those areas where further evaluation and/or mitigation strategies may be required.

4.0 METHOD

4.1 Desk-based Assessment:

The programme of work shall include desk-based research to place the development site into its historic and archaeological context. This will include examination of material currently held in the Cornwall Record Office and examination of available cartographic sources.

4.2 Geophysical Survey:

The programme of work shall include a magnetometer survey of c.2 hectares, covering the field in which the proposed development would be located. The results of this survey will inform whether an archaeological evaluation or further archaeological recording of any potential buried remains or other mitigation is required.

4.3 The Client will provide SWARCH with details of the location of existing services and of proposed groundworks within the site area, and of the proposed construction programme.

4.4 Health and Safety requirements will be observed at all times by any archaeological staff working on site, particularly when working with machinery. As a minimum: high-visibility jackets, safety helmets and protective footwear will be worn.

4.3.1 Appropriate PPE will be employed at all times.

4.3.2 The site archaeologist will undertake any site safety induction course provided by the Client.

5.0 REPORTING

5.1 The type of report produced will be agreed with the SDOHE in view of the results. If a full report is produced it will include the following elements:

- 5.1.1 A report number, date and the OASIS record number;
- 5.1.2 A copy of this PD;
- 5.1.3 A summary of the project's background;
- 5.1.4 A description and illustration of the site location;
- 5.1.5 A methodology of the works undertaken, and an evaluation of that methodology;
- 5.1.6 Plans and reports of all documentary and other research undertaken;
- 5.1.7 A summary of the project's results;
- 5.1.8 An interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;

- 5.1.9 A summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);
- 5.1.10 A location plan and overall site plan including the location of areas subject to archaeological recording;
- 5.1.11 A description of any remains and deposits identified including an interpretation of their character and significance;
- 5.1.12 A consideration of the evidence within its wider context;
- 5.1.13 Specialist assessment or analysis reports where undertaken.
- 5.2 SDOHE will receive the report within three months of completion of fieldwork.
- 5.7 A copy of the report detailing the results of these investigations will be submitted to the OASIS (*Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations*) database under reference Southwes1-216323 within 3 months of completion of fieldwork.
- 6.0 FURTHER WORK**

Should the results of this Assessment indicate a need for further archaeological works to be undertaken this may need to be completed before validation of the Planning Application in order to enable the Local Planning Authority to make an informed and reasonable decision on the application, in accordance with the guidelines contained within paragraph 141 of paragraph 128 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (2012). This work would be subject to a separate Project Design.
- 7.0 ARCHIVE**
 - 7.1 On completion of the project an ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)(<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/morphe-project-managers-guide/>).
 - The digital element of the archive will be transferred to the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) for long-term curation.
 - 7.2 The archive will consist of two elements, the digital archive and the material archive.
 - 7.2.1 The digital archive, including digital copies of all relevant written and drawn records and photographs, will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) and in compliance with their standards and requirements.
 - 7.2.2 The material archive, comprising the retained artefacts/samples and the hardcopy paper record (if requested) will be cleaned (or otherwise treated), ordered, recorded, packed and boxed in accordance with the deposition standards of the appropriate authority, and in a timely fashion.
 - 7.2.3 If the appropriate authority wishes to retain the hardcopy paper archive, it will be deposited with the rest of the material archive under the same accession number. Should the appropriate authority decline the hardcopy paper archive, that archive will be offered to other appropriate museum bodies or the SDOHE. If a suitable third party cannot be found, the hardcopy paper archive will be retained by SWARCH for 3 years and then destroyed.
 - 7.3 SWARCH will, on behalf of the appropriate authority obtain a written agreement from the landowner to transfer title to all items in the material archive to the receiving museum.
 - 7.4 If ownership of all or any of the finds is to remain with the landowner, provision and agreement must be made for the time-limited retention of the material and its full analysis and recording, by appropriate specialists.
 - 7.5 SWARCH will notify the SDOHE upon the completion of:
 - i) deposition of the digital archive with the ADS, and
 - ii) deposition of the material (finds) archive with the museum.
 - 7.6 The condition placed upon this development will not be regarded as discharged until the report has been produced and submitted to the HES and the LPA, the site archive deposited and the OASIS form completed.
 - 7.7 The archive will be completed within 3 months of the completion of the final report.
- 8.0 CONFLICT WITH OTHER CONDITIONS AND STATUTORY PROTECTED SPECIES**

Even where groundworks are being undertaken under the direct control and supervision of SWARCH personnel, it remains the responsibility of the Client - in consultation with SWARCH, the applicant or agent - to ensure that the required archaeological works do not conflict with any other conditions that have been imposed upon the consent granted and should also consider any biodiversity issues as covered by the NERC Act 2006. In particular, such conflicts may arise where archaeological investigations/excavations have the potential to have an impact upon protected species and/or natural habitats e.g. SSSIs, National Nature Reserves, Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites, County Wildlife Sites etc.
- 9.0 PERSONNEL & MONITORING**
 - 9.1 The project will be managed by Dr. Bryn Morris; the geophysical survey and desk-based assessment will be undertaken by SWARCH personnel with appropriate expertise and experience. Where necessary, appropriate specialist advice will be sought (see list of consultant specialists in Appendix 1 below).

Natalie Boyd

South West Archaeology

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Appendix 1 – List of specialists

Building recording

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Conservation

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Bone

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Lithics

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Palaeoenvironmental/Organic

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Plant macro-fossils Julie Jones juliedjones@blueyonder.co.uk

Pollen analysis Ralph Fyfe Room 211, 8 Kirkby Place, Drake Circus, Plymouth, Devon, PL4 8AA

Pottery

Prehistoric Henrietta Quinnell 39D Polsloe Road, Exeter EX1 2DN Tel: 01392 433214

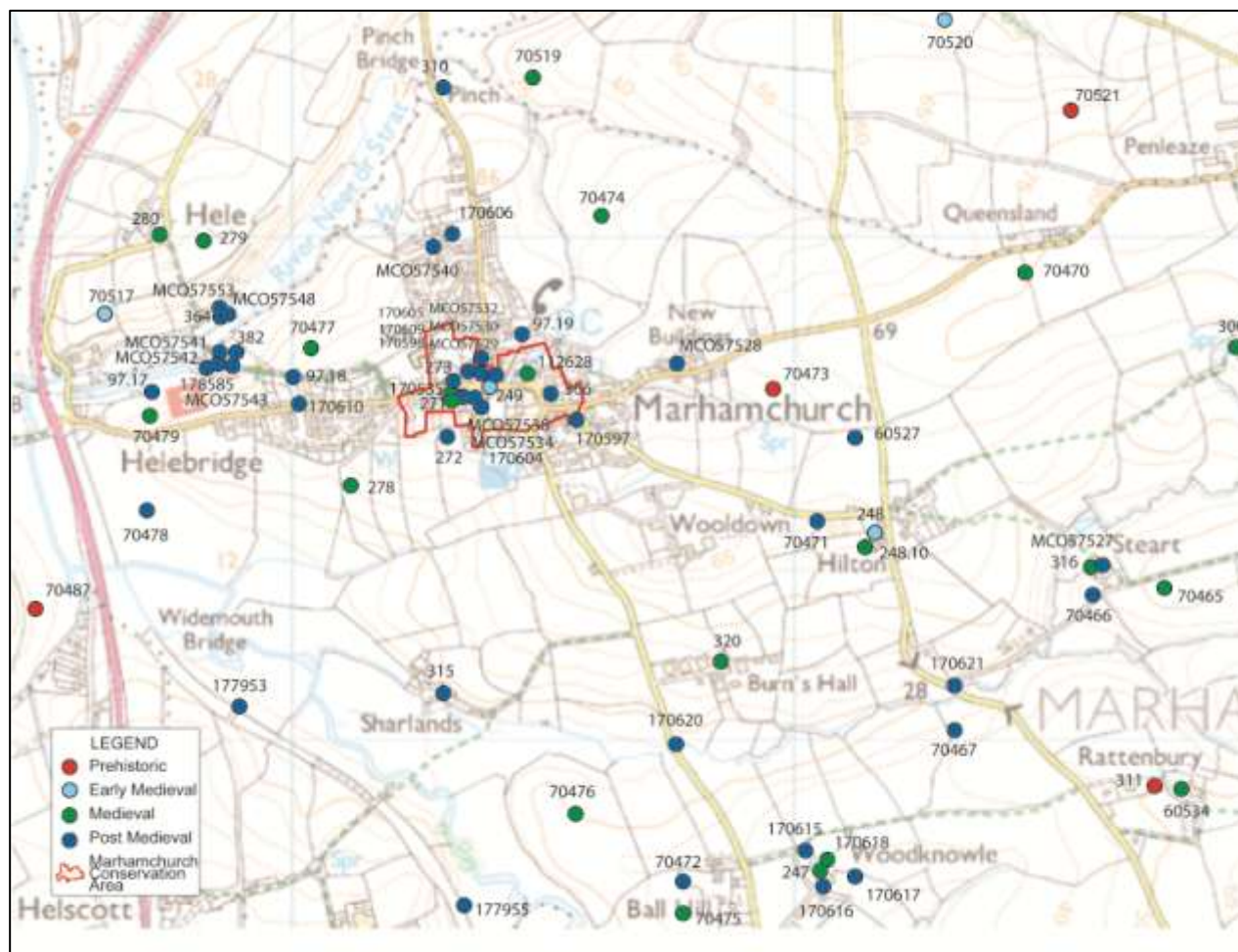
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Appendix 2

Key Heritage Assets



Map of nearby heritage assets according to the Cornwall Historic Environment Record (HER).

HER No.	Name	Record	Description
311	Rattenbury – Iron Age/Romano British 'round'	Documentary & earthwork	The name of Rattenbury may suggest the site of a prehistoric earthwork. Richard Heard believes he may have located it, to the west of the farmyard in Mowhay Field, where there is a small but distinctive circular enclosure, 40ft (12.2m) in diameter. It has a clear boundary like a decayed hedge, without a ditch. He suggests that it could alternatively be a threshing floor.
70473	Marhamchurch – Iron Age/Romano British 'round'/undated enclosure	Cropmark & Aerial photography (AP)	A sub-circular enclosure, diameter approx 51m, is visible as a cropmark ditch on aerial photographs and was plotted as part of the NMP. It is possible that this feature is the remains of an Iron Age/Romano-British round.
70487	Widemouth Bridge – Bronze Age barrow	Cropmark & AP	A possible barrow, diameter approx 20m, is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs and was plotted as part of the NMP.
70521	Queensland – Iron Age/Romano British 'round'/undated enclosure	Cropmark & AP	A sub-circular enclosure is visible on aerial photographs and was plotted as part of the NMP. The enclosure comprises one complete ditch of diameter 30m approx, and a second outer ditch visible only on the NW edge. It is possible that this feature is the remains of an Iron Age/Romano-British round.
248	Hilton – Early Medieval settlement, Medieval manor	Documentary	The settlement and manor of Hilton is recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086 when it was held by Alfred from the Count of Mortain. Osborn held it before 1066. There was land sufficient for 10 ploughteams here, although there were only 5 ploughs in fact; also 10 acres of woodland and 50 acres of pasture. The population recorded consisted of 7 villagers, 11 smallholders and 3 slaves. 6 cattle, 2 pigs, 70 sheep and 17 goats are also noted. The value of the manor had dropped from 100s in 1066 to 50s in 1086. The name Hilton is English and means 'hill farm'. According to the OS 6-inch

Land at Hobbacott Lane, Marhamchurch, Cornwall

			map of 1963, the settlement of Hilton is still extant. This map marks 'remains of manor house' here, which are said to be the southern portion of the farmhouse. However, the OS in 1977 recorded that externally, Hilton appears to be of C18 and C19 date, the southern portion is simply a single storey out-building. There are no signs of re-used materials in barns and outbuildings.
249	Marhamchurch – Early Medieval settlement, Medieval manor	Documentary	CONSERVATION AREA. The settlement and manor of Marhamchurch is first recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086, when it was held by Hamelin from the Count. (sources Domesday account was incorrect, so omitted). The name Marhamchurch is English. Marhamchurch is still occupied.
70517	Helebridge – Early Medieval-Medieval field system	AP	The remains of a field system are visible on air photos and were plotted as part of the NMP. The remains are sited within an area of Anciently Enclosed Land and are likely to be medieval in origin.
70520	Queensland – Early Medieval-Medieval field system	AP	The remains of a field system are visible on air photos and were plotted as part of the NMP. The remains are sited within an area of Anciently Enclosed Land and are likely to be medieval in origin.
247	Woodknowle – Medieval/Post-Medieval farmhouse	Extant structure	Grade II Listed. The settlement of Woodknowle is first recorded in 1304. The name is English and contains the elements 'wood' plus 'hill or hillock'. Woodknowle is recorded on maps of 1813 and 1888, and is still occupied. The present farmhouse is a Listed Building, Grade II. It is said to contain parts of an earlier mansion, but none were found by the OS in 1977. The north east side of Woodknowle was rebuilt in the early C19; there is an older part at the back; externally it is of minor architectural interest. Woodknowle was formerly a seat of the Rolle family.
248.10	Hilton – Medieval Chapel	Documentary	A site of a chapel associated with the manor house at Hilton is recorded in 1872. There are no remains; the site is regarded as being within the farm complex.
271	Marhamchurch – Medieval church	Extant structure	Sedding conjectures that the Norman church at Marhamchurch consisted of nave, chancel and south transept, though Henderson suggests that it was cruciform. Pevsner believes that the masonry of the south transept is Norman while Sedding says "it is quite probable that the south and east walls of the chancel stand on their old foundations, as well as those of the south transept and the south wall of the nave", where the walls are about 3ft thick. Sedding also suggests that the chamfered plinth of the north aisle wall is Norman, perhaps re-used in the C15 when the north arcade was constructed. There are also several pieces of stone, re-used from the Norman church in the later fabric, and two pieces of carved stone. One is a fragment of a capital (though Henderson says that this must have been brought from elsewhere) and the base belonging to the corner shaft of a doorway. The present church is basically C14 and C15. The chancel, transept and tower are C14, the porch and the north aisle C15. The old roofs are still in existence, and well preserved, having been carefully prepared in oak. The bosses have gone. The bays of nave and chancel had their plaster removed in 1906, when it was discovered that they had been plastered only 80 years previously, and never before. Sedding suggests that nave and chancel roofs are late C14, and the north aisle roof early C16. There was an anchorite's cell at Marhamchurch in the early C15. It was inhabited by one Cecilia Moys. The cell was probably on the north side of the chancel, its site being now occupied by the aisle. Built into the west wall is a stone which may be the window of the cell. It is a slab of greenstone pierced with 3 apertures, one above with a trefoil head formerly having had an iron bar and two rectangular slits beneath it. The south door of the church, with its old iron work, is coeval with the C15 doorway. One of the wrought iron handles is the original sanctuary handle. A four-holed cresset stone lamp is preserved in the church. In the porch is a stoup of C14 date and there is a C15 piscina in the south transept. Only one late C15 carved bench end survives. The pulpit is Jacobean, and the font is modern. Listed II monument to Uglow family on east side of church.
278	Marhamchurch – Medieval strip field	Documentary	To the SW of Marhamchurch and recorded on the 1st Edition 6" OS map of 1888 are the long, thin and curving fields which may represent the enclose strips of a medieval open field system associated with the settlement of Marhamchurch.
279	Hele – Medieval strip field	Documentary	Recorded on the 1st Edition 6" OS map of 1888 are long, narrow and curving fields centred at this location and these may represent the enclosed strips of a medieval open field system associated with the settlement of Hele.

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280	Hele – Medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Hele is first recorded in the C13. The name may be Cornish and contain the element heyl meaning 'estuary'. It is recorded on the 1st Edition 1" and 6" maps of 1813 and 1888. Hele is recorded on the modern Mastermap 2006 and is still occupied.
300	Beeston – Medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Beeston is first recorded in 1314. The name is English and means 'east of the tun' - in relationship to Marhamchurch. Beeston is still occupied.
316	Stear – Medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Stear is first recorded in 1296. The name is English and means a 'tail, or point of land'. Stear is still occupied.
320	Wooldown – Medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Woolston is first recorded in 1306 when it is spelt "Wolvedon". The name is English and means 'wolves hill or down'. Wooldown is recorded on the OS maps of c1880 and c1907. The settlement is still occupied but now named Burn's Hall; a recent settlement named Wooldown lies to the north.
60534	Rattenbury – Medieval Settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Rattenbury is first recorded in 1315. The name contains an unknown first element plus 'bury'. The OS 6-inch map of 1963 shows Rattenbury to be still inhabited.
70465	Waterstone – Medieval field system	AP	The remains of a field system are visible on air photos and were plotted as part of the NMP. The remains are sited within an area of Anciently Enclosed Land and are likely to be medieval in origin.
70470	Beeston – Medieval field system	AP	The remains of a field system are visible on aerial photographs and were plotted as part of the NMP. The remains are sited within an area of Anciently Enclosed Land and are likely to be medieval in origin.
70474	Marhamchurch – Medieval field system	AP	The remains of a field system are visible on aerial photographs and were plotted as part of the NMP. The remains are sited within an area of Anciently Enclosed Land and are likely to be medieval in origin.
70475	Ball Hill – Medieval field system	AP	The remains of a field system are visible on air photos and were plotted as part of the NMP. The remains are sited within an area of Anciently Enclosed Land and are likely to be medieval in origin.
70476	Ball Hill – Medieval/Post-Medieval field system	AP	The remains of a field system are visible on air photos and were plotted as part of the NMP. The remains are sited within an area of Recently Enclosed Land and it is possible that they are of post-medieval origin. However, their curvilinear shape is not in keeping with surviving field boundaries in the immediate area, and they may have an earlier origin.
70477	Helebridge – Medieval field system	AP	The remains of a field system are visible on air photos and were plotted as part of the NMP. The remains are sited within an area of Anciently Enclosed Land and are likely to be medieval in origin.
70479	Helebridge – Medieval field Boundary	AP	A field boundary is visible in air photos and was plotted as part of the NMP. The boundary is sited within an area of Anciently Enclosed Land, and is likely to form part of a medieval field system.
70519	Pinch Bridge – Medieval field boundary	AP	A field boundary is visible in aerial photographs and was plotted as part of the NMP. The boundary is sited within an area of Anciently Enclosed Land, and is likely to form part of a medieval field system.
112628	Court Farm – Medieval manor house	Documentary	Court Farm is supposed to incorporate remains of the manor house of the manor of Marhamchurch. There is no evidence to indicate a pre C19 date or evidence of reused material in the farm building.
170535	Marhamchurch – Medieval cross	Extant structure	A small latin cross of granite is clamped to a blind arch on the interior north-west wall of Marhamchurch parish church. The monument has a tapered shaft with stunted horizontal limbs and displays an incised latin cross on its face. The reverse face cannot be seen. Langdon in 1992 records that it may have been found in the churchyard and that it could be an early gravestone. The cross measures 0.46m in height, width 0.2m, thickness 0.075m.
170618	Woodknowle – Medieval/Post-Medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Woodknowle is recorded as a hamlet by Thomas Martyn in 1748. There is now only one house, numerous other ruined farm buildings and structures, at least one of which may be a former house
97.17	Helebridge – Post-Medieval canal warehouse	Extant	The canal warehouse on Helebridge Wharf. It is a single storey building under a slate roof, and is now home to the Bude Canal Museum, which displays the only surviving canal tub-boat.
97.18	Marhamchurch - Post-Medieval inclined plane	Ruin?	Marhamchurch incline was the first inclined plane on the Bude Canal. It had a rise of 120 ft and was 836 ft long, operated by a water wheel. The wheelpit has been partially infilled, and the course of the incline is now obscured by new housing and other encroachment.
97.19	Marhamchurch - Post-Medieval canal	AP	A short section of the Bude Canal, which appears to survive in Marhamchurch village according to OS map and aerial photograph evidence from 2005.
272	Marhamchurch - Post-Medieval	Documentary	'The Old gild house which stood in the churchyard was pulled down

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	guildhall		in the last century.'
273	Marhamchurch - Post-Medieval almshouse	Documentary	Two C17 granite doorways in the National School came from the old Almshouse which was demolished at the end of the last century.
310	Pinch Bridge – Post-Medieval bridge	extant	Pinch Bridge is marked on the 1st Edition OS 1880 map and was still extant in 1963. It carries the main road from Marhamchurch to Bude over the River Neet.
315	Sharlands – Post-Medieval corn mill/leat	extant	Sharland Mill is recorded on the 1st Edition 1:2500 OS map. The building and mill leat are extant, but no machinery survives, however the wheelpit is visible.
364	Hele – Post-Medieval corn mill	extant	Grade II listed, A corn mill at Hele, with a leat and millhouse is recorded on the 1st Edition 1:2500 OS map. It has been converted to a dwelling and is a Listed Building, grade II. The leat survives upstream towards Pinch Bridge
366	Marhamchurch - Post-Medieval blacksmiths workshop	Documentary	A smithy at Marhamchurch is marked on the 1st Edition OS map circa 1880.
382	Marhamchurch - Post-Medieval foundry	Documentary	Founded by the Box family in the mid eighteenth century.
60527	Little Hilton – Post-Medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Little Hilton is recorded on the 1st Edition 25-inch map of 1888. It is marked as a roofed building on the 1963 6-inch map and on the modern Mastermap as still in use as a farm building and not a dwelling.
70466	Waterstone – Post-Medieval quarry	AP	A quarry is visible on air photos and was plotted as part of the NMP.
70467	Woodknowle – Post-Medieval quarry	AP	A quarry is visible on air photos and was plotted as part of the NMP.
70471	Hilton – Post-Medieval quarry	AP	Two quarries are visible on aerial photographs and were plotted as part of the NMP.
70472	Ball Hill – Post-Medieval quarry	AP	A quarry is visible on air photos and was plotted as part of the NMP.
70478	Helebridge – Post-Medieval drainage/field system	AP	The remains of a field system are visible on air photos and were plotted as part of the NMP. The remains are sited within an area of Recently Enclosed Land and are likely to be of post-medieval origin.
170597	Marhamchurch - Post-Medieval nonconformist chapel	Extant	A Wesleyan Methodist Chapel is recorded in Marhamchurch in 1880. The building is extant however it is now a dwelling.
170598	Marhamchurch - Post-Medieval village hall	Extant	Grade II Listed, The Bray Church of England Institute in the centre of Marhamchurch was built in 1913.
170604	Marhamchurch - Post-Medieval workhouse	Documentary	A 'poor house' at Marhamchurch is recorded on the Tithe Map just to the east of the Church.
170605	Marhamchurch - Post-Medieval nonconformist chapel	Extant	The Methodist Chapel is not recorded on 1st Edition OS map c1880 and is probably a C20 building, as it is shown on 2nd Edition OS map c1907.
170606	Marhamchurch - Post-Medieval vicarage	Extant	Grade II Listed, A rectory at Marhamchurch is recorded on 1st Edition 6-inch map c1880.
170609	Marhamchurch - Post-Medieval pre-school	extant	National School built 1875. Recorded on the 1st and 2nd Edition OS maps c1880/1907. The school has an inscription stone in the porch which reads "National School 1875". Still extant but no longer in use as a school.
170610	Marhamchurch - Post-Medieval house	Documentary	"Foundry Row" is a terrace of houses associated with Marhamchurch Foundry (382) and it is recorded on the 1st Edition 6" OS c1880.
170615	Woodknowle – Post-Medieval walled garden	extant	North west of the main house at Woodknowle is a sub-rectangular walled garden.
170616	Woodknowle – Post-Medieval chapel	Ruin?	There is a tradition of a chapel associated with a ruined building south of Woodknowle. The cob building is erected north-west, south-east and is probably post medieval. It may, however, be built on the site of an earlier feature. The north-west, south-east walls are all that remains of the building according to the OS Modern mastermap
170617	Woodknowle – Post-Medieval orchard/ridge and furrow	Documentary	Ridge and furrow marks in a field south east of Woodknowle are likely to be the remains of an orchard shown here on 1st Edition OS map c1880.
170620	Woodknowle – Post-Medieval bridge	extant	A single arched stone bridge carries a road over a stream northwest of Woodknowle. It is probably C19.
170621	Hilton – Post-Medieval bridge	extant	A single segmental arched stone bridge carries a road across a stream southeast of Hilton. It is probably C19.
177953	Helscott – Post-Medieval Bridge	Extant	A bridge carrying a farm access over the line of the Bude branch. The LSWR branch from Holsworthy to Bude was opened in 1898, and closed in 1966.
177955	East Helscott – Post-Medieval Bridge	extant	A bridge carrying the line of the Bude branch over a farm access. The LSWR branch from Holsworthy to Bude was opened in 1898, and closed in 1966.
178585	Helebridge – Post-Medieval canal basin	extant	Two sections of walling at the base of the Marhamchurch incline. Possibly boat bays.
MC057527	Marhamchurch - C17 house	Extant	Grade II Listed, C17th century former farmhouse.

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MC057528	Marhamchurch - C18 house	Extant	Grade II Listed, No2 New Buildings
MC057529	Marhamchurch - C17 cottage	Extant	Grade II Listed, C17 cottage with C19 addition at rear. (Known as Rosamund Cottage).
MC057530	Marhamchurch - C19house	Extant	Grade II Listed, House, forms 1 property with cottage adjoining at west. Complete early C19 rebuild of probably C17 build. (Known as the Old Post Office)
MC057532	Marhamchurch - C17 house	Extant	Grade II Listed, C17 house, possibly earlier, forms 1 property with Little House (The Old Post Office) adjoining at East.
MC057534	Marhamchurch - C18 house	Extant	Grade II Listed, C18 Rose Cottage.
MC057538	Marhamchurch - C18 lynch gate	Extant	Grade II Listed, Lych gate which is probably C18. Dressed stone with pyramidal slate roof.
MC057539	Marhamchurch - C17 chest tomb	Extant	Grade II Listed C17 to Uglow family, east side of church.
MC057540	Marhamchurch - C19 outbuilding	extant	Grade II Listed, Early C19 outbuilding comprising stables with lofts above, coach house and millhouse. (Known as the Coach House).
MC057541	Marhamchurch - C19 house	extant	Grade II Listed, C19 house, known as Barn Orchard. (Iron foundry converted into pair of houses and adjoining outbuilding).
MC057542	Marhamchurch - C19 house	extant	Grade II Listed, C19 house, known as Barn Orchard Cottage. (Iron foundry converted into pair of houses and adjoining outbuilding).
MC057543	Marhamchurch - C19 outbuilding	Extant	Grade II Listed, C19 outbuilding (Iron foundry converted into pair of houses and adjoining outbuilding).
MC057548	Hele – C19 cottage	Extant	Grade II Listed, No 1 Hele Mill Cottages, one of two C19 cottages formerly part of a corn mill.
MC057553	Hele – C19 cottage	Extant	Grade II Listed, No 2 Hele Mill Cottages, one of two C19 cottages formerly part of a corn mill.

(source: Cornwall HER).

Appendix 3

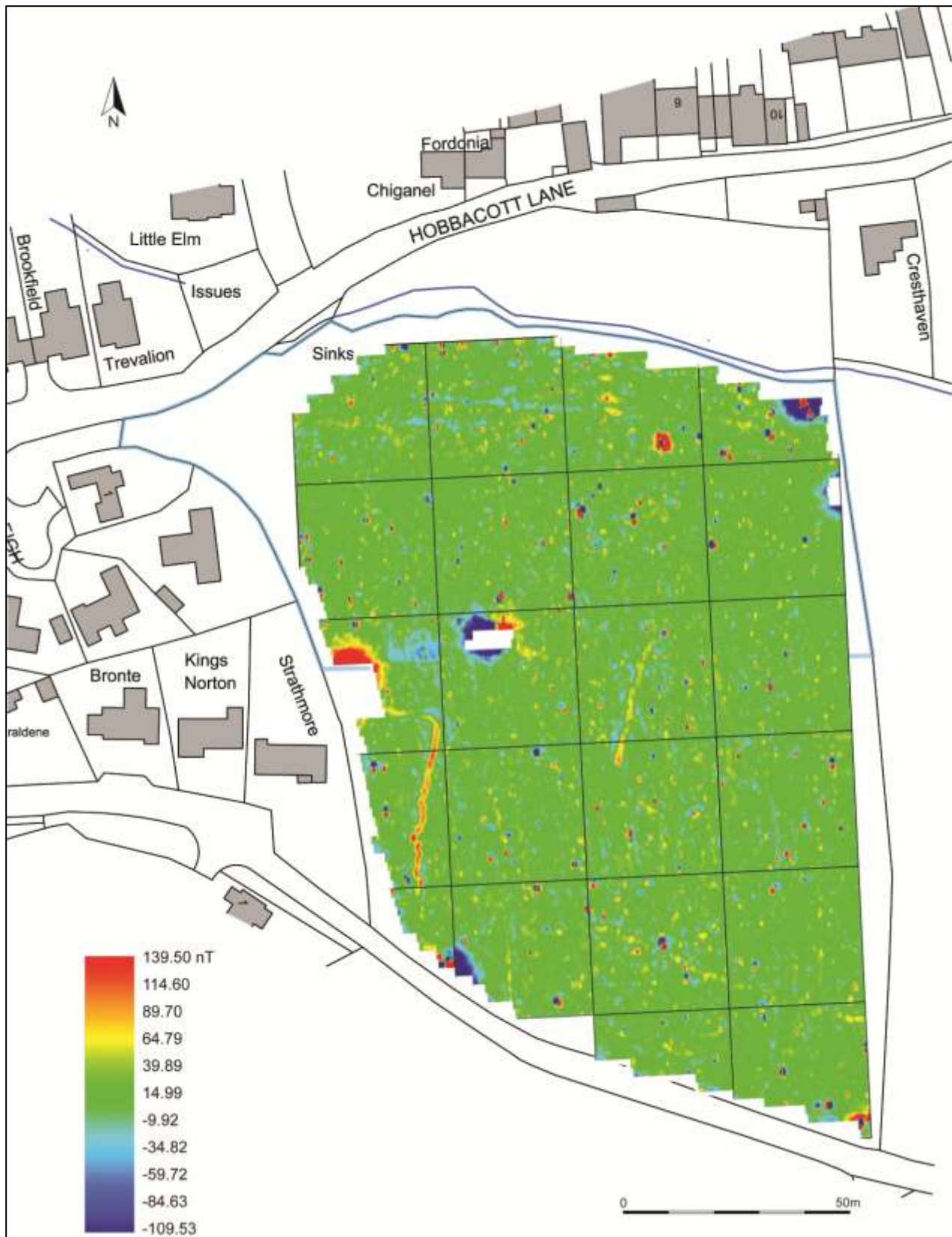
Additional Graphic Images associated with the Gradiometer Survey



Grid location and grid numbering associated with gradiometer survey data.



Red-Greyscale-Blue shade plot of gradiometer survey data; band weight equalised and gradiated shading.



Red-Blue-Green2 shade plot of gradiometer survey data, gradiated shading.

Appendix 4 Supporting Photographs



Entrance to site from Hobbacott Lane; looking east (no scale).



View along western side of field, viewed from the north-west corner; looking south (no scale).



View across site, viewed from the north-west corner; looking south-east (no scale).



View towards northern field boundary, viewed from the north-west corner; looking east (no scale).



Entrance to site from on site towards Hobbacott Lane; looking north-west (no scale).



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